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WASHINGTON.

THE FEDERAL UNION AS A NATION.

TWO BUNCOMBE RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED IN THE HOUSE—AN OLD SUBJECT IN A NEW DRESS—THE RIGHT OF SECESSION—A BOLD FRONT SHOWN BY EX-CONFEDERATES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The House voted on two buncombe resolutions to-day, rejecting one and passing the other. The first resolution, or series of resolutions, offered by Mr. Baker, of Indiana, were the same as Mr. Morton introduced into the Senate some time ago, and declare that the United States are a nation, and make other declarations which will be readily recalled. These resolutions were voted down by 71 yeas to 72 nays. The seats on the Republican side of the House were not very well filled, and nearly all the Republican members present at the time voted for the resolutions. The second series of resolutions were offered by Mr. Cox, and were for the most part made up of general platitudes about the character of the Federal Government, as defined by the Constitution. The last resolution, however, while making the declaration that a State has no right to secede, made it in such a way that it seemed to imply that such a right might have existed before the war. This was objectionable to many Republicans, and forty-two of them voted against the resolutions. A few others did not vote, but many of them voted for the resolutions. They were passed by a vote of 150 to 42, more than the necessary two-thirds. On the Morton resolutions the ex-Confederates voted no with almost entire unanimity. The Northern Democrats, such as Randall, Cox, Clymer, Holman, and others, refused to vote. It will be seen that on the first vote one hundred and forty members, which is almost half the House, are reported as absent. On the second series of resolutions about fifty more members voted than on the first resolutions. The vote on Cox's resolutions have little significance, because they neither deny nor affirm upon any point which may be regarded as in dispute. The last resolution was, without doubt, open to the objection which those who voted against it entertained, but so far as it made any assertion it was one which all could subscribe to. There was, at least, nothing more than an implied allusion to any change having been made in the right of secession under the Constitution by the results of the war. The first resolution placed the doctrine of State rights squarely before the Southern Democrats, and, though the resolutions are extreme upon the sovereign authority existing in the Federal Government, it is hard to see on what ground a negative vote could be justified, except by those who adhere to the old views of the sovereignty of the States. It is a remarkable fact that the ex-Confederates voted boldly against the resolutions, while the Northern Democrats, with their usual cowardice and pandering to Southern sentiment, and fear of their constituents at home, refused to say whether they regarded the Federal Union as a nation.

THE HOUSE INVESTIGATIONS.

SEVERAL ADDITIONAL INQUIRIES ORDERED BY THE DEMOCRATS—CLYMER'S CASE AGAINST HIMSELF—THE TRADING IN POST TRADERSHIPS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Notwithstanding the fact that there are now twenty-seven distinct investigations proceeding under order of the House, the Democratic majority are not contented, and to-day several additional inquiries were ordered. Mr. Southard, of Ohio, is responsible for two of them. He offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House how many Internal Revenue Collectors, not now in office, have balances standing against them, the names of such Collectors, whether suits have been brought against them, and if not why not. A second resolution inquires of the Secretary of War whether officers of the Army have been promoted since June, 1874, in accordance with section 1,204, Revised Statutes, and if not why not. Mr. Willis, of New-York, presented several inquiries, rolled into one set of badly constructed resolutions, with a whereas in front and another in the middle, demanding the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House what cotton claims have been presented and allowed since January, 1865, the names of the original claimants, and the names of attorneys employed in each case, with their residences. He also asked an investigation in the same resolution into allegations in certain cases in which the notorious Judge Wright is a party, and which are pending in the courts of New-York. It is understood that the indictments pending in New-York against Wright will be tried without fear or favor, and Mr. Willis will probably so discover.

The committee investigating Mr. Clymer, of which Mr. Clymer is Chairman, meets to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock. Gen. Boynton will be here, and the regular order of proceedings will not be again disturbed. After Boynton has given the name of his informant, and that person has been examined, the case against Clymer will possibly be closed. Then the examination of the Kentucky Central Railroad case will proceed, as the books of the company will have arrived by that time. It is claimed by Pendleton's friends that the books show that everything was regularly done, and that all the money received for the claim was paid over to the company.

Mr. John Hancock, member of Congress from Texas, says in relation to the letter purporting to have been written to him by one James Trainer, formerly post trader at Fort Concho, Texas, printed in THE TIMES of Sunday, that Trainer did write him a letter some three years ago, before he was elected to Congress, in relation to being reinstated as post trader at Fort Concho. He says he cannot now say whether the letter is printed as it was written to him or not, as he paid little or no attention to the matter at the time. Mr. Hancock has no hesitation in saying, however, that when Trainer did write he made no charges against any officer, and only invoked friendly aid in having him restored to this place. Mr. Hancock also says his impression now is that Trainer had secured his right to trade at the post from some one who owned that right, and failing to pay the price agreed upon had been ejected. He distinctly remembers that Trainer made no charges against any officer, and that he had such little interest in the communication that he never took any action in relation to it. He has not heard from Trainer for three years.

The Committee on the Judiciary, by a sub-committee, are to-night beginning the investigation, from which it is hoped the evidence may be obtained to make good the case of impeachment.

In the House Committee on the District of Columbia, to-day, one H. J. McLaughlin, a small contractor under the Board of Public Works, was found to have sworn falsely in relation to some matters connected with the collection of claims, which has given rise to the supposition that he was in league with parties inside the District office to create claims and pay-rolls and get the money therefor. No arrests were made to-day in consequence of this discovery, but some further evidence will be taken, and if the facts already ascertained lead to the developments expected, there will be several arrests to-morrow.

THE BUSINESS IN CONGRESS.

THE GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE CENTENNIAL—PROBABLE INTERMENT OF JUDGE KELLEY'S SILVER RESOLUTIONS—THE DISTRICT INTEREST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Commissioners in charge of the exhibition to be made by the Executive Departments at the International Exhibition were before the Committee on Appropriations to-day urging an additional appropriation of $580,687, to enable them to make a proper display for the Government. At the last session $500,000 were appropriated for this purpose. Out of this a building had to be erected, and all incidental expenses paid. The Commissioners presented a detailed summary of the specific objects for which the additional appropriation is asked.

Judge Kelley to-day introduced his resolution condemning the issue of gold-bearing bonds for the purchase of silver, in view of the fact that silver coin is below the par value of greenbacks. He moved the previous question, but was not supported by more than a dozen votes. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. As that committee almost unanimously reported a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue silver subsidiary coins in place of fractional currency, and believe it is cheaper to purchase silver than to continue the printing of that currency, it may be safely inferred that Mr. Kelley's resolutions will not be again heard of.

The Conference report on the joint resolution directing the District Commissioners to pay the interest on the 3.65 bonds, now overdue, was adopted by the House to-day. The joint resolution as adopted directs the Commissioners to turn over to the United States Treasurer, out of funds now in the Treasury to the credit of the District, the amount necessary to meet the overdue interest. It also directs that all work and labor on streets, avenues, bridges, and structures of every kind, the payment for which is to be made in 3-65 bonds shall cease, and abolishes the Board of Audit.

The House Committee on the Judiciary have agreed to report a bill allowing the insurance companies to participate in the disbursements of the Alabama fund. Under the bill agreed to the insurance companies are awarded about ten million dollars. The committee expect to report the bill to the House to-morrow.

A CONTUMACIOUS WITNESS.

THE REAL ESTATE POOL INVESTIGATION—A WITNESS TO BE REPORTED TO THE HOUSE AS IN CONTEMPT—A QUESTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL PRIVILEGE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Hallett Kilbourne is to be reported to the House to-morrow as in contempt, by reason of his refusal to testify about the real estate pool, and an order will doubtless be issued for his arrest. His attorney is Jerry Black, who has presented before the committee reasons why Kilbourne should not be made to answer. An effort will also be made to secure him the privilege to address the House in behalf of Kilbourne. The discussion on this case will be interesting at least, and may be very important. Very grave questions of constitutional privileges, and the power of the House, will be raised. It will be observed that, to the present time, no man has stood forth presenting upon his own responsibility any specific statement of what can be proved by an examination of Kilbourne's private accounts. It seems very doubtful whether the Constitution ought to be so construed as to allow Congress to search a man's private papers till some responsible statement can be made as to the expected nature of the contents. It is rumored about the streets that the Democrats have sufficient collateral evidence to prove that these books will probably show that Col. Fred. Grant speculated in real estate in connection with the so-called pool. The only interest which the committee, however, has claimed the Government could establish in the case is the fact that Jay Cooke & Co. owe the United States, and that Henry D. Cooke owes the firm of Jay Cooke & Co., and that the real estate pool is indebted to Henry D. Cooke, and therefore the private books of the firm should be produced in order that Congress may know whether the interests of the United States have been fully secured. The latest intimations are that Kilbourne will go to jail sooner than disclose his knowledge of the pool transactions. This would be especially unfortunate, if it be a fact that no one would be injured by the evidence. There are cases in which men's private business being exposed to those to whom they are indebted has caused them disastrous troubles, and some such prospect in this case may inspire the opposition to publicity.

THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEES.

THE SAFE BURGLARY—THE REAL ESTATE POOL—THE POST TRADERSHIPS—THE CENTENNIAL APPROPRIATION—PACIFIC RAILROADS.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—District Attorney Wells to-day again appeared before the House Committee on the Judiciary now investigating into the causes why the Harrington safe burglary conspirators have not been tried, as also into the conspiracy itself, and presented the original confessions made by Nettleship and Cunz, as also the statement made by Harrington himself. Harrington's statement is not in the nature of a confession, but is more of a denial of the main facts set forth in the confession of Nettleship. Several other witnesses were also examined. The anticipated developments are creating considerable anxiety in certain quarters here. The investigation, Mr. Knott says, will be thorough.

Mr. Hallett Kilbourne appeared before the Real Estate Pool Committee, this mourning, and again declined to produce the private books and papers of the firm of Kilbourne & Latta, in relation to their real estate transactions, on the ground that he and his partners are engaged in private business and have no connection with the Government of the United States except to pay taxes and obey the laws; further, that they are not conscious of having violated any law, nor are they charged with any fraud, and that the production of their books and papers would reveal their transactions with all their customers. If, however, any respectable citizen would allege that their business has any relation with the public interests they would submit all their books and papers to the committee, and not otherwise. Mr. Kilbourne takes the additional ground that he stands on the constitutional right guaranteed to every citizen not accused of violating any law, of being protected in his personal liberty and property, and from unreasonable search of his private papers. The room was then cleared for deliberation, with the exception of counsel, and the committee proceeded to make up a case against Mr. Kilbourne to be reported to the House.

The Committee on Expenditures in the War Department met at 11 o'clock. Mr. Pendleton was present, but as the books and papers of the accounting office of the Kentucky Central Railroad Company will not be brought to the city until late to-night, and as the papers called for from the War Department had not yet been furnished, the examination of Mr. Pendleton was postponed until to-morrow. Alfred F. Terry, formerly engaged in steam-boating on the upper Missouri River, testified that he had carried goods for Casselberry to Standing Rock and to other parties at trading posts. He knew of no transactions between Orville Grant and Durfee and Peck, and never said, as reported, that Grant was interested with the Secretary of War in the disposal of trading posts. He knew of no money having been paid by any of the traders for the purchase of their posts, and said he was subpœnaed on the strength of a newspaper article which was full of falsehoods.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day heard Col. Lyford, Commissioner John Eaton, and Prof. Baird, representing the Government Board charged with the preparations for the Centennial Exhibition to be made by the several departments, in advocacy of an additional appropriation of $500,000 for that purpose. The board asked about a million dollars last year, but Congress appropriated only $505,000. They now ask for the remainder of the sum needed, and say that, with its aid, the Government exposition will be a magnificent display, worthy of the nation, and of itself alone sufficient to make the entertainment a success. The matter was referred to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Holman, Blount, and Foster of Ohio.

The House Committee on the Judiciary will to-morrow make a report amendatory of the act for the distribution of the Geneva award. It will be recollected that the former Congress provided for payment to actual losers, excluding insurance companies, unless it was shown that their losses by reason of the acts of cruisers were greater than their gains from war premiums. The majority will report in favor of distributing the amount which will remain of the award after paying the claims already adjudicated and now being adjudicated by the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims to three classes, namely, actual losers on the high seas by reason of Confederate cruisers; second, actual losses to those who paid war premiums; and third, insurance companies as secondary losers, on the principle that although as a whole they realized profits their profits would have been greater but for the destruction by cruisers of the particular vessels they insured. There would, in case of the passage of the bill, be attributed to the first class $1,500,000, to the second $5,000,000, and to the third $4,000,000. The minority of the committee agree with the majority on the question as to the power of Congress to distribute the entire amount, but recommends the balance of the award named—the $2,500,000—be converted into the Treasury. It is understood that a second minority report will be submitted.

The Senate Appropriations Committee to-day took up the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, but reached no conclusion concerning any point of importance.

The Senate Committee on Railroads devoted its meeting to-day to hearing an argument presented by President Borst, of the Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company, in advocacy of the bill now before the committee providing Government aid for that project.

On motion of Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, the House Judiciary Committee were recently instructed to inquire and report what legislation is necessary to secure the Government against loss on account of the subsidy bonds issued to the various Pacific railroad companies. The subject was referred to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Knott and Lawrence, who to-day submitted to the full committee their report, embodying a number of important recommendations. The report, which was prepared by Judge Lawrence, and makes 100 pages of manuscript, goes into an elaborate examination of the relations which exist between the Pacific railroads and the Government, and shows by detailed statistics and computations, that after applying all the means now provided by law for the reimbursement of the interest advances, there will be a deficiency of at least $150,000,000 in principal and interest when the subsidy bonds mature. This result is arrived at without allowing the Government to calculate compound interest on its advances. It is argued that the companies will not be able to pay this sum in addition to their first mortgage indebtedness to private parties, and the belief is expressed that they do not expect to. The sub-committee, therefore, recommend the passage of a bill, of which the main features are as follows: First—The Government is to retain in the Treasury all money which is or may be due to the companies, and apply it to their indebtedness to the United States. Second—It requires each company to pay to the Government semi-annually such sum as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and which invested at interest will, at the maturity of the Subsidy bonds, create a fund sufficient to pay the principal. Third—It requires the creation of a similar fund to pay at the maturity of the Subsidy bonds the amount of the interest not then reimbursed by services, and by the five per cent. of the net earnings now required to be paid into the Treasury. Fourth—It prohibits each company from making any dividends while it is in default of complying with any of these requirements for semi-annual payments. Fifth—It gives the Government a right of action to recover all money due or to become due, and to take possession of any, or to operate any road in default. The bill also, among other things, requires the Secretary of the Treasury to report to Congress what may be reasonable rates for Government transportation. The amounts of semi-annual payments to create a fund for the payment of interest are to be prescribed from time to time, according to the amounts realized from the five per cent. of net earnings and the retention of charges for Government business. The report says the proposed bill "adds nothing to the obligation of the companies as to the payment of interest. It leaves the question open whether the companies should pay the interest as it accrues, so that if the Government at any time desires to ask the Supreme Court to review the recent decision, this can be done." Prominent members of the committee are of opinion that the main recommendations of this report will be adopted and reported to the House.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 14—1 A. M.—*For New-England and the Middle States, generally clear weather, with stationary or slight fall in temperature, north-westerly winds, and rising barometer during the day.*

ARREST OF A MAIL AGENT.

WILMINGTON, March 13.—James Hagney, for the past two years a mail agent on the Delaware and Pennsylvania Railroad between Delaware City and Pomeroy, Penn., was arrested on Saturday, by Special United States Officer W. T. Henderson, for alleged robbery of the mails. He is charged with taking $500, and three postal cards relating to money and the stolen letters were found in his possession. He was detected by means of decoy letters. He was taken to Philadelphia, and in default of $1,500 bail committed to prison.

ARREST OF A DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

LANCASTER, March 13.—District Attorney John W. Johnson was arrested here to-day on a charge of issuing forged and fraudulent naturalization papers. The alleged offense was committed four years ago. He will have a hearing on Saturday next.

THE CENTENNIAL CAMPAIGN

NEW-HAMPSHIRE TO VOTE TO-DAY.

THE REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS OF SUCCESS BRIGHT—ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIVE VOTING STRENGTH OF THE CLOSE TOWNS AND WARDS—DEMOCRATS PREPARING FOR FRAUDULENT VOTING.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CONCORD, Saturday, March 11, 1876.

After having made a general tour of the State, and having had the opportunity here of getting the views of the leading politicians, both Republican and Democratic, of nearly every town, there is no reason for changing in any way anything previously written. That the Republicans have the best chance of electing their State ticket, appears on the surface of things; that the Legislature cannot be claimed as certain for either party, a glance at certain facts not heretofore given will prove.

There are in New-Hampshire 265 voting precincts, variously known as wards and towns. Of this number 165 are close towns, in none of which was the majority on either side last year more than 50, and in the greater number the majority was less than a dozen. These towns were somewhat irregularly distributed among the counties, thus: Rockingham had 44; Strafford, 16; Belknap, 11; Carroll, 18; Merrimack, 33; Hillsborough, 44; Cheshire, 27; Sullivan, 15; Grafton, 37, and Coos, 20. Out of the whole number there were 74 in which the total number of votes was less than 200 and some few which were entirely exceptional. For example, the town of Gosport cast 1 Republican vote and 13 Democratic; Hart's Location, 9 Republican and 23 Democratic; Enfield, 3 Republican and 45 Democratic; Lincoln, 7 Republican and 11 Democratic; Orange, 41 for each party; Waterville, 3 Republican and 6 Democratic, and Ervol, 9 Republican and 33 Democratic. These towns, and many others like them, are fair samples of political opinion in New-Hampshire. As a rule, when the preponderance of voters is one way or the other in small towns it is Democratic, as the Republicans rarely have any considerable majority anywhere except in Concord, where last year they had 1,823, and the Democrats 1,384, being a majority of 439 Keeping this fact in mind, and remembering that nearly all of these small towns sent at least one representative, it will be seen that it is useless to speculate concerning the political complexion of the Legislature. The Republican majority in the House cannot be more than ten or fifteen, (probably the former in any case,) and the Democrats, believing that the Senate will be equally divided, expect to have a majority on joint ballot by securing the fourteen representatives from Farmington, Laconia, Rochester and Wolfboro. Last year Farmington did not give any one a majority, and, therefore, had no representatives; Laconia was Democratic by six majority, Rochester was Democratic by thirty-four majority, and Wolfboro against the Republicans by twelve majority. The chances would seem to be, therefore, in so close a State as this, that the Democratic boasting as to these towns is not entirely without foundation; but such Republicans as Hon. E. H. Rollins, say that they will carry every one of them, even including Farmington. But excluding these towns there are others equally close where the Republicans and Democrats are both likely to make gains, so that the most which can be said of the House is that it is in doubt. As to the State ticket, it is not rash to say that Cheney will be chosen Governor by the people, that the Senate will probably be six Democrats and six Republicans, and that the Council will be three Democrats and two Republicans. But it should be remembered that this is taking the worst view of the matter, and that it is possible for the Republicans to have a clear majority of both Council and Senate, as well as of the House, and thus secure that complete control of the State which is necessary in order to make certain of public order and the supremacy of the party in the future.

There will undoubtedly be frauds, for the Democrats have matters arranged in Manchester and Portsmouth to have results according to their liking by a method which has the double merit of being pretty certain and cheap. That fraudulent names have been placed upon the check lists of both Manchester and Portsmouth has been openly and hotly charged by the Republicans, and only feebly denied by the Democrats. In Portsmouth the frauds are comparatively so modest that the Republicans are not disposed to adopt extreme measures to prevent them. But in Manchester, and especially in Ward Five of that city, the case is very different. Last year Gov Cheney would have been elected by the people had it not been for the gross and transparent frauds in this ward. Hundreds of names were voted on which did not represent actual voters. Old check-lists were brought in requisition to furnish the names of voters long ago departed for other States; even the tombstones in the graveyards were required to supply the names of others. As a result of this fraudulent entering of names on the lists the Democrats were able to vote a great many repeaters from Boston, and to make the total vote of Manchester stand 2,376 Republican and 2,381 Democratic, when the majority should have been at least three hundred Republican on an honest vote. That arrangements have been made to repeat the frauds of last year on even a larger scale is stoutly claimed by the Republicans, who declare that many hundreds of fraudulent names have already been found on the check-lists of Wards Five and Six. It is is also said on high authority that the respectable citizens of Manchester, without distinction of party, do not intend that their city shall again be disgraced by the crimes of last year. An appeal has been made to Gov. Cheney, who will do all in his power to stop these frauds. What he can do is just this and nothing more: Under the law of New-Hampshire the polls must be closed at 3 P. M. unless a majority of the electors present at that hour determine otherwise, in which case they can be kept open until midnight. The Democrats are sure to have a majority present at Ward Five at 3 o'clock to determine otherwise, with the intent of having the fraudulent voting done in the evening. The Republicans intend to be on hand to make a vigorous protest against every such vote, and if their protests are unheeded they intend to make them still more vigorous. If trouble ensues—as it possibly may—the Militia of the State will be called out and the Democratic repeating mill thrown out of gear. But there is an earnest desire upon the part of the Republicans that nothing of the kind shall occur. They have nothing to gain and much to lose from anything which will cause any disturbance of the public peace. With a fair election they are certain they will be successful, and that is all they ask. If they do win it will in a large measure be due to the untiring energy, political acumen, and unselfish devotion of such men as Hon. E. H. Rollins, Hon. Daniel Hall, and Hon. B. F. Prescott. These gentlemen have worked day and night for weeks to secure a Republican victory, and last evening were reinforced by Hon. W. E. Chandler, who arrived from Washington. Everything has been done which could have been done to secure a Republican victory, and if it is not achieved on Tuesday it will be due either to the fact that the Democrats have been more successful in the perpetration of frauds than was expected, or that the Republicans have at last and forever lost control of the Granite State.

A REPUBLICAN VICTORY AT HART'S LOCATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, March 13.—When the Republicans met in Phenix Hall this evening, they had the welcome intelligence that the second gun of the campaign had spoken for their cause. Hart's Location is a small town in Carrol County, which is known as "classed," and must vote on some day other than that of the general election. Last year Hart's Location was, by gross frauds, made to send two Democratic representatives when it was entitled to but one. This year the town has been redeemed, and to-day elected a Republican representative. Newcastle and Hart's Location taken together are believed to presage the splendid victory which every Republican in New-Hampshire confidently expects. It should be said in explanation of Hart's Location that it is not a large town, nor an important town, and that the chief significance of the result there to-day is that it proves that the Republicans are more earnest and energetic than they were last year, and do not intend to submit to frauds.

CLOSE OF A HOT POLITICAL CAMPAIGN—THE REPUBLICANS SANGUINE OF SUCCESS—HOW DEMOCRATIC SPEAKERS DESERTED THE SINKING SHIP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, March 13.—The hottest political campaign fought in this State for many years closes with something like a damper upon the hope of both parties, for a heavy storm of rain and hail prevailed nearly all day throughout the whole State. Should a storm come again to-morrow, it will not affect the cities to any large extent, although it would undoubtedly cut down the vote in the rural districts, and thus prevent the polling of that large vote which was certain with good weather. No one could affirm, however, that it would hurt one party much more than the other, for both admit that they would be injured nearly alike. The Republicans would, however, suffer a little more than their opponents, for they have a larger proportion of aged and infirm voters, who are not likely to go several miles to the polls in severe weather. But should to-morrow be clear, as there is now a good promise, the storm of to-day will have little or no effect upon the vote. The weather has only been mentioned because it is always a feature in elections, and to prepare the public for what might possibly happen in a slight falling off in the Republican vote. But the Republicans are sanguine to-night that, no matter what the weather may be, they will elect Cheney by the people, and that they will have at least two of the five Councilors, seven of the Senators, and ten majority in the House. There is no reason to suppose that they are in any respect too sanguine, unless it may be in the last. The House is an unknown quantity, for nobody knows how many representatives many of the wards and towns will send until after the declaration of ratable polls at the town meetings to-morrow morning. It is therefore useless to guess about the House, but it seems to be in the air that there is to be a substantial Republican victory in New-Hampshire to-morrow. Democratic knavery in the House at Washington has strengthened the Republicans more than Belknapping in the War Department has injured them, and they go to the polls to-morrow in better condition, apparently, than they have for years. As a consequence of the weather, the rallies of both parties have not been very great successes to-night. Those in Concord, however, were largely attended, the Republicans being addressed by Hon. Henry O. Pratt, of Iowa, and Hon. William P. Frye, of Maine. The latter gentleman did double duty, as he spoke an hour early in the evening at Warner, and was then run eighteen miles to this city, on a special train, where he followed Mr. Pratt in another speech of an hour. The other Republican meetings closing the campaign were at Lebanon, Hon. J. C. Burrows; Dover, Gen. A. E. King; Postsmouth, Hon. E. F. Noyes; Manchester, Hon. James A. Garfield; Nashua, Hon. Richard J. Oglesby; Newport, Hon. A. W. Tenney; Milford, Hon. Bainbridge Wadleigh; Great Falls, Hon. Eugene Hale; Fisherville, Gen. Walter Harriman, and various local speakers at other points. The Democrats are far behind their opponents, as they have meetings to-night only at points including Keene, Hon. Edgar K. Apgar; Concord, Col. John H. George; Lebanon, Hon. Clarkson N. Potter. To-night there is a charming prospect that there is to be no riot or any disturbance whatever in Manchester, or anywhere else in the State. The firm stand taken by the Republicans in Manchester has put an end to any fear of trouble there, and there was never any danger of trouble elsewhere. It can also be assured that the action taken by Gov. Cheney not only insures peace in Manchester, but a tolerably fair election in Ward Five of that city. The Democratic frauds in Portsmouth also promise to be measurably unsuccessful, and if present signs prove true the election will be a passably fair one. None of the Democratic Congressmen are in at the death, as they all shook the mud of New-Hampshire from their feet Saturday night and went to Boston, where they were dined and wined Sunday, leaving their Granite brethren to local lights for illumination to-night. On the contrary, all the eminent Republican speakers staid to the end, and fulfilled their engagements to-night. It is said that these Democrats profited by an old example, and made haste to leave a sinking ship.

POLITICS IN ILLINOIS.

MINISTER WASHBURNE A PROBABLE CANDIDATE FOR THE GOVERNORSHIP—THE DIFFICULTIES HE HAS TO OVERCOME TO SECURE THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION—A REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, March 8, 1876.

The representatives of Minister Washburne in this city have announced within a day or two that he may be considered a candidate for Governor of Illinois, and his friends throughout the State have been notified accordingly. It is understood that he has stated that he would rather be Governor for the next four years than hold any other office, and to help his nomination and make him acceptable to Senators Logan and Oglesby it is asserted that if elected Governor he will not be a candidate for United States Senator. Mr. Washburne's warmest admirers—those who are managing his campaign—profess to believe that after his nomination for Governor he will go to Cincinnati with a prestige that will insure his nomination for President. They expect that when Blaine, Morton, Bristow, and Conkling see that they cannot win themselves they will take him up as the best and most available compromise. And it is said that if Mr. Washburne should not be nominated at Cincinnati he is young enough to wait for four years, and after a successful and popular Gubernatorial administration will make a strong candidate for President in 1880. The friends of Mr. Washburne claim—and the claim is a good one—that it is the duty of the party to place its strongest man at the head of the ticket, and that Mr. Washburne is the strongest man in Illinois. Before he went abroad he was extremely popular throughout the State, especially in the rural districts. He was the original anti-monopolist. He championed the cause of the farmers against railroads and other monopolies in days gone by, and the honorable appellation of "watch-dog of the Treasury," which he acquired by unswerving hostility to dishonest measures in Congress, endeared him to the popular heart. It is urged that his courageous conduct in shielding Germans in Paris during the French war will secure him the almost unanimous support of the German element—a very important factor in calculations about Illinois politics. These are the arguments presented by those who desire his nomination, and they are pressed with considerable force because they cannot be successfully refuted.

About Mr. Washburne's success as a candidate before the people there can be hardly any doubt. The trouble will be to nominate him. He is late in the field. Gov. Beveridge and Hon. Shelby M. Cullom have been industriously at work for some time, and already begin to enumerate the counties that will elect delegates for them. They are both popular in their way. They have hosts of personal adherents, including the young men who have entered politics since Mr. Washburne left the State. The young men will have something to say in the convention. In some places they have held meetings, and they may conclude to send delegates, and these delegates will be mostly for Cullom, who may be said to be a sort of young men's candidate. Mr. Washburne labors under the disadvantage of not having come personally into contact with the rising generation of politicians. They know of him, but they have not shaken his hand, or talked to him, or seen him. Cullom is cultivating the young men, who are enthusiastic for him, while Beveridge, who is an indomitable canvasser, has solicited, orally or by letter, the support of nearly every Republican in the State. Beveridge's friends assert that he is certain of being nominated on the first ballot, and Cullom's followers are fully as confident. It is not, therefore, by any means certain that Mr. Washburne will be nominated. Had it been known three months ago that he would be a candidate, he could not have been defeated for the nomination, but now he must take his chances. He can hardly afford to be beaten in the convention, for that would be fatal to his aspirations as a Presidential candidate; but his friends would probably not dare to run him if they did not feel confident of success. It is not unlikely that a combination will be proposed to run Washburne for Governor and Cullom for Lieutenant Governor, with the understanding that if the former should, by any possibility, be nominated at Cincinnati, the latter would be placed at the head of the ticket. Cullom's consent will be necessary, however, to such an arrangement. Such a coalition would leave Gov. Beveridge out in the cold. The appearance of Mr. Washburne in the race makes the contest exciting. Whoever is nominated on the Republican ticket—Cullom, Washburne, or Beveridge—is reasonably sure of being elected, for though Illinois has gone Democratic in off years, in every Presidential campaign since 1860 the Republican majorities have been overwhelming.

Mr. Stewart, the greenback candidate, is ready to accept the Democratic nomination. If the leaders think they can win without him they won't touch him; if not, they will, and it is likely that they will.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

THE ACTION OF THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB APPROVED OF AT ALBANY—ADDITIONAL NAMES OF DELEGATES ELECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 13.—The recent action of the Union League Club in protesting against the sending of a pledged delegation from this State to Cincinnati was very freely discussed here to-night, and quite generally approved of. A number of counties have already elected their delegates to the State Convention to be held on 22d inst., and the list will probably be complete early next week. The delegation from Albany is elected in the interest of Senator Conkling, and will vote for a delegation pledged in favor of him. It consists of the following gentlemen: Henry Smith, Nathan D. Wendell, Albert C. Judson, Hamilton Harris, George Dawson, Charles P. Easton, Joseph Lewis, George Campbell, Claude Gould, and T. R. Blackburn. The following are the delegates from Columbia County—they favor Senator Conkling: First District—Charles W. Hinsdale, Philip H. Knickerbocker, Alonzo Flack; Second District—Alonzo A. Farrar, L. M. Bates, C. G. Varney. Hamilton Fish, Jr., and A. F. Lobdell have been elected from Putnam County. They favor Senator Conkling, but oppose a pledged delegation. The Second and Third Districts of Westchester County have elected the following: James H. Moran, J. S. Millard, C. S. Babcock, James Lee, D. W. Travis, and H. C. Keeler. They are strongly opposed to a pledged delegation.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN MAINE.

REPUBLICAN GAINS REPORTED FROM ALL QUARTERS OF THE STATE.

BANGAOR, March 13.—A large vote was polled at the municipal election to-day—3,519, against 3,207 last year. W. B. Hayford, Republican, was elected Mayor by 325 majority. Last year Laughton, Democrat, had 164 plurality. The Republicans elect six Aldermen out of seven—the first time for number of years.

BIDDEFORD, March 13.—The city election held here to-day was the most hotly contested for many years. Burnham, Democrat, is elected Mayor by 40 majority. Last year the Democrats elected their Mayor by 159 majority. The Republicans gain Councilmen in two wards, Alderman in one, and in one ward the vote for Alderman is a tie.

BOSTON, March 13.—In the municipal election at Augusta to-day, the Republicans elected their Mayor by 350 majority, and carried every ward in the city.

In Belfast, the Republicans elect their Mayor by 8 majority, and have a majority in both boards of the city Government.

At Camden to-day, the Republicans elected all their officers.

STATEN ISLAND POLITICS.

CONTEST BETWEEN THE CONKLING AND ANTI-CONKLING FACTIONS.

The Richmond County Convention, to consist of sixty-three delegates, who are to select three delegates to the State Convention, will be held to-day at Clifton, Staten Island. The Conkling and anti-Conkling factions of the Republican Party in Richmond County, Staten Island, have been working quietly and diligently for some time past, but until the holding of the primaries on Saturday night last no demonstration of hostility was evident. Whispers of anticipated trouble were rife throughout political circles after the meeting of the Republican County General Committee on Monday of last week. At this meeting, over which George William Curtis presided, several attempts were made by one or two enthusiastic members to make some demonstration in favor of one side or the other, but the better sense of the majority voted their proposition down. The controversy throughout the island was very earnest, but the principal contest was in the town of Castleton, in which Mr. Curtis resides, and which has a representation of fifteen delegates in the convention, being three more than the other towns are allowed. For several days previous to the holding of the primaries the canvassers for both factions had been at work among the voters of this town, and the result was that the Conkling ticket, headed by United States Marshal Fiske, carried a majority of the delegates. Mr. Curtis was sent from his own district—the third—and as Chairman of the General Committee will call the convention to order to-day. County Judge Roosevelt, who is the first Republican elected to that office for many years, and an anti-Conkling man, was beaten in his own district in Middleton. The contest in Westfield was bitter, but the result cannot be claimed as a victory for either party.

A TIMES reporter, after conversing with many interested politicians and making some inquiries, was unable to get a correct statement of the strength of either faction, but was informed that they would be very evenly matched. Charges of fraud have been made by both sides.

A TIMES reporter made inquiries yesterday at the United States Marshal's office in regard to these charges. Mr. Fiske was not present, but the gentleman who acted as Secretary of the primary was present, and made, first, a general denial of the general charge of corruption or unfair work; and secondly, a specific denial of the charges in relation to the New-Brighton meeting. There was not a word of truth, he said, in any of the statements. The Conkling party had acted honestly, in accordance with its convictions. The division had grown out of an article by Mr. Curtis in *Harper's Weekly*, which took the ground that officeholders should not take part in political meetings. This opinion had been taken up by people on the island, and a strong feeling had sprung up against Custom-house officers and other Government employes, and because these men were generally in favor of Conkling the feeling had been transferred to the Conkling party. It was an easy matter to make charges, but it was another thing to substantiate them. In this case the charges were unfounded.

A prominent Republican said that he was not aware what the result of the primary elections was in any of the five towns on Staten Island, excepting in his own, (Castleton.) There the Custom-house party had carried three out of the five districts, electing nine of the fifteen delegates. The other towns were entitled to twelve delegates each. The success of the Custom-house party had been accomplished by disgraceful means, common at primaries, and many Democrats had voted for their tickets. He thought that if the other towns had acted in a similar way the only means of preventing a delegation to the convention in favor of Conkling or the Custom-house party from being chosen by the convention on Tuesday would be by newspaper discussion. Another gentleman gave the same information in regard to the primaries, saying that Mr. Curtis and others on the same ticket were elected over the ticket headed by Marshal Fiske in one district in Castleton. He knew nothing of the result of the primaries in the other towns. He thought the action of the convention on Tuesday would probably be anti-Custom-house no matter how the primaries resulted, as statements would be made at the meeting of the convention which would influence its action.

STATE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CARMEL, March 13.—The Putnam County Convention held last Saturday elected Hamilton Fish, Jr., and A. F. Lobdell as delegates to the State Convention.

THE STATE GREENBACK CONVENTION.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 13.—T. Cohalan, Wickham T. Shaw, and C. C. MacArdell, have been appointed delegates from Middletown to the State Greenback Convention.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

REPORT OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE MANAGEMENT OF OUR PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS—THE EVILS WHICH EXIST, AND HOW TO REMEDY THEM—IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS MADE TO THE LEGISLATURE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Monday, March 13, 1875.

The committee appointed by the Senate last May to inquire into the management of the public departments of the City of New-York have completed their report, which, with the evidence taken by them, will probably be presented to the Senate to-morrow afternoon. The report is a very voluminous one, and discusses in a clean manner the various subjects which were brought before them. The committee points out where abuses exist, gives credit where credit is due, and makes important recommendations which will no doubt meet with due attention on the part of the Senate. I herewith send a very full synopsis of the report:

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The committee appointed pursuant to a resolution of the Senate adopted May 22, 1875, have the honor, in compliance with the terms of said resolution, to make to your honorable body the following report of the result of their investigation, together with their recommendations. The apparent delay in the presentation of their report is due to the fact that the testimony taken was so voluminous as to prevent the completion of the printing thereof until the 1st of the present month. The committee was charged with the duty of investigating each of the departments of the Government in the City and County of New-York, the officers thereof, and the several courts, to the end: 1. That the cost and method of administration might be determined; 2. That it might be ascertained what changes were required in existing laws to effect a reduction of taxation and to stop the further growth of the City and County debt; and, 3. That such measures as would improve the efficiency, harmony, and economy of the City and County Government might be suggested to your honorable body. Until 1872 the administration of public affairs in the City of New-York had for a long series of years been entirely in the interests of a few individuals rather than of the general public. The willful extravagance and corruption of public officials had been most notorious and flagrant. The courts, when not actively and openly engaged in the perpetration of frauds, whereby those in power might strengthen themselves at the expense of law and of justice—aye, even of the peace of the City—were largely the mere instruments by which without regard to right or equity, political or personal friends were rewarded and enemies punished. As a sequence, the rate of taxation had steadily increased, and the City and County debt had enormously expanded. The power obtained by fraud did not scruple to perpetuate itself by like means. The very magnitude of the frauds that were perpetrated and the grossness of the judicial outrages that were committed, supplemented by the power and influence which the long possession of high public places and the absorption and assumption of vast powers necessarily brought, rendered abortive every attempt to correct the known abuses.

The friends of a republican form of government were everywhere cast down, while its enemies openly flaunted their derision of our institutions, loudly proclaimed popular suffrage a failure, and declared "the cohesive powers of public plunder" to be stronger than "the consent of the governed." Such was the condition of affairs in the Summer of 1871, when the details of the varied frauds and corruptions of the little coterie which ruled the City of New-York were published by THE TIMES. This publication, followed as it was by the detection of the theft and destruction of a large portion of the evidences of their crimes, seemed to afford an opportunity more favorable than had before presented itself for the people to regain the power of self-government. The effort was made, and in November of that year the official plunderers of the most populous City in the nation were thrust from power and place.

During the three succeeding years much was done in the way of discovering defects in then existing laws, in ferreting out hitherto concealed abuses, and in providing remedies; but the rate of taxation did not decrease nor the volume of the public debt become less. It was found that salaries were too high, that positions were multiplied, and that new works were unnecessarily undertaken, while millions of dollars of claims against the City—a large portion of which were fraudulent in their character—were found outstanding, and pressing for recognition and payment. An examination of the laws but disclosed the fact that many of their provisions were plainly calculated not only to maintain that course of extravagance and criminal wastefulness which had been pursued, but in reality to encourage, upon the part of subordinates, contractors, and others, who sought or obtained employment from the City, a continuance thereof. It was in view of these facts that the Senate of 1875 authorized the appointment of this committee, and the duties which devolved upon its members were felt by them to be of the greatest importance, not alone to the City, but the people of the entire State. In the discharge thereof the committee faithfully endeavored to ascertain the exact facts without regard to individuals or parties. In no instance did any one who desired to attend before the committee receive aught but encouragement. From every department having more than a single head at least one of each political faith was subpœnaed and afforded the opportunity of being heard, while all inquiries as to matters affecting the conduct of officials were first made of the heads of departments. In the opinion of the committee, this course was but just and fair toward the heads of departments, who were thereby enabled to first make such statements and explanations respecting their official action and that of their subordinates as they desired. If a different plan had been followed, and the questions propounded to the heads of departments had been first put to others, and their statements taken, gross injustice would oftentimes have resulted by reason of the lapse of time, which would necessarily have intervened between the publication of a charge and the refutation thereof by the official.

The present charter of the City of New-York was passed April 30, 1873, and created the following departments:

1. Finance Department.
2. Law Department.
3. Police Department.
4. Department of Public Works.
5. Department of Public Charities and Correction.
6. Fire Department.
7. Health Department.
8. Department of Docks.
9. Department of Taxes and Assessments.
10. Department of Buildings.

In addition to investigating each of these City departments, the committee took much testimony respecting the several courts and their clerk's offices, the District Attorney, the Board of Excise, the Sheriff, and the Coroners.

THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The committee say that the internal administration of this department is believed to be systematic and thorough, and its head appeared to them to be not only conversant with the affairs of his own department, but to a considerable degree familiar with the workings of most of the other branches of the City Government. His watchfulness over expenditures, his close scrutiny of claims, and his vast and detailed knowledge of City affairs have made him a most valuable financial officer during that period of transition through which the City has been passing for the last four years. The committee allude to the vast amount of labor thrown upon the Finance Department by the charter of 1873. In 1871 there were only 9,000 warrants prepared in the department, while in 1875 they reached 60,000, and the total amount of payments amounted to about eighty million dollars. In November, 1871, the bonded debt of the City, exclusive of the sinking fund, was $97,000,000. In November, 1875, it was about one hundred and sixteen millions. This increase, the committee say, was largely occasioned by the payment of the obligations existing in the Fall of 1871, the bulk of which were claims of a very exceptional character. The bonded debt is represented by some eighty different classes of bonds. It would seem to be desirable to reduce these classes by some method of consolidation into a single bond, but, in the opinion of the Controller, this must be the work of years. The practical difficulty seems to arise from the fact that the several bonds not only differ greatly in their times of payment and in their rates of interest, but that being held very largely by estates, by conservative investors, and for wards, it is exceedingly difficult to induce investors to make a change. Of the bonds which go to compose the debt, the committee found that some twenty-eight millions were assessment bonds, the amount of which had been continually increasing, owing to the neglect of property owners to pay their assessments. The committee recommend that an immediate and absolute stop be put to any further issues of assessment bonds. They believe that "to pay as we go is a business motto for municipalities as well as individuals, and especially for municipalities." In November, 1871, the sinking fund amounted to about nineteen million dollars. In November, 1875, it was nearly twenty-eight million dollars, notwithstanding $4,500,000 had, during the interim, been applied to the payment of a portion of the City debt. This increase is, to a very great extent, due to the increased collection of the revenue of the City, court fees, fines, wharfage rents, and various other items which were neglected, wasted, or seized upon in the olden time to swell the private fortunes of officials. The amount of the sinking fund is about sufficient to pay off all the bonds that are secured by it, but they are not yet due for some years. The committee would recommend that the laws be so amended as to provide a sinking fund applicable to the whole debt, instead of to but a single class of bonds, as at present. The committee found that the annual amount required to be raised by taxation had greatly increased since 1870. In that year the amount required from the City for State purposes was $4,904,501 22, and in 1875 it was $8,012,386, being an increase between 1870 and 1875 of $3,107,884 78. The interest on the City debt had in the same period increased in like manner, but to a greater degree. In 1870 such interest amounted to $4,037,695 15. In 1875 the provision made for it was $9,299,998, an increase of $5,262,302 85. The expenses of the City Government were found to be much less in 1875 than in 1870. In 1870 such expenses were $20,004,035 78. In 1871 they were $21,765,487 22; in 1872 they were $17,032,724 17, being a reduction of nearly $4,000,000 in one year. In 1873 they were $15,674,284 35, or more than $5,000,000 less than in 1871. In 1874, a portion of Westchester County being added to the City, the expenses were increased to $16,858,126 76. In 1875 they were again cut down, being about $16,000,000 for the year. It should be added that the liabilities incurred in 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875 were mainly paid, while in 1870 and 1871, and many previous years, there were large amounts of arrearages. The committee carefully examined the Deputy Controller as to the expenses of the Finance Department and elicited from him the following statement: In 1870 the work which is now done by the department cost $417,500. In 1871 the amount appropriated for expenses, and which was quite sufficient, was $300,000. In 1873 the amount was $270,000; in 1874 it was $250,000, and in 1875, not including the City Chamberlain and the Bureau of Markets, was $225,000. The amount appropriated for 1876 is $200,000. The committee obtained from Mr. Green his views respecting the workings of the several departments and received from him many remedial suggestions, some of which have been made use of in the preparation of this report. They were, however, somewhat surprised at his seeming unwillingness to express an opinion upon one or two subjects to which they attached considerable importance. When asked what he thought of a department paying more for its labor than was being paid by private parties, he replied, "That is a pretty heavy question to go into." When the question was repeated in this form:

Q.—Is it your judgment that the City departments should pay more for labor than is paid by private parties? He answered in the following irresponsive and unsatisfactory manner:

A.—That would depend upon a great many circumstances. I could not answer at length upon the subject. Of course, the general market rate of wages ought to govern. I think the great trouble is in getting the work done when you get the men; that is where the City has lost an incalculable amount of money; that is to say, you get a man on the ground, and don't get but two hours' work; what you want is a fair day's work for a fair day's pay: whereas, if you get but little work, there is where the great loss comes in; that is the complaint made to me; that, under that system, there has not been as much work produced as ought to be for the money.

This was all that could be drawn from him relative to a subject which at that time was most prominent in the minds of the citizens of New-York, and respecting which it would seem to be difficult for any one to be troubled with doubt and uncertainty. The committee further inquired of the Controller:

Q.—What is your opinion of the effect of the Eight-hour law upon the industries of the City? A.—That is a pretty heavy question, Mr. Counsel.

Q.—It is a question we have to meet every day? A.—I believe that is the law.

Q.—That I understand, of course; I want to know whether you think its effect has been a good one? A.—Well, there are those who think it has, and those who think it has not.

Q.—You do not desire to express an opinion? A.—If I express an opinion, I want to express one that is intelligent and proper; it has got to be more or less qualified in regard to certain occupations and trades; in some it might be proper to limit it to eight hours and some not; it is a matter in which a general rambling opinion is not of any use to anybody. I want to express an opinion that is discriminating, if at all.

Q.—Is it your judgment that that law should be continued? A.—Well, I should want to refer to the law and read that again before I answered that question.

The committee particularly desired to learn the Controller's views upon these practical questions of the day, but they are compelled to report that, so far as they could ascertain, Mr. Green entertained no views as to the compensation of the City laborers or the effect of the Eight-hour law which the Controller cared to express. The testimony quoted is specially commended to the consideration of that portion of the community who believe that the Controller is entirely removed from those influences which are alleged to so frequently affect men in public life.

DEPARTMENT OF LAW.

The appropriation for the expenses of the department in the year 1875 was about $185,000, of which $100,000 was for contingencies. For the year 1876 the appropriation was about $160,000, the contingent fund being reduced to $75,000. The committee examined Mr. William C. Whitney, Counsel to the Corporation, and found that, although he had recently been appointed, he had apparently devoted considerable time to a close study of the varied and arduous duties of his office. The more important points of Mr. Whitney's testimony were as follows:

EMPLOYMENT OF SPECIAL COUNSEL.

The committee found that a practice had prevailed of intrusting the greater portion of the most important business to counsel outside of the department, who were specially retained for the purpose, and held all of the papers in the case; that these special counsel seldom conferred with the Counsel to the Corporation, and the Law Department had little cognizance of the condition of the litigation thus disposed of. The committee denounces this method of conducting the suits brought against the City as reprehensible, and commends the measures adopted by Mr. Whitney for a reform in the business of this department. The old method could, in the opinion of the committee, only result in cases being tried without defenses being set up, or facts proved, which were within the knowledge of the officers of the Law Department, but which being unknown to the special counsel who had charge of the cases, were not presented to the courts, to the pecuniary disadvantage to the City and its interests.

CO-OPERATION OF THE LAW AND FINANCE DEPARTMENTS NEEDED.

The committee found that a lack of co-operation between the Departments of Law and Finance had been productive of much useless and expensive litigation. As the Auditing Bureau of the Finance Department is the place where claims against the City Government are first investigated, and where evidence respecting their character is obtained and filed, it was suggested by the Corporation Counsel that there should be an assistant from his office specially charged to co-operate with the Auditing Bureau and to represent him there in order to pass upon legal questions and suggest modes of investigation and inquiry, to the end that when a claim was first considered it should be passed upon with a knowledge of both the law and the facts. This course would cause an illegal claim to be contested with thoroughness and energy, while those which to the law officer of the City seemed proper would be disposed of without litigation. The committee emphatically approves of the determination of Mr. Whitney to reform his department, and recommends that the proposed suggestions be rendered binding by positive legal enactment.

LEGISLATION NECESSARY.

Mr. Whitney testified that the increase of the City debt was, in his opinion, mainly due to the fact that the several departments were continually incurring liabilities in excess of their appropriations, although the charter distinctly provided that this should not be done. To meet this difficulty the committee recommends that the charter be so amended as to require the several departments at the time of incurring any liability to register the amount thereof, both in their own departments, and in the Controller's office, whereupon the sum so registered shall become a specific lien upon the fund appropriated for the discharge of such liability. If this be done, each department will always be informed of the precise amount it has at its command, and the creating by any department of any debt beyond the amount of balance so shown by its books to be applicable to its discharge, should be made a misdemeanor. This would not only make the heads of departments responsible, criminally, for the incurring of liabilities beyond the amount of their appropriations, but by the registering proposed, parties doing business with the city would be able to ascertain at the precise moment of entering into a contract or making a sale of material or supplies, whether the balance remaining to the credit of the appropriations from which their bills must be liquidated was sufficient to meet the same.

BUREAU OF ARREARS.

The committee states that the affairs of the Bureau for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes were found in a deplorable condition. Owing to the death of its former head, Gen. Alexander W. Harvey, a vacancy was created on March 2, 1875, which the incumbent of the office of the Counsel to the Corporation at that time failed to supply. In September, 1875, after Mr. Whitney was appointed, he filled the vacancy. A question then arose between the Departments of Law and Finance, in relation to the organization of the office and the appointment of attachés, and up to the month of January, 1876, there were no messengers to serve the processes which are required by law to be personally served. The work of the bureau was thereby hindered, and at the time of the investigation by the committee nearly three thousand five hundred processes had accumulated. The appropriation for the expenses of the department was $11,000 in 1875; $6,000 in 1876; the salary of the Attorney having been reduced from $10,000 to $5,000, and of the Clerk from $1,500 to $1,000. The amount of arrearages for personal taxes annually collected has been from twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars. In addition to this it appeared that from four to six thousand dollars in costs had been heretofore annually collected by attorneys; that the practice of those gentlemen had been to employ messengers to serve their processes, and pay them for their services from these costs, handing over to the City whatever sum remained. After the death of Gen. Harvey, the Controller refused to permit a continuance of this system, insisting that under the charter all such fees were the property of the City, and it is due the present attorney to say that in this view he thoroughly acquiesced. The committee recommends the abolishment of the system of permitting the Mayor to designate a City Marshal to receive the warrants from the Receiver of Taxes for the collection of arrears of personal taxes, and that the laws upon the subject of the collection of personal taxes should be thoroughly revised and amended, at the same time care should be exercised to correct, not only the matter just referred to, but also the practice of the Marshal of retaining warrants in his possession for months after he has been unable to find any property of delinquents upon which levy can be made. If these warrants were delivered to the attorney, it is possible that by the process of the court he might find the party and have him examined, when if nothing was found the warrant could be returned and the name of such person be removed from the tax lists. In that event the City would not, the following year, have to pay its proportion of the State tax upon the amount such person was assessed. The position of the bureau and its relations to the City Government should also be speedily settled. By a special law passed in 1867 it was made a bureau in the Finance Department. The charter of 1873 failed to include it among the bureaus created in that department, nor did it allude to the bureau in any manner other than to provide that the Counsel to the Corporation "may appoint the attorney for the collection of personal taxes." The status of the bureau should in the opinion of the committee be definitely settled so as to leave no ground for the raising of any questions respecting its future abiding place. The Controller, the Counsel to the Corporation, and the attorney, who is the head of the bureau, were all examined as to its affairs and condition. After hearing all parties interested, the committee is of the opinion that the bureau should be under the supervision of the law officers of the City, wherefore they recommend that the charter be so amended as to make it a bureau in the Law Department.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The committee examined all four of the then Commissioners of Police, two of whom are members of the present board, also the President of the Board which immediately preceded the one in office at the time of the committee's sitting, and other witnesses. Impressed as the committee was with the vital importance of obtaining an improved condition of affairs in the Police Department, much time was given to this portion of its duties in the hope that such defects as existed might be brought to light and the needed remedies ascertained. That they were measurably successful in their endeavors is their belief, and they ask for this portion of their report the especial consideration of the Senate. The committee believe that but few persons, even among those best informed, really appreciate the utter inadequacy of the present Police force of the City of New-York. A brief reference to a few statistics is not, therefore, deemed to be inappropriate. On the 3d day of January, 1844, (thirty-two years ago,) a special committee of the Board of Aldermen, at the head of which was Alderman, subsequently Recorder, Tillou, presented to the Board a most exhaustive report upon the condition of the then Watch Department. From that report the following facts are obtained: The City was divided into six watch districts; the total force of the Watch Department was twelve Captains, twenty-four Assistant Captains, and 1,096 watchmen. In addition there was a small day patrol of Police officers, and an extra force of 108 men, known as the Sunday officers. In the opinion of Recorder Tillou and his committee, the force of 1,096 watchmen was not regarded as too great. In 1844 the Legislature abolished the night watch, and established a day and night force of 900 men. In 1857 the Metropolitan Police Force was created, and in 1870 the present Municipal force. The following table will show the total strength of the Police force in the City of New-York since 1862, the figures given representing the number of the force on the 1st day of January, as nearly as possible, of each year:

	Captains.	Sergeants.	Patrolmen.	Doormen.	Total Force.
1862	30	129	1,796	69	2,024
1863	30	129	1,773	67	1,999
1864	34	126	1,794	66	2,020
1865	33	126	1,789	66	2,014
1866	33	129	1,772	63	1,997
1867	34	130	1,789	73	2,026
1868	34	129	1,848	73	2,084
1869	34	132	1,921	73	2,159
1870	34	131	1,995	70	2,230
1871	35	136	2,075	75	2,325
1872	34	135	1,922	63	2,158
1873	35	138	1,936	66	2,179
1874	36	141	2,200	72	2,453
1875	36	135	2,272	80	2,528
1876	34	125	2,282	72	2,488

In 1844 the population of New-York was, in round numbers, 350,000. In 1862 it was 800,000, and in 1876 it is 1,100,000. In 1844 the whole watch district (as it was then designated) of the City extended from the Battery to Twenty-eighth street on the East River, along Twenty-eighth street to Fourth avenue, and then through Twenty-sixth street to the Hudson River, being but three and one-quarter miles in length, with an average width of about two miles. The present City limits extend from the Battery to a point distant about a quarter of a mile above Woodlawn Cemetery on the easterly side, and to the southern boundary of the City of Yonkers on the westerly side, being a trifle short of sixteen miles in length, with an average width of over three miles. It appears, therefore, that the facts may be summarized as follows:

	Population.	Length of City, Miles.	Average width of City, Miles.	No. of Patrolmen.
1844	350,000	3¼	2	1,096
1862	800,000	13	2¾	1,796
1876	1,100,000	16	3	2,282

Increase in population, 1844 to 1862, eighteen years, 450,000; increase in population, 1862 to 1876, fourteen years, 300,000. Increase in patrol force 1844 to 1862, eighteen years, 700; increase in patrol force, 1862 to 1876, fourteen years, 486.

In other words, while the territory now to be patrolled is in length five times greater and in width is one-half as much more than it was in 1844, and while the population now to be watched, guarded, and protected is more than three times what it then was, the total present patrol force is but double the strength of the old watch force of a third of a century ago. Strange as this may seem, it is by no means the worst presentation of the case, for the 2,282 patrolmen in 1876 convey no idea of the actual strength of the force available for patrol duty. From this number (2,282) there must be deducted the sanitary squad or ordinance squad, the several courts' squads, the Harbor Police, the detectives, the roundsmen, and other specially detailed men, whereby the total average patrol force in precincts is reduced to 1,946. From this latter number there is from all causes an average daily absence of 408, leaving the aggregate effective patrol force of the department at only 1,538 men, as against a force of 1,096 thirty-two years since, while the yearly arrests have in the same period increased more than fourfold, from 22,000 in 1844 to 91,363 in 1875. Nor is the story yet complete. In 1844 the smallest night post included but six and the largest but twenty-seven blocks. In 1876 the total number of night posts is 820, with an aggregate length of 825 miles, 3 furlongs, 38 rods, and 5 yards, or an average length of one mile and two rods, while on some of the night posts the actual distance traversed by the officer on post is from four to eight miles. In 1844 one-half of the entire night watch, or 584 men exclusive of officers, were on patrol duty every night. In 1876 the total average effective night force of patrolmen is 769, or but 221 more than was on duty thirty-two years since. It will be also observed from the above data that the present average effective night patrol force is 51 less than the actual number of night posts, and as a result the average length of the actual night posts is increased by twenty-one rods and two yards.

The committee state that the blame which is hastily laid on the Police is due to the fact that they are obliged to cover such an enormous district with such an inadequate force. The charter of 1873 provides for an increase of not more than 100 men, but the committee say that the appropriations have not been such as to warrant their increase. While in such places where there could be no retrenchment, the condition of the City Treasury at least demanded that there be no increased expenses, and the committee after much deliberation finally agreed upon the plan of Police organization and work which is given below. It is believed that by the proposed plan the needed efficiency and effectiveness will be reached with no augmented expense.

ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT AND FORCE.

The Police Department is at present presided over by four Commissioners, and in the opinion of the committee this number should always be maintained, while there should be enacted an express provision whereby the party in political minority in the City of New-York, upon State and National issues, should at all times have a representation of two in the board. The committee believe that no Police force can ever be made efficient the control of which shall be in the hands of members of any one political party. The Police Department seems to them to be of all others the most necessary to be kept non-partisan. Aside from the matter of original appointments, which should be fairly and evenly made from both parties, the best men applying being always selected, there should be no consideration, whatever, given to party lines or party ties. A single step beyond this point is utter demoralization to the rank and file, resulting in inefficiency, want of discipline, arbitrary conduct, illegal action, and confusion in all grades of the service. The committee would therefore recommend the passage of such amendment to existing laws as is above suggested, and also that each person now or hereafter serving as a Commissioner of Police in the City of New-York shall take and subscribe to an additional oath or affirmation that in every appointment or removal to be by the Commissioners of Police made to or from the Police force, either wholly or in part to be created, organized, reorganized, governed, or controlled by them, he will in no case and under no pretext vote to appoint, remove, promote, or reduce any officer or member of the Police force for or on account of the political opinions of any such officer or member, or any other cause or reason than the fitness or unfitness of such officer or member, in his best judgment, for the place to which he shall be appointed or promoted or from which he shall be dismissed, removed, or reduced. And the willful violation of any such oath or affirmation by any Commissioner of Police shall be punished in the same manner as is now prescribed by the law for the violation of the constitutional oath of office. The present Police force proper is by law composed of a Superintendent, 4 Inspectors, 35 Captains, 140 Sergeants, 2,261 Patrolmen, and 78 Doormen.

By the rules and regulations of the department certain of the patrolmen are designated to supervise the conduct and action of the men on patrol, see that they perform their duties properly, and make complaints of any violation of the rules. These officers are styled "roundsmen." In the opinion of the committee, experience has shown that some changes are necessary to be made in the grading of the force. The salaries of all officers and members of the force other than the Superintendent are by law fixed at a definite sum. The committee believe some of them to be inadequate, and would recommend that the pay of Inspectors, now fixed at $3,500, be increased to $4,000. That the salaries of Captains, now fixed at $2,000, be raised to $2,500, and that the Sergeants, who are now paid $1,600, shall hereafter receive $1,700. The committee further recommend that the grade of roundsman be established by law, and that the salary of such officers be fixed at $1,250. The present patrol force of the department receives $1,200. In the opinion of the committee this is too much. They believe and recommend that the patrol force should be organized by the establishment of a system of gradation. There is neither sense nor justice in giving to newly-appointed or incompetent officers the same amount as is paid those who by years of service have acquired tact and experience. The members of the Police force should, in the judgment of the committee, serve a probationary period of two years as patrolmen of the third class at a salary of $800 per annum. If found to be competent officers, and worthy of promotion, they should then be advanced to the second class of patrolmen, where they would receive $950. Faithful service there for two years would prepare the officer for the grade of patrolman of the first class, at a salary of $1,100. The advantages of such a system will, it is believed, be readily seen and appreciated. As patrolmen of the third class, officers would have an opportunity to display their fitness and capacity for police duty, while in the higher grades they would see a reward, both in rank and emoluments, for long experience, a good record, a brave act, and faithful service.

THE DETECTIVE FORCE.

The committee also believe that an entire reorganization of the present Detective Force should be made at an early day. That there should be established at head-quarters a bureau to be called the Detective Bureau of the Police Department of the City of New-York. That it should have for its head an officer of tried integrity, long experience, and established ability, who should be known as the Superintendent of the Detective Bureau, and who should receive an annual salary of $6,000. That the Detective Force should consist of two classes: the first class to be composed of those possessing the most ability and greatest experience, who should be known only to the Police authorities, and should receive salaries of from $2,000 to $2,500. The second class to comprise such officers as would make or aid in the making of arrests, appear in the courts and give testimony, and consequently would be known to the public. This class should receive salaries of from $1,500 to $2,000. Provision should also be made for the payment of all proper expenses incurred by members of the detective force. The committee are fully impressed with the belief that the necessity is urgent for an equalization of salaries and a readjustment of the grades of the service. They therefore recommend the passage of a law that shall establish the several grades and the respective salaries herein suggested; that shall require the Board of Police within a specified time to divide the present patrol force into the three grades suggested, such gradations to be made in the case of patrolman upon an examination of his qualifications, as shown by the reports of his superior officers and his official record as a policeman; that shall require all future appointees to be made patrolmen of the third class and that shall embody such other requirements as have been hereinbefore suggested. Such law should also provide that doormen now in office shall be graded as patrolmen of the third class, and that in the future such doormen as shall be required shall be detailed from the lowest class of patrolmen.

POLICE SURGEONS.

This provides for the entire police force save the surgeons, of whom there are nineteen attached to the force, eighteen of whom receive an annual salary of $1,500 each, and one of whom is designated as Chief Surgeon and receives $2,000. In the belief of the present Commissioners of Police, there is no necessity for the Police Surgeons being members of the force, while many good reasons can be given in support of the opinion that they should not be. The Commissioners are also convinced that the number of Police Surgeons should be reduced, and the salaries of such as are retained should be increased. The committee coincide in these views of the Board of Police, and recommend that the provision of the law making Police Surgeons members of the force be repealed, and that authority be conferred upon the board to employ from time to time not to exceed thirteen surgeons at a yearly salary of $2,500 each. If these recommendations shall be adopted, the committee are convinced that the equalization of salaries they have recommended, as well as a considerable increase of the force, can both be immediately brought about without the expenditure of a dollar beyond the amount now appropriated. Provision for the future increase can be made by requiring the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to hereafter annually appropriate such sum as shall be asked for by the Board of Police to cover a yearly increase of not to exceed one hundred patrolmen of the third grade until such time as the total force of the department, officers and men included, shall reach 3,500 men.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE OF THE FORCE.

The committee cannot but feel after mature consideration that some change should be made in the tenure of office of members of the Police force whereby incompetent, inefficient, and bad men appointed on the force may be more speedily removed than at present. Under existing laws there is no method by which the department can rid itself of an officer or man whose influence may be felt to be most pernicious, whose private life and associates may be believed most demoralizing, and whose official conduct even may be thought most reprehensible, without a formal trial upon written and specific charges. At such trials the evidence to sustain the charges and specifications must be addressed with all the legal forms and precision of a trial in a court of record, or the courts, if appealed to by certiorari, will overrule the action of the board and the officer will return to his post feeling that he is stronger than the Commissioners, while the most demoralizing effects ensue to the force by reason thereof. The committee took considerable evidence respecting the conduct of Capt. Edward Walsh, who is still upon the force. Much additional testimony to that taken respecting this officer was offered to the committee, but neither their time nor their inclination led them to pursue the subject further. That such a man should be clothed with the uniform is a disgrace to the cloth; that he should hold the rank of captain is a scandal to the service; that he should be for a day in command of a precinct is an insult and a menace to the reputable and law-abiding citizens of the city. In the opinion of the committee, the question for the board to determine upon the removal of an officer should not be confined to the narrow limits of legal proof of an act committed, but should rather rest upon the equities of the case. If the officer, by reason of his habits, his associates, his behavior, or his actions, shall have arrived at a point where it is clear to the board that his official usefulness is destroyed, and that his longer retention upon the force is demoralizing and destructive of discipline, the board should be able to dispense with his services without trial, by a concurrent vote of all the members of the board. The enactment of such a provision could have but the most salutary effects, and is believed to be sufficiently guarded to prevent gross injustice being done.

THE ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES.

The committee would also urge the immediate passage of an act by which the Board of Police shall have the power, not alone of subpœnaing, but of compelling the attendance of witnesses, by attachment if necessary, and until they shall testify. The Senate at its last session passed such a bill, but it was defeated in the Assembly, mainly through the efforts of a member from the City of New-York, who openly avowed that he so acted because the passage of the measure would probably result in the dismissal of a Captain of Police who was his friend, and who was then on trial before the board for receiving money for official favors granted. It is believed that the present Legislature will lose no time in passing so needful a measure.

THE DEPARTMENT RECORDS.

Much testimony was taken by the committee upon this subject, and the conclusion which they have arrived at is that much remains to be done in improving the character of the records kept at Police Head-quarters. The committee would recommend the passage of a law making it obligatory upon the wardens of the several penal and correctional institutions in the State, immediately upon the reception by them of a pardon from the Governor for any person there confined, and under their care and in their custody, to report the fact, with all essential particularity, to the Superintendent of the Police Department of the City of New-York, to the end that a record thereof may be there always maintained. In the opinion of the committee, it should by law be made the duty of the Clerk of every criminal court in the City of New-York, immediately upon the conviction of any person, to report the same to the Superintendent of Police of the City of New-York, with full particulars of name, age, place of abode, former occupation, offense charged, manner of conviction, whether by plea or otherwise, offense of which convicted, date of conviction, and term and place of sentence, to the end that a "record of convictions" as such may be always maintained for Police purposes. The committee would further recommend that the Wardens of each penal and correctional institution in the State should be required to mail to the Superintendent of Police in the City of New-York, at least eight days before the term of expiration of sentence of any person confined in his institution and under his charge and custody, a statement of the fact that such person is about to be discharged, accompanied with a record showing his name, with aliases as far as known, age, place of abode, place and date of conviction, offense for which convicted, whether previously confined to his knowledge, and, if so, when and where, and for what offense, his height, complexion, color of hair and eyes, and weight, together with all such descriptive marks as he may bear upon his person and by which he may be the more readily identified, and the date when he will be discharged, and what has been his general conduct while confined.

The committee next take up the Habitual Criminal act and recommend that the words "and that he or she has at some time been *convicted* of any of the crimes herein named" be repealed, to the end that the measure may be made effective. In the matter of street-cleaning the committee recommend that the City be divided into districts, each district to be let by contract.

THE BUREAU OF ELECTIONS.

Regarding the Bureau of Elections, the committee recommend the bureau, both for the efficiency and economy of its work, and then continues:

"The expenses of an election in the City of New-York prior to 1872 were simply outrageous. In this connection the committee would quote the statements made to them by their counsel. Mr. John I. Davenport said: 'I have gone over the accounts and obtained the figures for election expenses since 1868. The expenses for the election of 1868, as shown by the bills presented, amounted to about five hundred and fifty thousand dollars; for the election of 1870 something over four hundred thousand dollars; and for 1871 a little short of that sum.' The expenses of the elections in 1872, 1873, and 1874 were about one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars, and for the election of 1875, as testified to by Mr. Hasbrouck, the Chief of the Election Bureau, were about one hundred and twenty thousand dollars." With regard to the laws on this subject, the committee recommend, first, that upon days of registry Inspectors be required to sit only from 8 to 11 A. M. and from 3 to 9 P. M., which plan would tend to induce a better class of men to act as Inspectors; second, that all the names of all local officers who are voted for at any election by all the voters of the City and County shall be upon a separate ballot and placed in a separate box; third, that the law of 1872 relating to the removal of persons from one election district to another be revised so as to be in unity with the constitutional amendments of 1874. The committee also recommend that a day be provided not later than the first Tuesday in June, as the day when the Board of Aldermen, acting as Supervisors, shall act in the matter of the reapportionment of the Assembly districts. This is necessary, owing to the time occupied by the Bureau of Elections in laying out and declaring the 600 election districts of the City.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The Department of Public Works is one of the most important under the City Government, and its power is almost unlimited. It was first created in its present form by the charter of 1870 for the purpose of affording to William M. Tweed, then in the full enjoyment of his schemes of personal aggrandizement, a position in which he might still further extend his influence and power. At the time of the sessions of this committee, the Commissioner was Fitz John Porter, who was appointed to the office March 1, 1875, although at that time he was not a citizen of this State. The committee devoted considerable time to the examination of Gen. Porter and his bureau affairs, and also took the testimony of several gentlemen and property-owners of unimpeachable character, who were largely interested in the work under the direction of the department.

THE STRENGTH OF THE LABORING FORCE.

At the time Gen. Porter took the office of Commissioner of Public Works there were 2,600 laborers in the employ of the department. This number was swelled by accessions until the latter part of October, 1875, when, previous to election day, the roll reached 3,270, an increase of 719 men in six months, and 551 in excess of the number employed in October, 1874, by the previous Commissioner. It appeared that the greater part of this increase occurred during the month of October, 405 substitutes and 227 appointments having been made in the boulevard force alone during that month. It also appeared that on the 28th or 29th of October orders were given to the heads of the bureaus to discharge the surplus force of the department, but that such orders were not carried out until Nov. 6—four days after the election. In view of this statement the committee deems the occasion of their employment to have been a political necessity rather than a demand for them by the exigencies of the department, although, of course, Gen. Porter desired that a contrary view should be accepted.

MODE OF APPOINTING LABORERS.

The appointment of laborers in the several bureaus appears to have been left by Gen. Porter to the Deputy Commissioner, and they were appointed by that official upon the solicitations of various people, but principally Aldermen, who were members of the Tammany General Committee, and ward politicians. When a new appointment was made, a ticket containing the name of the applicant, and addressed to the head of one of the bureaus, was given to him, who upon being assigned to his place gave up his ticket, which was placed in an envelope and returned to the party recommending the appointee, and the means of identifying any employe of the department was thereby lost. It did not appear to the committee that any steps were taken to secure proper or competent employes; no examination of foremen had been made for the purpose of ascertaining their qualifications for their positions, as the Commissioner did not consider that essential. As to the Inspectors of Sewers, the committee deemed it possible that a half or three-quarters might have possessed some knowledge of mason work; that no inquiry was made at the time of appointment of Inspectors as to whether they had any other employment, or were carrying on business; that over fifty per cent. of the laborers were appointed at the request of members of the General Committee or the Committee on Organization of Tammany Hall, while most of the remainder of the force was employed at the request of members of the several Tammany District Committees on the Patronage of Aldermen and other officials. Foremen were charged with getting drunk, and many were dismissed therefor, while others were retained; that such disreputable characters as Matthew, alias "Rocky" Moore held contracts under the department; that such men as Thomas W. Eagan, who was dismissed from another department of the City Government for gross offenses held important positions; that a former hangman, lager-beer saloon proprietors, barbers, and other parties without any mechanical knowledge, were appointed to inspect masonwork; while applications from responsible men like Henry Kelly, were disregarded, and tickets were sold as high as $10 each.

HOW PUBLIC WORK IS PERFORMED.

Gen. Porter testified that he was in the habit of driving along the line of the work at least once a week. "Sometimes found men not working as they ought to," but in "most of the cases" he thought the work was "being done satisfactorily." Mr. Jackson S. Schultz testified that from the commencement of work on the line of the Boulevard, he had made weekly or semi-monthly inspections of the manner in which the work was performed; that on every such occasion he had actually counted the number of persons employed at various points, and he had always found that fully seventy-five per cent. of the men on the work were "idling away their time," and besides were apparently unskilled in the work. The statements of Messrs. John H. Sherwood, W. P. Dixon, Mr. William H. Macy, and others, corroborated the charges made by Mr. Schultz.

WAGES PAID TO LABORERS.

As it appeared to the committee that the rate of wages paid by this department was much higher than that paid by private parties for the same class of labor, Gen. Porter, in compliance with its recommendation, reduced the rate from $2 per day to twenty cents per hour, or $1 60 per day, and although his action was severely criticised in some quarters, the committee was of the opinion that such action was imperatively required.

THE BUREAU OF LAMPS AND GAS.

The action of Thomas O'Callaghan was considered by the committee deserving of censure. In November, 1875, there were 20,131 lamps in the City. The companies supplying the City with gas by contract were the New-York, $28 per lamp; Manhattan, $28; Mutual, $29 16; Metropolitan, $28 38; Harlem, $39; Central, $46, and Suburban, $50. The contracts with all but the last two companies mentioned were made annually. O'Callaghan, on being examined as to his official knowledge respecting the compliance of the gas companies with the provisions of their contracts, testified that all the contracts called for an illuminating power equivalent to the light of sixteen candles, but that he did not know whether the City obtained it or not, as no test was made either as to the pressure or the quality of the light. Prof. A. W. Wilkinson, of New-York College, testified that he had tested the quality of the gas furnished by the Manhattan and Mutual Gas Companies, from which he ascertained that the illuminating power of the gas supplied by the former was less than the power of fifteen candles, while that of the latter was about twenty; that in the extremely cold weather the Manhattan gas had run down as low as eleven-candle power, while the Mutual had never fallen below seventeen. The committee ascertained that O'Callaghan was in the habit of removing lamp-posts whenever he saw fit to do so, and resetting them in some other position. For each removal the City paid the gas company $4, and for resetting them, $10. Such changes were frequently made without any apparent reason, excepting to throw additional light upon a corner liquor store. Another abuse practiced was that of ordering new posts to be placed in front of liquor stores. Several illustrations of this character are given in the report of the committee.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The estimate of the expenses of this department for the year 1875 was $1,459,398 93, but the Board of Estimate and Apportionment only allowed $1,278,000, of which $307,000 was for salaries. The department expended during the year $1,245,000, and the estimate for the present year was $1,370,640 73, of which $1,165,000 was allowed by the Board of Apportionment. As a result of the testimony taken by and statements made to the committee the following would seem to be the more important matters:

I. The non-employment of convicts and paupers at contract work.

II. The inability of the department to contract for its coal and other supplies at such seasons of the year as it may be most economically obtained.

III. The want of proper safeguards at Blackwell's Island for the protection of prisoners and property.

IV. The need of additional prison and pauper accommodations.

V. The necessity for the employment of a better class of keepers, guards, and employes generally.

VI. A proper classification of prisoners.

VII. The adoption of measures which will lead to a better state of discipline among employes.

VIII. The passage of more stringent laws relating to vagrancy and street begging.

IX. A change in the manner of conducting the administration of affairs at the Morgue.

X. A reorganization of the system of distributing coal to out-door poor.

First—The non-employment of convicts and paupers at contract work.

The committee learned that there are always from 10,000 to 14,000 persons in the institutions under the control of this department. This number includes from 1,500 to 2,500 paupers or vagrants, a large majority of whom are "tramps" in the Summer, and will not work. At least one-third of the persons under the care of this department are able to do manual labor. Fifty cents a day for the work of each one these has been offered repeatedly, and it is believed that a revenue of $50,000 to $75,000 a year could be realized from such a source. The committee recommend the repeal of the laws which constitute an impediment to such contracts.

Second—Inability to contract for coal and other supplies when the same are cheapest.

In the item of coal alone the committee find that $10,000 to $15,000 a year is lost to the City on account of the laws preventing the making of any contracts involving the outlay of any appropriation until said appropriation is made. In consequence also of the same rule it was difficult to obtain coal when needed, as no contracts could be made until January. The committee recommends that this department be enabled to contract for the purchase of its coal in June, July, or August of the year preceding that in which the coal is needed.

Third—The want of proper safeguards for the protection of prisoners and property at Blackwell's Island.

The committee found that the opportunities for escape from Blackwell's Island were too great, and the force employed as guards was far too small. They think that there should be a vigilant night patrol of the island, so as to preclude the possibility of escape, or of the visits to the City frequently made by the guards. They also recommend that the Warden's residence should not be outside of the Penitentiary building, as it is difficult for them to see how he can be fairly held accountable to the Commissioners for the safe-keeping of the convicts, or for the proper discharge of duty by his subordinates, when his residence is so distant from the building as to require telegraphic communication to be maintained between them.

Fourth—The need of additional prison and pauper buildings, also enlarged hospital accommodations.

The committee finds that the Penitentiary contains rarely less than 1,000 inmates, and sometimes nearly 1,100, some of whom are sent there for as long as fifteen years, and that the room provided is inadequate. They deem that no greater defect in prison management could exist than overcrowding, and recommend that, as there is plenty of good building rock on both Blackwell's and Hart's Islands, so much of the labor of the prisoners as cannot be profitably employed on contract work shall be employed in the erection of suitable buildings on Hart's Island for the confinement of penitentiary prisoners. They think that the Penitentiary will shortly have to be removed to Hart's Island, on account of the evils arising from the proximity of Blackwell's Island to the City, and suggest that a building might be erected now on Hart's Island which in time would serve as an ell or wing of the main building which will be erected in future.

Fifth—The necessity for the employment of a better class of keepers, guards, and employes generally.

The committee say that while they were unable in the time they had to examine as fully as was desirable into the character of the employes of this department, yet they took enough testimony to establish the fact that many of the employes were unfit for their positions. They believe that the Commissioners neither employed nor retained such persons intentionally, but that appointments were made for political reasons. And it did not seem to the committee that even after appointments were made sufficient attention was paid to the conduct of subordinates, until, by reason of ill-treatment of prisoners, the drunkenness of keepers and prisoners, and the escape of the latter, or the perpetration of the most inhuman and beastly outrages even upon the dead, their antecedents and their behavior were so prominently displayed as to require some action by the board, when investigations would be made and prompt action taken. The committee recommend the employment of a better class of persons by this department.

Sixth—A proper classification of prisoners.

The testimony taken by the committee, in their opinion, clearly established the necessity for a proper classification of prisoners. Most of the notorious criminals are confined at some time in the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island and in the Tombs. Statistics show that a great proportion of them are young men from eighteen to thirty years old, while about one-half of those in State Prisons are not over twenty-six or twenty-seven years old. Many of them are desperate and incorrigible characters. The committee believe the institutions on Blackwell's Island, as conducted for years, are largely hot beds of crime. As the Penitentiary is overcrowded at present, the difficulty of carrying out a proper classification is recognized; but the committee recommends the passage of laws compelling such a classification as that those less hardened in criminal conduct shall be separate from those who have grown old in crime.

Seventh—The adoption of measures which will lead to a better state of discipline both among employes and those under their care.

The committee deduce from the testimony taken that there existed throughout the department an utter lack of such discipline. This is attributed to the strength of political influence which fastens on the department incompetent and bad men. It is notorious that keepers are in the habit of spending much of the time when they should be on duty away from their posts, instances being known in which they have so passed their time in the company of prisoners whom they have brought with them as boon companions. The committee emphatically condemn the practice which seems to have existed at the Tombs under the administration of Warden Quinn, whereby prisoners are taken from the place to which the law assigned them and taken to various places outside the prison. In one such case—that of Richard Croker—Warden Quinn had tried to shield himself behind the Sheriff's deputies, but his own conduct and treatment of Croker, in confining him in a portion of the prison not before used for those charged with murder, and where he could, as he did, receive visitors unobserved, and where he had facilities for passing in and out readily, made it apparent to the committee that the Warden was a party to the arrangement. No more instructive chapter in the history of the misgovernment of New-York will ever be written than can be found embodied in the testimony of witnesses respecting the arrest of Croker, the action of Coroner Woltman, Croker's subsequent indictment and incarceration in the Tombs, the interview between the Warden and the next friend of Croker—the meat contractor of the Department of Charities and Correction—the immediate suspension of the prison rules and regulations, the location of Croker's cell, his [Croker's] reception of visitors, his sleeping companion, his dinners at Leggett's and elsewhere, his drives up town and calls at his house, and, finally, his return to prison at a late hour of the evening, when the Tombs was thrown open until nearly midnight for the admission of visitors to the distinguished prisoner. To add that John Quinn is still Warden of the Tombs is alone requisite to give the picture that simpleness which will render it at once recognizable by any citizen and tax-payer of the Metropolis. Nothing which the committee might say would, in their judgment, enable the Senate or the public to more clearly appreciate the extent and value of the discipline which must exist in that most important institution—the Tombs—under the administration of such a Warden. The committee also reprehend the practice of allowing keepers on Blackwell's Island to spend every other day or night in the City, styling the practice most pernicious and wholly destructive to discipline. The committee believe that the keepers and guards should be accommodated upon the island, and be required to reside there; that absence to visit the City should be granted only upon proper cause being shown therefor, and that a full and detailed report should be required from every such absentee, which report should account for every moment of his time when away, the places he visited, the people with whom he conversed, and the business he transacted. The committee recommend that the Commissioners be required to adopt more stringent rules and regulations for the improvement of discipline. Also, that it be made a misdemeanor for the Sheriff or his deputies, the Warden of any prison, county jail, or penitentiary to take therefrom, or to allow or permit to be taken therefrom, either when going or returning from court, or at any other time whatsoever, any prisoner detained under criminal process to any hotel or restaurant, to his or her home or office, or to any other place whatsoever than he shall by law, or the order of the court in writing, be required to convey such prisoner, and that when so removed he shall have been duly discharged or removed, unless the place to which he shall have been taken be that to which he shall have been committed by reason of the sentence of the court before which he may have been tried, he shall at once, and with all due dilligence and speed, be returned to the place from which he was taken.

Eighth—The passage of more stringent laws relating to vagrancy and street-begging.

It was shown before the committee that vagrancy and street-begging was a crying evil of the City; that children of both sexes from four to five years old and upward, were constantly turned out into the streets, nominally for the purpose of begging, and that the girls as they grew up became prostitutes or thieves, or both, and the boys thieves.

Ninth—A change in the manner of conducting the administration of affairs at the Morgue.

The committee, in alluding to the management of the Morgue and the treatment of the dead, say: It would seem as if the contact into which these men (those having charge of the dead-house) were brought with the dead, hardened every natural feeling and emotion. They regarded the dead bodies simply as so much material from which a profit might be made to accrue to themselves, while the Commissioners appeared content with the action of their predecessors, who had passed a resolution declaring that the distribution of the dead, formed no part of their duty, and forbidding employes to aid in any such distribution except under direction of the Board of Health." No action has ever been undertaken by the board other than to grant to A. N. White a permit to transport bodies intended for medical colleges through the streets of the City. The committee recommend that it be made the duty of the Commissioners of Charities to exercise control over the distribution of dead bodies and to speedily put an end to the practices which at present prevail in that branch of the department.

Tenth—A re-organization of the system of distributing coal to out-door poor.

From the testimony before the committee it appeared that a system prevailed in dispensing relief to the out-door poor which did not benefit the really indigent, and was at the same time liable to involve the City in loss by reason of the carelessness or dishonesty of its officials. The present Commissioners have to some extent reformed the department. The committee recommends the detail of a member of the police force in each precinct to visit and report the condition of the out-door poor, and that the Department of Charities and Correction be clothed with authority to request such detail, and that the Police Department be required to comply therewith to the fullest possible extent.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The report expresses very great satisfaction at the present condition of the department, and speaks very highly of both the President and Chief Engineer of the department. The amount of money appropriated for the expenses of the department in 1875 was $1,316,000, and for 1876 is $1,170,000. The uniformed force on Jan. 1, 1876, was about 750 men, distributed among forty-six steam-engine companies, six chemical, and eighteen hook and ladder companies. The committee confess that they have no recommendations to offer in regard to the department, other than that the men be graded in the same manner as it is recommended for the Police. This is recommended, as it will be a saving of money, and "if it does not increase the discipline, certainly cannot lessen it."

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The expenses of this department in 1875 were $241,000. In the opinion of the President, Prof. Chandler, the Board of Health has neither a sufficient force nor enough means to properly do what should be done. He thought that the vaccinating corps—consisting of twelve men—should be doubled or trebled; that the corps of Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors, now twenty-five, should be increased to thirty-eight; that the two carts employed by the board in the Summer seasons to go about the City and inspect and condemn unripe fruit should be increased to at least ten. He also suggested the employment of an agent whose duty it should be to call on physicians and clergymen for the purpose of obtaining from them more complete statistics respecting marriages and births, and he urged that the officers of the department should be authorized to visit any house where a death occurs and view the body. If these and other requests were complied with, it was Prof. Chandler's belief that a considerable number of deaths might be prevented and many millions of dollars saved, by a reduction of the amount of sickness and a consequent enabling of those so kept well to do their part toward the labor of the community. Sanitarians estimate that the death rate of a city in a proper sanitary condition should not exceed seventeen in a thousand. The death rate of New-York is about twenty-nine in 1,000, wherefore there are about five deaths where there should be but three. The committee believe the affairs of the Health Department to be faithfully and intelligently administered, while its statistical records are well kept and are of great value. The powers of the department are necessarily almost unlimited, yet they seem to be wisely and judiciously exercised and solely for the well being of the community. While the committee would be pleased to recommend the carrying out of many of the suggestions of the President of the Health Department, they cannot but feel that for a time, at least, the board must make every effort, not only to continue their good work, but as far as possible to extend its scope, without increasing their expenses.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

The committee made a very close examination of this department, which, in its present form, was organized in 1871. After alluding to the necessity of affording to commerce all needful facilities in the shape of wharf room, the committee say the department, when organized, was authorized by law to expend annually, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, a sum not in excess of $3,000,000. Nothing like that amount, however, has been expended. Since 1871, the department has expended, for all purposes, a little less than $5,000,000, or an average yearly expenditure of only $1,000,000, while in the same period it has collected and paid over to the City Chamberlain, toward the extinguishment of the city debt, about $3,000,000, and has reclaimed, without expense to the city, land valued at more than $1,000,000. The committee say: While it cannot be denied that under some of the former administrations the Dock Department participated to a considerable degree in the general extravagance which for years pervaded every branch of the City Government, the closest scrutiny of its present management requires the statement that its affairs appear to be generally well conducted, and its work fairly performed. In this connection, however the committee would again call attention to its report and recommendations respecting contract work as contained herein, under the title of Department of Public Works. Much of the work of the Dock Department could and should be done by contract. Since the appointment of Messrs. Wales and Dimmock as Dock Commissioners, the policy of the board seems to the committee to have been to reduce the expenses of the department and increase its revenue. In 1874 the total expenses of the department were $1,711,750 45, and its revenue about six hundred thousand dollars. In 1875 the expenditures were reduced to $813,443 71, while its revenues were not decreased. Much has been done toward improving our water frontage, but much more remains to be performed, and, if a wise, prudent, and business-like course be pursued in the future administration of the affairs of the department, it is the belief of the committee that the day is not far distant when its revenues will not only greatly exceed its expenditures, but when such revenues will become an appreciable item in the sinking fund established for the liquidation of the City debt. What is requisite is, that the work of the department shall be progressed only so fast as the needs of commerce demand; but it should be borne in mind that as much injury to the welfare of the City may be inflicted by the adoption of a "do-nothing" policy, which would prevent the reconstruction of old piers, even when good rentals could be obtained, as by a continuance in the old ways of profligacy and extravagance. What commerce needs let the City supply. What it neither seeks nor needs let the City refuse to presume to anticipate. The committee, in referring to the extension of the bulk-head lines, says: "The bulk-head line on the North River was a few years since extended 175 feet beyond the present line of constructed wooden bulk-head, and on the East River 135 feet. It appeared to the committee that such an extension of the line on the East River was practically an impossibility, owing to the narrowness of the river, the strength of the current, the encroachments constantly being made upon the river by owners of wharf property upon the Brooklyn side, and the quantity and character of the ice gorge which in Winter frequently carries everything before it. It was declared that in the East River no wooden pier could stand at the point designated, while the cost of building a stone one capable of resisting the tidal and other influences mentioned, would be enormous, and, at the same time, so increase the velocity of the current as to greatly add to the danger of navigation. Relative to the extension of the line upon the North River, opinions were found to differ somewhat, but the general impression seemed to be that the line should not have been extended more than 150 feet. The committee believe the views expressed to be sound and recommend them to the careful consideration of the Senate.

THE STONE PIERS AND BULK-HEADS.

The committee next alludes to the stone pier No. 1, which is intended to run out 550 feet, and to the stone bulk-heads at Christopher, King, and Canal streets. Pier No. 1 at the Battery and the work at Christopher street was begun and largely carried out during the earlier administrations, and while Gen. McClellan held the position of Chief Engineer to the department. The work at King and Canal streets was begun by McClellan's successor, Gen. Charles K. Graham. These bulk-heads and piers were constructed upon entirely different plans, McClellan employing what is known as the "beton block" system, the blocks being constructed in the open air, and Graham adopting the *beton en masse* system, in which a false bottom is first made, and then the concrete is deposited in wet caissons and lowered to these foundations, the supposition being that it will become a solid and permanent structure. Soon after the organization of the present board Gen. Graham resigned his position, and shortly thereafter the present engineer, Mr. Green, reported that defects existed in the wall constructed by Graham at King and Canal streets, whereupon a commission of engineers and experts was appointed to examine its condition. The committee, from the testimony, are of opinion that defects of construction exist, but that they are largely due to a non-compliance upon the part of employes of the department, with the instructions of Gen. Graham. Indeed, it would appear that many of the acts committed by these men were willfully done, and with a malicious intent toward the General. That Graham knew how to build such a wall in a proper manner cannot be doubted, for when constructing engineer of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, eighteen years since, he there built a sea wall by the same system, which has stood ever since, and is to-day in perfect condition. It is apparent that he should not be held responsible for the perpetration, without his knowledge, of acts such as the removal of the "shutters" before the wall had indurated—even before it was three weeks old, when in Europe blocks made in the open air are not allowed to be used in a wall, until they are three months old—or the placing upon a fresh piece of concrete work—only about four days' old—of nearly one hundred tons of rubble blocks and granite, which could but tend to work ruin to the wall, as it was testified it did. The committee believe Gen. Graham to be entirely exonerated by the testimony from any knowledge of these outrageous acts of employes of the department. The committee say it was never intended to build more than two stone piers on the line of the water front. Work was commenced at the Battery on the North River side, and the intention was to continue it on the East River side, so that as the City was approached from sea it would at the Battery present a comely-appearing water front. No other stone piers have ever been contemplated, but it has been proposed to construct the bulkheads of masonry, it appearing from the testimony of eminent engineers and experts that in the end it is much the most desirable and economical course. The committee, in conclusion, condemn the practice which prevailed to some extent in the Engineering Bureau of the department of employes engaging in work for private parties, and instanced the case of Col. Meehan, Assistant Engineer, who frequently transacted business for private parties. These practices prevailed before the appointment of the present Commissioners, and were carried on without the knowledge of Gen. Graham, who first made the exposure of such practices.

In reference to the ferry property the committee found it was very badly managed. The Union Ferry Company, controlling five ferries, pay the City for their franchise the nominal sum of $1 only. The franchise alone, the committee found, would bring the City $125,000 a year, and steps should, they say, be taken to change the present arrangement. Considerable confusion was also found to exist in respect to the leasing of ferry property. The law authorizes the Dock Department to lease all wharves and piers, while the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have control of the ferry franchises, and as a rule collect therefor at the rate of two and a half per cent. on the gross receipts. This division of authority in the question of rentals and franchises is attended with great embarrassments, and in one instance a ferry was actually stopped for the reason that the company could not make a satisfactory arrangement as to both rental for docks and the franchise.

The committee are of opinion that the right to manage these franchises should be lodged with the Dock Department, and thus lessees of piers will have to deal with but one set of officials as to both their leases and franchises.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

In the year 1872 the expenses of this department were $248,600. In 1873 the expenses were reduced to $175,000; in 1874 to $147,400, and in 1875 to $129,800, and the appropriation for the current year is $125,000. From the testimony of Mr. Andrews it appeared that the total amount of the State tax in 1875 was over fourteen million dollars, of which the City of New-York paid over fifty per cent., an amount in excess of a million of dollars over what an equitable adjustment would have called for. And this because the State Assessors had the physical power to act and did not choose to consider the equities of the City of New-York. In this connection the committee deem it worthy of special mention that the City of New-York is unrepresented in the State Board of Assessors. In the judgment of the committee the State should appoint a Mixed Commission, to be composed of its most able, best-informed, and thoroughly practical gentlemen, to whom the whole subject should be referred. The committee recommend that it shall be at once provided by law that the Board of State Assessors shall hereafter consist of such number of persons as there are judicial departments in the State, and that each of said departments shall always have one representative.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS.

The expenses of this department in 1875 were $95,000, and its appropriation for 1876 is $80,000. The committee received no complaints concerning the department, and their examination of its head revealed no special defects of administration.

THE COURTS.

It has long been felt that the expenses of the courts in the City of New-York were most excessive and burdensome. The Judges of all the higher courts receive salaries of $15,000 per annum, while equally competent and efficient men in other portions of the State receive much less. While the committee believe it eminently wise and proper that the salaries paid judicial officers should be at a rate sufficient to induce those most eminent and learned to accept positions upon the bench, they cannot but feel that many of the salaries paid are out of all proportion to the services rendered, while they are vastly higher proportionately than are elsewhere paid for quite as competent men or able jurists. The expenses of the Superior Court for the year 1875 were about $167,000. The estimates for the present year effect a reduction of some $13,000. The committee condemn the payment of the present salaries, and presented a new scale as follows: Clerk, $5,000; Deputy Clerk, $2,500; all other clerks $1,200; attendants, who should be policemen unable to do patrol duty, $800. In the Court of Common Pleas the expenses for last year amounted to $162,000. For the present year the services of five attendants, one crier and four clerks were dispensed with. They recommend the same salaries in this court as in the Superior Court. The appropriation for 1876 for this court is about $150,000.

During 1875 5,331 cases were disposed of by the Court of Special Sessions—4,496 being actually tried and 3,439 convictions were had. To avoid the many conflicting duties of the Justices in this court the committee recommend that the District Attorney be empowered to appoint a "Special Sessions assistant," at a salary of $4,000, whose duty it will be to be in constant attendance at the sessions of this court. The committee highly commend the Police Courts and Magistrates, saying in their report that the latter, "in character, social position, and legal attainments, are greatly in advance of any New-York has known for at least the last quarter of a century." In the District Courts the committee find much to complain of. Each of these courts costs the City $20,000 per year, and all of them, with the exception of those of the Second and Fifth Districts, the committee report as being in a most deplorable condition. These courts have three trial days a week. "The clerks and assistant clerks seem to attend with some show of regularity, but the stenographers, so called, seldom pretended to put in an appearance, except upon trial days." Some of the stenographers, notably Henry Singer, of the Fourth District Court, were unable to write a stenographic character. The Janitor's duties also were only nominal. The testimony showed that lodges of painters and political meetings were held in the court-room, the latter by a candidate for Judge of the same court. The Justices also retained from one to three dollars on every warrant issued by them in proceedings taken for the dispossessing of tenants, and the clerks kept no record for such warrants. The papers were not filed in the Clerk's office, but were retained by the Judges.

COURT FEES AND FINES PAID TO THE CITY.

With the single exception of the Clerk of the Marine Court, the money received by the clerks of the several courts was found to be all paid into the City Treasury, and, finally, in the Marine Court there was an equitable adjustment of the Clerk's accounts. From a table furnished by the Controller, the following amounts have been paid to the City for fines and fees during 1875: Supreme and Common Pleas, between $5,000 and $6,000 each; Superior Court, over $7,000; General Sessions, $1,000; the ten District Courts, aggregate $17,000; Special Sessions, six Police Courts, and City Prison, (for fines paid after committment,) $72,498 05. The following table presented in the report shows a striking difference between the old and new methods of doing business in the Police Courts:

TABLE OF FINES RETURNED TO THE CITY BY THE CRIMINAL JUSTICES.

Police Court District.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
First	..	..	$225	$15,129 00	$14,446 00
Second	..	..	1,173	19,029 00	12,264 80
Third	..	..	238	12,408 00	7,454 00
Fourth	40c.	70c.	872	11,247 75	6,689 25
Fifth	5c.	..	25	3,200 00	1,563 00
Sixth, new District of Morris'a	..	..	....	937 00	627 00

The amounts for 1875 are only for ten months from January to November. The Committee recommend that at the expiration of the terms of the present Civil District Judges, the number of their successors be reduced from ten to six, and their salaries from $6,000 to $5,000. In order to afford immediate relief to these courts, the committee recommend that a bill be passed requiring the Justices to meet and appoint three trial days per week, half the courts meeting on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and the other half on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; that five stenographers be appointed at a salary of $1,800 each, each stenographer to serve in two courts; that five interpreters at a salary of $1,500 each, be similarly appointed, who shall serve in a similar manner; that all assistant clerks be paid $2,000, and that Judges be required to make monthly returns to the Controller of all fees and fines received by the court. By means of these recommendations the committee think that there will be an annual saving of $59,500, and on the expiration of the term of office of the present Judges, a further saving of $45,000, while the City would also receive several thousand dollars annually from fees now retained by Judges in addition to their enormous salaries.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

The committee, after alluding to the importance of the position of District Attorney, speak highly of District Attorney Phelps and his assistants. They say: That the District Attorney is unable to do all that he would is in no wise due to lack of energy, want of ability, or a strict compliance with the requirements of law, but solely to the circumstances under which he feels himself surrounded, the removal of which is not only no part of his duty, but wholly beyond his power to control or remedy. The committee took considerable testimony bearing upon the impediments which are found to exist to prevent the absolute disposal of all criminal proceedings, as well as upon the defects which time, experience, and the courts have demonstrated to pervade past criminal legislation. The result of their labors in this regard will be found set forth herein, together with their recommendations:

THE NUMBER AND EXTENT OF CRIMINAL CASES.

The records from 1861 to 1875, both inclusive, show that in the three years from 1861 to 1863 the total number of cases received at the District Attorney's office was 4,431, of which 390 were dismissed by the Grand Jury, 3,134 convictions were had, 25 acquittals were obtained, and 65 discharges were ordered. From 1864 to 1866 the number of cases received were 6,344, of which 541 were dismissed by the Grand Jury, 2,253 convictions were had, and 1,638 discharges ordered. From 1867 to 1869 the number of cases was 6,610, of which 609 were dismissed by the Grand Jury, 2,246 convictions were had. 427 acquittals were obtained, and 1,369 discharges were ordered. From 1870 to 1872 the number of cases was 6,464, of which 641 were dismissed by the Grand Jury, 2,769 convictions were had. 295 acquittals were obtained, and 953 discharges were ordered. For the three years from 1873 to 1875, being the term of office of Benjamin K. Phelps, Esq., into whose administration the committee was charged to inquire, it was found that the total number of cases received was 11,633, or nearly as many again as during any term of his predecessors, while 7,023 convictions were had, an excess of 2,000 over the number ever before obtained by any District Attorney in the same length of time, and within 348 of being one-half of the total number of convictions obtained in the City for the twelve preceding years. The total number of convictions for the crime of arson during Mr. Phelps' term of three years was fourteen. For the twelve preceding years there were but seventeen. Mr. Phelps secured 927 convictions for burglary, and 519 for larceny from the person, while in the twelve preceding years there were but 736 convictions for burglary, and 380 for larceny from the person. Mr. Phelps secured fourteen convictions for violations of the election laws, while only ten were obtained in the four preceding terms of office. The committee say that if every official in the City had exhibited a record approaching that of Mr. Phelps, not only would their labors have been greatly lessened, but the friends of good government and a pure administration of public affairs would have found much to afford them that encouragement they so sadly need.

LACK OF COURT FACILITIES FOR THE TRIAL OF CRIMINAL CASES.

The committee say that complaint is frequently made that hundreds of cases in which indictments are found are never tried, and they admit the fact is beyond dispute, and the reason therefor is that there does not exist proper court facilities for the trial of all causes, wherefore minor offenses are of necessity laid aside and remain undisposed of. After referring to the want of a suitable court for Judge Gildersleeve, and to the necessity for having it in the same building with the present Court of General Sessions, the committee say that the act of 1875, providing for the additional Judge, wholly failed to authorize the employment of either a stenographer or interpreter, both of which are indispensable.

FORFEITED RECOGNIZANCES.

The committee next allude to the fact that recognizances are forfeited almost daily, and that while it is true that there have been some public officials who were negligent, to some extent, in enforcing the collection of the forfeited recognizance, no such charge can be laid at the door of the present District Attorney. After alluding to inherent defects in the law respecting such recognizances, the committee say that until these defects are removed but little can be done by a prosecuting officer toward obtaining for the City that which is rightfully its own. They recommend the passage of an act providing that the execution of a bail bond shall upon its filing become a lien upon the property of the obligors, and that power be conferred upon the Controller to attend execution sales, and where necessary to protect the interests of the City, by bidding for the property there offered, and that if the rate of interest allowed purchasers at such sales were increased to fifteen per cent. such an inducement would be offered persons having money to invest as would lead them to attend such sales and bid upon the property. Such a course would, in the opinion of Assistant District Attorney Russell, bring into the City Treasury about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars annually, or the entire expense of the District Attorney's Office.

THE SUSPENSION OF SENTENCES.

Alluding to the practice of suspending sentences, the committee carefully examined into this matter, and found that while no statute in terms authorized such action, yet it had from time immemorial been held to be one of the inherent powers of a judge under the common law to exercise such right in cases which commended themselves to his sound discretion. The committee further found that the same right had been always claimed, and the same power to postpone sentence had been frequently exercised by the judges of the United States courts, and with no other or further authority or grant of power than exists in the State of New-York. In the opinion of the committee such power, wisely exercised, is of very great service, and productive of most beneficial results.

NECESSARY AMENDMENTS TO THE CRIMINAL STATUTES.

The District Attorney and his assistants called the attention of the committee to several amendments which, in their judgment, were proper to be made to existing criminal statutes. Under existing statutes, assaults are divided into five classes. For an assault with intent to kill, the punishment may be ten years imprisonment; for an assault with intent to do bodily harm, five years, and for a simple assault and battery the sentence may not exceed a year's imprisonment. The wording of the statute in a case of assault with intent to do bodily harm makes it necessary, in order to secure a conviction, that the prisoner should have used "a sharp, dangerous weapon." The result is that in cases where the intent is clear, but the weapon used is other than sharp and dangerous, a conviction must be had for an assault with intent to kill, which is, in fact, not the case, or for the low grade of assault and battery. The committee recommend that the statute be amended by striking out the words "sharp, dangerous," and before the words "bodily harm" inserting the word "grievous," which would provide for aggravated assaults, between assaults with intent to kill, maim, ravish or rob, and simple assault and battery. Respecting the necessity for the enactment of a general amendment act, the committee recommend the early passage of an act which shall permit at the trial the amendment of an indictment as to matter of forms, names, and descriptions. They also recommend the passage of a law which shall make it an offense punishable with not less than one nor more than three years imprisonment for any person to assault or assail an officer of police while in the discharge of his duty, or while going to or returning from duty. As the law now stands, no other or greater punishment can be imposed upon a person who assaults an officer while in the discharge of his duty than if the assault was made upon a private citizen.

THE BOARD OF EXCISE.

The committee is of the opinion that the duties of this board have in the main been performed in a manner acceptable to the community under the law. The expenses of the board amounted to $47.500 per annum, and the amount of annual revenue collected is about $400,000. The board during the hard times of 1874 yielded to the pressure of applicants for licenses, and permitted partial payments to be made upon account of the fee, giving to the applicant at the time of making such partial payment a receipt. There was no authority of law for this action, and though done, as the committee believes, from good motives, it naturally resulted in much embarrassment to the Commissioners and in the perpetration of deception and fraud upon the part of those at whose solicitation the requirements of the law were not rigidly enforced. The committee recommends that there should be only two grades of license fees, and that all parties should by law be compelled to procure licenses before commencing business, and to renew them at the expiration of the term for which they were granted, and that authority be conferred to restrain by injunction, in the courts, all parties who begin or continue the sale of liquors without first having obtained a license therefor. This course would lessen the expense and relieve the board from employing so many inspectors. There would then be no necessity for having a corps of inspectors during the entire year to compel dealers to pay their licenses.

THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

The committee were anxious to investigate this department fully, and requested several members of the Bar to appear before them, and present such grievances as they claimed to exist in the way of alleged overcharges and other abuses on the part of the Deputies and other attachés of the Sheriff's office. They regret, however, to be compelled to report that they found a great unwillingness on the part of the Bar to appear, and testify respecting practices which, in private conversation, they would declare were prevalent among the Sheriff's employes. The committee summoned the Sheriff to testify, but owing, however, to the fact that at the very time the Sheriff was before the committee one William M. Tweed, then a prisoner in his custody, escaped from his keepers, the course laid out by the committee was materially interfered with, it being their opinion that they would not be justified in embarrassing the Sheriff, as a further examination would at that time have done, in what they believed to be his honest efforts to effect the recapture of Tweed. From the evidence of the Sheriff it seemed that the emoluments of the office were by no means as excessive as they were generally supposed to be. It also appeared that by reason of a difference of opinion between the Controller and the Sheriff respecting the charges which the latter was entitled to make, against the County, he had received but $7,000 in 1874, on account of his County bill, and nothing in 1875. The committee would recommend that the Senate provide for the carrying out of the suggestion made them by the Sheriff, that a committee of gentlemen selected from the Bar be authorized to investigate the affairs of his office and his fees and emoluments, and recommend the rate of fees which he should hereafter be entitled to receive. That at the same time such committee should consider the propriety of providing for the payment of such fees in advance.

THE CORONER'S OFFICE.

In the City and County of New-York there are four Coroners, each of whom is chosen by the people of the County for a term of years. The four in office at the time of the committee's investigations were Adolf Kessler, Anthony Eickhoff, Henry Woltman, and Richard Croker. Of these four all were elected by the Democratic Party, save Kessler, who alone was a physician. Eickhoff stated that he was a lawyer by education, but an editor by profession. Woltman had been for years a mere ward politician, while Croker was a blacksmith by trade. The committee examined the working of the Coroner's office with great thoroughness, and in their opinion a more expensive, wasteful, and incompetent set of officials never existed. There was not one of these Coroners examined that did not admit that he deliberately and persistently violated the laws of the State innumerable times. Indeed it seemed to them to be either a matter of perfect indifference or supreme contempt. The evidence established the existence of many gross abuses, among which were the following:

I. That inquests were unnecessarily held.

II. That juries were constantly called contrary to the intent of the statute.

III. That in many cases jurors did not view the bodies of deceased persons as required by law.

IV. That the inquest papers of the Coroners were valueless as records, proving nothing.

V. That there existed a ring of jurymen who served on hundreds of inquests and were mere hangers-on or creatures of the Coroners.

VI. That the fees of the Coroner were excessive and their bills against the County, if legal, were far from being equitable or just.

HOLDING UNNECESSARY INQUESTS.

Under the first charge, "that juries were unnecessarily held." The law governing Coroners' inquests provides that if the Coroner shall receive notice of any suicide or sudden death, or of a person having been dangerously wounded or found dead under such circumstances as require an inquest, it shall be his duty to hold such inquest. The testimony before the committee was of such a character as to leave no doubt in their minds that many of the subordinates of the Department of Charities and Correction, undertakers and others, were in the habit of notifying Coroners of the occurrence of death, whereupon inquests would at once be held by the Coroners, without the slightest effort having been made to ascertain whether their services were desired or were required by law. Instances were also found where inquests had been held upon persons who had died of small-pox or other malignant diseases whose symptoms were readily determined, while in the institutions of the City, upon the island, or at Bellevue Hospital, inquests were held which were wholly unnecessary and not contemplated by law. The limited time of the committee prevented them from investigating the circumstances surrounding each inquest, but a sufficient number of cases was examined to show clearly that but little attention had been paid to statutory provisions limiting the cases in which inquests should be held. Instances were found where a Coroner, upon the announcement of a death in a family, would without notice to them or warrant of law proceed to the private residence of the family, and, after satisfying his curiosity and airing an authority wholly assumed, would bow himself out and proceed to certify that he had summoned a jury, who had viewed the body, held an inquest, sworn witnesses, and received the verdict of the jury, in pursuance of the law, for which the County of New-York was indebted to him in the sum of $20, whereas the certificate and the claim against the County were false throughout.

JURIES ILLEGALLY IMPANELED.

The second charge was that juries were constantly called, contrary to the intent of the statute. The provisions of law respecting the calling of a jury by a Coroner is as follows: "Should the Coroner deem it necessary, he may call a jury to assist him in his investigation, or should any citizen demand that a jury be called, he shall proceed," &c. The committee found that Coroners had been accustomed to call juries when they were wholly unnecessary in order to secure the additional fee of $5 allowed to the Coroner when a jury is found necessary. Coroner Eickhoff's testimony before the committee demonstrated the truth of this statement; he had been in the habit of impaneling a jury in every case, as he said he believed it was always necessary to do so. Coroner Croker testified to the same effect. The committee found that although the Coroners deemed the presence of a jury at an inquest necessary, they did not think it worth while to obtain their places of residence or make any record of it, so that these jurors could at any time be found if needed.

FAILURE OF JURIES TO VIEW THE BODIES.

The third charge, that juries did not view the bodies of deceased persons, as required by law, is shown from the testimony to that effect of the Coroners themselves. The fourth charge is that the inquest papers of the Coroners are of no value as records, that many of the jurors could not write, and that neither in their cases nor the cases of the witnesses before the Coroners, who signed by making their mark, was there a subscribing or attesting witness; that most of the inquest papers were certified to by the Coroner at a day quite remote from the date of the testimony; that the evidence of the physicians was, in the language of one of the Coroners, signed "whenever he [the doctor] got ready," and frequently after the jury had rendered its verdict; that some of the statements purporting to be the evidence of the physicians were never signed; that the Coroners did not generally affix a jurat to the papers containing the evidence of a physician or witnesses, at the time when such evidence was written; that when they finally affixed the jurat they inserted the date of the occasion when the Coroner felt disposed to sign his name to the jurat; that in hundreds of instances witnesses were not sworn, as was adduced from the testimony of Coroner Richard Croker; that the names attached to the inquest papers were frequently fictitious, and large numbers of signatures appeared to be in the handwriting of one person. It also appeared from an examination of a portion of the inquest papers for the first quarter of 1875 that in thirty-five instances the physician who made the autopsy, and received from the City remuneration therefor, acted not alone as a witness, but with five other persons comprised the jury, read his own testimony, and rendered a verdict thereon. In other cases it was found that a less number than six composed the jury.

THE JURYMEN'S RING.

The fifth charge is that a Ring of jurymen existed who were the mere creatures of the Coroners. The evidence is very complete on this subject, and an examination of a small portion of original inquest papers showed that in thirty instances one F. J. Hawkes was a juryman; in thirty-eight cases William F. Sniffen was a juror; E. G. Schureg served in forty cases; John Healey, forty-two; Richard Crook, sixty-five; O. F. Reilly, 112; H. Jenness, 114; J. J. McDonald, 118; E. Burke, 175; Joseph Fogarty, 186, and Albert N. White, 208. The number of names recorded in 820 cases as having served as jurors amounted to about five thousand, of which some twelve hundred and fifty names were repeated and about one-half, or 2,500 names, were apparently not signed by the persons who acted as jurors. Albert N. White is the individual who has been engaged in the business of supplying dead bodies or "material" to medical colleges. Joseph Fogarty was at the time deputy keeper of the Morgue, and McDonald, Burke, and McGovern were paupers and specimens of some forty-one similar characters, who had been picked up in the streets and admitted to Bellevue Hospital, where they were clothed and fed and encouraged in dissipation. McDonald is the vagrant who was caught in the act of committing an unnatural crime upon the dead body of a woman at the Morgue. It further appeared that in innumerable instances the jury which had been summoned to attend an inquest was only permitted to view the body, and then adjourned. After several days another jury would be impaneled to examine the same case; the statements of the Coroner and his deputy would be read, and the second jury, having rendered a verdict, would be discharged. The first jury would be summoned from the neighborhood in which the deceased person had resided, while the second jury would be made up of the ring previously described.

EXORBITANCE OF FEES.

The sixth and final charge relates to the excessive fees received by Coroners. For years previous to 1868 Coroners were paid at the following rates: For taking an inquest, $5; summoning jurors, thirty-seven and one-half cents each; summoning witnesses, thirty-one and one-quarter cents each, and all other expenses from two to four dollars every inquest. The average rate of compensation under these rates was $9 80 for each inquest. Subsequently the fees were increased as follows: For viewing each dead body and holding an inquest thereon, $10; for summoning and swearing a jury in each inquest, $5, and for making and filing each inquest, $5. At these rates the average sum paid to Coroners, including fee to physician for making an autopsy, is $27 75 each case. In the year 1868 the sum paid to the Coroners by the City was $55,000; in 1874 and 1875, $93,000. In round numbers, each Coroner receives from the City about fourteen thousand dollars per annum for his personal services. The practice followed by the Coroners is to make up their accounts quarterly, and upon receiving their money place it in a general fund, from which certain office expenses are deducted, and then the pool is divided into four equal parts, each Coronor receiving a quarter as his share. The office and personal expenses of these officials is claimed to be about three thousand dollars per annum each, leaving a net income to these gentlemen of about eleven thousand dollars each. In the judgment of the committee, the emolument of these officials is far too great. No one of these Coroners earns in a private capacity one-third the amount he receives for official services, which, when performed, are discharged in so incompetent, extravagant, and illegal a manner as to be wholly devoid of benefit to the public. The committee calls the attention of the Senate to the action of Coroner Woltman in the case of John McKenna, who, it was alleged, was murdered by Richard Croker, a Coroner, on election day, in November, 1874.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

The committee recommends to the Senate as essential, the following changes to be made in the administration of the offices of Coroner.

I. A positive provision of law that no person shall be eligible for election to the office of Coroner who on his election to such office shall not have been for at least five years previous thereto a practicing attorney and counselor at law.

II. Authority to Coroners to appoint a deputy who shall have been a practicing physician of good standing for at least five years previous to his appointment.

III. The abolition of all fees and the fixing of a definite salary.

The committee further recommend that the salaries of Coroners hereafter be placed at $5,000 a year each, with a total allowance to the five (?) Coroners of not more than $10,000 for clerical and messenger hire and other expenses; also that the Deputy Coroner receive a yearly salary of $3,000. By this means a saving would be effected of over $40,000 yearly in the Coroner's office.

BUREAU OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT.

The Croton Water Aqueduct has cost $32,670,313 15. Notwithstanding this vast expenditure, it is apparent to all that the water supply is far from adequate for the requirements of families and the Fire Department. Very many witnesses—among them the Chief Engineer of this bureau and Chief Fire Engineer Bates—testified that there was a great scarcity of water, which in the case of a fire in Fifth avenue or in the locality of Canal street would prove very disastrous. There is a great wastage of water in Winter. Last Winter this wastage lowered the water in the reservoir some twelve or thirteen feet, as appears from the testimony of Chief Engineer Campbell. The scarcity of water throughout the City is attributed to the small mains which are in general use, and which, according to the testimony, are by one-half too small for practical and efficient service. The report then discusses the license for the supplying of Croton water to the shipping of the port of New-York and to builders. The license at present is held by George Caulfield, whose total revenue amounting therefrom is $85,000. For the privilege of the license the City receives $57,799 92. In this matter the committee recommend that this privilege be disposed of to the highest bidder; that the Commissioner of Public Works be authorized to examine the relative values of the two systems prior to the expiration of Caulfield's contract, and if he deems the latter most advisable to adopt it and sell the privilege to the highest bidder.

The committee close their report in regard to this matter with the following specific recommendations as to some matters in the Department of Public Works:

I. The enactment of provisions by which a change in the mode of appointment of subordinates may be effected. The committee are of the opinion that the system of carrying on large public works by the employment of political lazzaroni is fraught with the greatest dangers to the pecuniary interests of the City and to the future welfare of its institutions. In the case of Inspectors of Sewers no man should be appointed who is not able to produce the certificate of two reputable master masons to the effect that the applicant has had at least three years' practical experience as a mason, and in their judgment is a fit and capable person for the position.

II. The requiring of all public work to be done by contract.

III. Creating of a new department to be called the Croton Water Department and the transfer to it from the Department of Public Works of the Bureaus of the Water Purveyor, Water Register, Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct, and Superintendent of Street Improvements.

IV. The passage of a law providing for the appointment by the Governor and Senate of a non-partisan commission at least one-half of the members of which shall be engineers of the highest ability, to thoroughly investigate the sources and supply of Croton water—the structures and property connected therewith, the system of mains and hydrants, the necessity for an additional supply of water for family, manufacturing, health, and fire purposes, the cost of constructing each additional structure, and of purchasing and laying such new and larger mains and hydrants as shall be deemed to be required, and the advisability of requiring the use of water-meters and providing a system by which the actual amount of water drawn shall be paid for by the consumers. That such commission shall also be charged with the duty of inquiring into the advisability of utilizing the river water for fire purposes and the expense of carrying out such a plan. Also, whether the present mains would, in their judgment, prove adequate for family, manufacturing, and fire purposes if water-meters were generally employed. If not, whether they would furnish a sufficient supply for all but fire purposes; and if so, whether it would be cheaper to utilize the sea water for fire purposes in the business portions of the City than to construct new reservoirs and aqueducts and procure and lay larger mains for the supply of Croton for all purposes.

V. The passage of a law which shall require all water mains hereafter laid to be coated, as they were formerly under the old Croton Board, by Bateman's process—a coating of a mixture of pitch and tar.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS.

Originally the number of Commissioners was eleven. They were men of high character and social standing, almost wholly removed from political influence, and under this administration our principal public park—the Central—was laid out and improved. In 1870 the old Ring, which was then in the full enjoyment of its schemes of political power and public plunder, determined to make the parks of the City contribute to a greater or less degree toward the gratifying of their ambition and the enrichment of their pockets, and thereupon legislated out of office the then Commissioners, reduced the number to four, and installed themselves and their friends or allies in the principal places of power and trust. The Charter of 1873 continued the number of Commissioners at four, the President alone to receive a salary. In the judgment of the President of the Department—who has been its President, or one of its Commissioners ever since 1859, save for an interval during the brief administration between 1870 and the Fall of 1871—an even number of Commissioners has proved to be far from advantageous. He believed a commission of five or three, if moved only by their ambitions in the direction of art and architecture, and if free from connections with political organizations, but left solely to the exercise of their best judgments, would be far more efficient and economical. In this opinion the committee is in full accord with Col. Stebbins, and it suggests the adoption of such measures as while increasing the number of Commissioners to five, will at the same time secure the appointment of gentlemen free from political entanglements of every kind, who, being possessed of the requisite ambition, taste, and pride in their work, will give to the Park Department an honest, efficient, intelligent, and economical administration. The committee feels called upon to severely condemn the action of the present Commissioners, Messrs. Martin and O'Donohue. Their official action, in addition to partaking of the lowest forms of demagogism, is practically a robbery of public funds. Neither of these gentlemen would have permitted an agent of their own to remain for an hour in their employ, had he been guilty of acting toward them as they acted, and still persist in acting, toward the people of the City of New-York, whose agents and servants they are, and whose moneys they have willfully squandered.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

In these recommendations the committee refer largely to the testimony given before them. They say:

The committee was attended at a number of its sittings by numerous gentlemen—large property-owners and tax-payers—who testified respecting the manner in which taxes and assessments had been piled upon them, and the mode in which their property had been taken for parks, street openings and widenings, and other improvements, which even now have scarcely any other than a paper existence, while nothing was done by the City in return for the money received and the property taken. The report for opening Morningside Park and avenue was confirmed July 28, 1870, and for opening Riverside Park and avenue Aug. 2, 1872, and upon such confirmation the title to the lands taken became vested in the City as public property. The assessment by the Commissioners for opening Morningside Park and avenue amounted to $1,720,192 40, of which sum $823,499 40 was assessed upon the City at large, and $896,693 upon the adjacent property-owners; the assessment for opening Riverside Park and avenue amounted to $6,173,960 80, of which sum $3,069,481 80 was assessed upon the City at large and $3,104,479 upon the adjacent property-owners; thus the whole amount to be paid by the City was $3,892,981 20, and by the property-owners $4,001,172, being in all $7,894,053 20. For this sum the owners received nothing but taxes. From the testimony given before the committee it will be seen that all the property-owners desire is to have the interest of their money applied to the construction of their park. The report continues: The committee can but feel that the demands above made are reasonable, and far below what justice to the property-owners would require of the City. They, therefore, recommend that the City be directed and empowered to expend in the carrying on of these improvements the sums named by the owners.

CONCLUDING RECOMMENDATIONS.

I. The committee recommend the passage of a law making it a misdemeanor for any officer or member of the City Government to pay or agree to pay more than the regular market price for labor or any kind of material used in the public service.

II. The committee also recommend the passage of a law making it a misdemeanor for any officer or member of the City Government to willfully employ any incompetent person as foreman, inspector, or other subordinate in any branch of the public service.

The committee cannot close this their report without an expression of their fears that the field for improvement and reform in the administration of public affairs in the City of New-York is yet so extensive that the work of bringing about the necessary relief must to a greater degree be one of time. If their investigations have in any wise brought about needed changes, as they are informed and believe they have, their work has not been altogether fruitless. If their report shall tend to secure the remedial legislation suggested, they shall have accomplished much. Fully aware of its imperfections and defects, yet with the knowledge that they have made an honest effort to treat all questions with fairness, and to deal with officials without regard to their political opinions, the committee present to the Senate of the State of New-York this, their report, with the request that Senators will give to it that full, impartial, and attentive consideration which the importance of the subjects treated of requires and demands.

UNDERPAID POSTAGE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue for Saturday last "Equity" asks why "underpaid" letters, with only a "two-cent" stamp on them, are sent to the Dead Letter Office, while "Gov. Tilden's annual Message," "mailed at Albany with a two-cent stamp," "is delivered here, marked underpaid four cents, which is collected by the carrier?" Allow us to answer, as this question, no doubt, has vexed many who do not know the reason. "A letter having one full rate prepaid thereon, notwithstanding it may weigh over half an ounce, is entitled to be forwarded in the mails and the rates due thereon collected at the office of delivery. * * * A letter not prepaid or not having one full rate prepaid thereon," (which is precisely the case above complained of,) "should be held for postage." (Section 175, page 135, Regulations.)

Of course the letters complained of by "Equity" were "held for postage" the proper length of time, and then went to the Dead Letter Office. The Message in question having one "third-class rate prepaid" by the "two cent stamp affixed," was delivered, and the balance due was collected by the carrier at its destination. If it had been mailed with only a one cent stamp on it it would have been "held for postage," in default of which it would have gone to the Dead Letter Office in due time.

One other matter gives frequent trouble. A letter is put in the office, by mistake, with a two-cent stamp affixed; the "return request" shows it came from John Doe, and the carrier brings it round to Mr. Doe, with the two-cent stamp canceled, "held for postage" printed on it, and tells him the postage is six cents. Should he affix two new three-cent stamps, or will four cents in new stamps, with the two-cent stamp already canceled, carry the letter? We say the latter is sufficient, but can find no authority. More than this, we insist that the Postmaster has no right to cancel the stamp on a letter "held for postage" and returned to the writer for more stamps.

Can THE TIMES decide the latter, and give us reference to the authority, and oblige? Z. X.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 11, 1876.

LAW REPORTS.

BLEECKER STREET RAILROAD TROUBLES.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday issued an order directing Alvan S. Southworth, the Receiver of the Bleecker Street Railroad, to show cause on the 16th inst. why the road should not be leased to the Twenty-third Street Railroad Company. The order was granted on petition of the former officers of the Bleecker Street road, which charges the Receiver with misrepresenting the condition and affairs of the road, and with slandering individuals for the purpose of retaining control of its property. The Receiver is also charged with endeavoring to procure from the Legislature a repeal of the company's power to lease the road, to the great injury of its franchises. Some statements are then given as to the figures in the Receiver's reports. He claims to have obtained $18,145 78 as profits. This, it is said, includes $536 92 of cash on hand and received as conductors' deposits. Again, he has not charged himself with any expenses since Feb. 24; and, deducting receipts since that day, his balance, it is claimed, would be $3,588 82. He claims to have expended $2,000 toward permanent improvements, while the accountant of the petitioners has found no such items. He claims to have paid $7,719 36 as back wages and conductors' deposits but he omits to state the arrearages on wages and conductors' deposits now existing. He has paid no interest, though for two months the interest is $8,166 66. He has also paid no rent, which for the same period amounts to $1,725. He has not paid the one per cent. on gross receipts to the City, which amounts to $415. The petitioners claim that a majority of the stockholders and three-fourths of the first mortgage bondholders have assented to the leasing of the road to the Twenty-third Street Railway Company. In an accompanying affidavit of Jacob Sharp this gentleman avers that the holders of 550 out of 700 bonds have signified their acquiescence in the leasing of the road. The terms of the lease are the payment of $50,000 per annum, the paying of the back interest and floating debt, the payment of the costs and expenses of the two suits against the company and of the fees of the Receiver, the guaranteeing of the interest on the bonds of the Bleecker Street Railroad, the payment of one and one-half per cent. to stockholders, and the construction of the extensions of the company's road.

A COURT WITHOUT ACCOMMODATIONS.

At the opening of the Court of General Sessions yesterday the extra panel of jurors summoned for service in Part II. on the previous Monday were in attendance, having been discharged for one week in order to see whether a court-room could be obtained. Judge Gildersleeve said that in justice to the jurors who had been summoned to that court month after month, and discharged without performing any duty, he felt it his duty to make an explanation. It was hoped that when Part II. was adjourned on the previous Monday a court-room would have been provided within the week, in compliance with the provision of the law authorizing the holding of two parts of the Court of General Sessions every month except July and August. The Judges of that court, although not compelled to do so, had made every effort to procure a court-room. They had gone before a committee of the Board of Aldermen, had argued in Albany before the Senate and Assembly Committees, and had been assured that proper action should be taken in the matter; still, nothing had been done. At the present moment four court-rooms, specially built by the City for the trial of criminal cases, were occupied by other departments of the City Government, while Part II. of that court was left without a court-room. It was not exaggeration to say that thousands of criminals were clamoring for trial which could not be granted them by the District Attorney while the new court was left without a court-room. Assistant District Attorney Rollins thought it was useless to repeat the farce of summoning and impaneling jurors every month while they were unprovided with a court-room, and suggested that Part II. be adjourned for the term. Judge Gildersleeve then directed Crier Oakfield to adjourn the court sine die, and the jurors were discharged from further attendance.

MONEY CONFISCATED AS CONTRABAND.

The trial of the case of David Risley against the Phœnix Bank, was begun before Judge Van Vorst and a jury in Part III. of the Supreme Court, yesterday. The plaintiff alleges that a check in his favor for $10,000 was drawn upon the defendant in May, 1861, by the Georgetown Bank, of Georgetown, S. C. He was detained in the Southern States during the war, and was unable to present the check for payment. In 1865, however, he came to this City and applied to the bank to have the amount of the check paid. The bank officers wished to have some proof of identity, &c., and the plaintiff thereupon told them he would assign it to a friend in business in the City, and the check would come to the bank in the ordinary way. The check was presented next day, and was refused payment because the Government had taken steps to confiscate the money as contraband. The plaintiff then, as advised, went to Washington and wasted forty days in a futile endeavor to obtain some kind of satisfaction. Returning to this City he discovered that the amount had been actually paid out by the bank, one-half of it going to the informer, who is said to have been one Charles Allen. He thereupon brought the present action to recover the amount of the check with interest. The bank in defense sets up the confiscation and the Statute of Limitations, which, they say, bars the plaintiff from maintaining his action. The defendants moved yesterday to dismiss the complaint on the plaintiff's opening, and after a long discussion the matter went over until this morning.

A JUDGMENT RECOVERED.

The suit of Francis J. Parker, respondent, against Jane W. McCunn, as executrix, and James M. Gano and Thomas McCunn, as executors of John H. McCunn, deceased, appellants, was argued before the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday. The case came up on an appeal from a judgment against the appellants as executors and executrix of the late ex-Judge McCunn, for $12,209 13, rendered in Trial Term in November, 1875. The suit was brought to recover the amount of a judgment alleged to have been satisfied, or caused to be satisfied, and the proceeds of the same collected by McCunn, as an attorney, on Dec. 26, 1866, in the suit of Barnes et al. vs. Willett. McCunn is charged with not returning the money collected to his client. Judge Westbrook, before whom the case was tried, took it from the jury and directed judgment for Parker. This, the appellants claim, was erroneous.

SENTENCE OF A NOTORIOUS RUFFIAN.

On the morning of Feb. 20, as Michael McCabe, of No. 829 Eleventh avenue, was standing on the corner of Eighth avenue and Fortieth street, he was attacked by five of the notorious Eleventh avenue gang, who beat him, pinioned his arms, and robbed him of his watch and $3 in money. The ruffians then ran off, and were not again seen until one of them, John Fitzgerald, was seen by the complainant and Officer Osborne, of the Twentieth Precinct, in a saloon at the corner of Tenth avenue and Forty-first street. Fitzgerald was fully identified by McCabe, and on his person was found the stolen watch. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, on being called up for trial by Assistant District Attorney Rollins, Fitzgerald pleaded guilty of robbery, and was sentenced by Judge Gildersleeve to ten years in the State Prison.

ROBBING AN IMMIGRANT.

Adolph Grasswick, a German immigrant, on coming ashore on Saturday formed the acquaintance of Christian Myers, a sailors' boarding-house runner, of No. 36 Greenwich street. They drank together on Saturday night, and on Sunday morning Grasswick awoke to find himself asleep on a barrel in Greenwich street, and robbed of two Prussian Government bills representing 1,000 marks or $500. The case was placed in the hands of Capt. Saunders, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, who finally succeeded in arresting Myers, and found the stolen bills sewed up in the lining of his vest. On being arraigned at the Police Court yesterday Myers was committed by Justice Duffy to await the action of the Grand Jury.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Motions Denied.—Dooley vs. Halpin; Chowell vs. Nichols.

Smith vs. Aldrick.—What order is wanted?

Granted.—In the matter of Frazer et al.; Agate vs. Mawley; Sparks vs. Sparks; Baker vs. Klugherz et al.; in the matter of Graham; in the matter of Fields et al.; Baker vs. Klugherz et al.; Same vs. Same; Allen vs. Klugherz et al.; in the matter of Mary Elizabeth Jackson, &c.

Willett vs. Dunscomb.—Motion denied on ground of laches.

In the Matter of Dunham.—Guardian cannot be appointed in this way.

Order Granted.—In the matter of opening Lexington avenue from One Hundred and Second street to Harlem River.

In the Matter of the Petition of the Dutch Church on Washington Square, in City of New-York.—Must be under seal.

Smith vs. Armstrong.—Granted. Memorandum.

By Judge Brady.

Marks vs. Marks.—Report of Referee confirmed and decree of divorce granted to plaintiff.

By Judge Lawrence.

Truax vs. Dodge.—I am obliged to deny this motion under the decisions Grocers' Bank vs. O'Rorke, 6 How., 18; Wyland vs. Tyser, 45 N. Y., 281. No costs.

Matter of Winters.—The denial contained in Marshall's affidavit of the payment of the twenty-five cents to some of the depositors as alleged in the petition prevents the granting of the order sought for. Motion denied, without costs.

Whesherniner vs. Heyman.—In this case there must be a reference to ascertain the facts and report to the court. The whole matter can be determined at one sitting, and the relator and defendant must be examined before the Referee, together with such other witnesses as parties may desire to examine. Let an order of reference to Howard J. Forker be entered.

Montgomery vs. Montgomery.—I am unwilling to grant a judgment of divorce upon the evidence in this case. The proof of the alleged criminal acts rests entirely upon the testimony of the physician who was expressly prohibited by statute from disclosing information which he had obtained from the defendant while attending upon him in a professional capacity; 2 R. S., (Edwards,) 422, section 73. In my opinion the evidence of the physician should have been rejected. Johnson vs. Johnson, 4 Paige, 460; Kendall vs. Every, 2 Hilt., 302. The case is sent back for further proofs.

Wood vs. Keal.—Motion to vacate attachment is denied, with costs.

Plummer vs. Tompkins.—In this case I do not think that the defendant has as fully explained the circumstances attending the giving of the mortgage to his mother and the judgment obtained by his brother as to warrant me in finding that he has overthrown the case made on the part of the plaintiffs. The affidavits of the plaintiff disclose good grounds for issuing an order of arrest, and they do not seem to be fully met by the defendant. The motion is therefore denied, but the defendant may have leave to renew on further papers, if so advised.

Blake vs. Bendall.—The affidavits in this case are conflicting, but I do not think that the case made by plaintiffs at the time of applying for the attachment is so fully met as to require that an order vacating the attachment should be entered. Motion denied, with costs.

Remer vs. Spelman—Granted.

Dexter vs. The Mayor &c., and Knapp &c.—The claim being that the agreements set forth in the complaint are fraudulent and void, and that issue having to be tried and settled before the examination of a long account can become necessary, the motion for a reference is denied, without costs.

Feell vs. Feell.—Under rule 28 this motion should have been noticed within twenty days from the service of the answer. It was not served until twenty-nine days after the service of the answer. Under the decision of the Court of Appeals in Fulton vs. Beeche, 59 N. Y., 183, I am strongly inclined to the opinion that the remedy is not by motion to make the answer more definite and certain, but by moving for a bill of particulars. Motion denied, without costs.

Biddeman vs. Kittridge.—While the authorities cited by the defendant establish the power of the court to dismiss the complaint for the neglect of a non-resident plaintiff to file security for costs after ordered so to do, the power is discretionary and should not be exercised in all cases. Under the circumstances disclosed in this case, I will allow the plaintiff ten days further time to comply with the order, on payment of costs of motion; otherwise the motion for dismissal will be granted. (2 Watts, Practice, 576, and cases cited.)

Anderson vs Jacobs.—The order heretofore entered will be amended by striking out the clause which I have marked. Having examined the case of Chamberlain vs. Dempsey, (22 How. P. R., 356.) I find nothing in it which denies the right of the court to extend the time of sureties to justify; to allow a new undertaking to be filed is to allow time for serving notice of justification. That case turned upon the fact that no notice of the justification of the new sureties was given, and leave was not obtained from the court for the service of such notice.

Stilwell vs. Navins.—If I understand the facts in this case correctly, the money which it is sought to have applied upon the judgment against the defendant was deposited in the bank at Elizabeth, N. J., and at the time the attachment was issued the railroad company had no funds of the defendant in their hands. It also appears that there was an attachment issued in New-Jersey at the instance of other parties. For the protection of the railroad company (which ought not to be compelled to pay twice) I wish to clearly understand before making the order on what grounds it is claimed that this court can enforce the payment of funds without the jurisdiction of the court, and secondly if there were no moneys in the hands of the railroad company at the time of serving the attachment, how it can be said there was any levy thereunder.

Machado vs. Salters.—Order granted.

Craven vs. Giles.—Under the circumstances disclosed by the plaintiff's papers, I think that an opportunity should be given to comply with the order that the plaintiff file security for costs. A dismissal of the complaint is not a matter of absolute right in such cases. Regarding the motion as having been substantially reargued, I am disposed to allow the plaintiff to comply with the previous order, on payment of $10 costs of motion, and upon his filing his bond in eight days from date, and justifying as provided by the statute of 1873. I will, however, hear counsel, if desired.

Nichols vs. The Illuminated Tile Company.—The corporation was founded under the acts amending the same, relating to the foundation of manufacturing, &c., corporations. By the fifth section of the Laws of 1870, such corporations are excepted from the operation of that statute. The points made by the petitioner under the act of 1870 are not, therefore, well taken. I have gone over the papers presented on the argument very carefully, and have come to the conclusion to allow the petitioner to come in and defend upon these terms: The judgment, and all the proceedings and orders heretofore taken and made, are to stand as security; the petitioner must answer in five days. The case will be referred to Joseph P. Bosworth, Esq., and will proceed on two days' notice, and from day to day, unless adjourned by the Referee on what may appear to him to be just grounds; $10 costs of motion to the plaintiff. If these conditions are not complied with, the motion is denied, with $10 costs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Langdon vs. Phelps, No. 1; Langdon vs. Phelps, No. 2, et al.—Demurrer overruled, with leave to plead on payment of costs.

Hoff, &c., vs. Pentz.—Demurrer overruled, with leave to answer on payment of costs.

Place vs. The Place College.—Would like to see counsel as to plaintiff's right to sustain this action.

Lehmaier et al. vs. Locke et al.—Judgment for defendant on the demurrer, with leave to serve an amended complaint within ten days on payment of costs.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Losse vs. Matthews.—Extra allowance of $1,000 to defendant.

Stevenson vs. Leslie et al.—Findings and decree settled and signed.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Fagan vs. Jardine et al.—Judgment for plaintiff.

Ernst vs. Parsons.—Judgment for plaintiff on the demurrer with liberty to defendant to answer on terms. Opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Lycoming Fire Insurance Company vs. Klebisch.—The defendant was not in actual custody at the time when plaintiff might have entered judgment, or when judgment was entered. Motion to discharge defendant denied.

Kirk vs. The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company.—See memorandum for counsel.

Ellinger vs. Stegmuller.—Motion denied.

Weinfield vs. Johnson.—The findings and conclusions of law are not sufficiently explicit on the point involved in this motion. I have so much doubt that I must deny the motion without costs.

Carpenter vs. Fisher et al.—Complaint discharged, with costs. Memorandum.

Johnson vs. The Mayor, &c.—Motion denied; $10 costs.

Schafer vs. The Germania Bank of the City of New-York.—Memorandum for counsel.

Schuk vs. Ferguson et al.—Motion denied.

Miver vs. Beekman et al.—Memorandum for counsel.

O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. The Commercial Insurance Company.—Motion denied. Memorandum.

Wilmount vs. Meserole.—Order settled.

By Chief Justice Monell.

Weed vs. The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company.—Case and exceptions settled.

By Judge Curtis.

Orders Granted.—Battam vs. The Sixth Avenue Railroad Company; Atwood vs. Lynch et al.; Lenard vs. Wilde; McCarthy vs. McGrath et al.; Harper vs. Harper, Nos. 1 and 2.

People vs. Stidwell et al.—Reference ordered.

Beach vs. Vanberg.—Order for commission.

Blackstone Bank, &c., vs. Bogert, Nos. 1 and 2.—References ordered.

Young vs. Langbein.—Order appointing Charles Shuggmann Guardian ad litem of infant defendants.

Pratt vs. Working Church Publishing Company.—The motions to refer and confirm the Referee's report appear to have been necessary motions though made ex parte before defendants appeared, and the provisions as to costs should not be disturbed; defendant's motion to amend same denied, with costs of opposing to plaintiffs, to abide event of suit.

Seaman vs. McReynolds, impleaded, &c.—See memorandum.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Judge Van Brunt.

Askenburg vs. Sherdian.—See opinion.

Kamena vs. Conner.—Memorandum.

Davis vs. Rielly.—Judgment for plaintiff, with costs. See opinion.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Salomon vs. Congregation B'nai Jeshurim Church.—Motion to confirm Referee's report granted. See memorandum.

Tayler vs. Phillip.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Hume vs Youngs.—Motion granted.

Care vs. Care.—Motion denied on terms. See memorandum.

Goodsell vs. New-York Times.—Motion denied, with costs to abide event. See opinion.

Riley vs. Knickerbocker Ice Company.—Motion granted, unless defendant stipulate to admit certain evidence. See opinion.

Bruckel vs. Bruckel.—Motion denied. See opinion.

In the Matter of Nilen.—Motion denied, with costs.

Cashman vs. Martin.—Motion denied.

Mears vs. Davidson.—Motion granted, unless plaintiff put cause on calendar for April term and pay $10 costs of motion.

Samuels vs. The Hanover Fire Insurance Company.—Motion denied.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Tergansky vs. Lamonze.—Attachment allowed.

Motions denied.—Bauleard vs. Morgan; Austerholy vs. Rauch; Simon vs. Fisher; Hall vs. Chadwick; Curtis vs. Popper; Newman vs. Miller; Langton vs. Harney; Jaques vs. Hart; Maddon vs. Hayne. See papers filed.

Motions granted.—Adler vs. Watkins; Irwin vs. Reid; McFall vs. Hunton; West vs. Lynch; Gramer vs. Spaids; The Asbestos Felting Company vs. Avery; Rankin vs. Quincy; Sherman vs. Metropolitan National Bank; Lange vs. Carpenter; Timony vs. Palmer; Herzog vs. Bub; The Germania Bank vs. Munkerlbeck; Ross vs. Conklin; Runkard vs Conklin. See papers filed.

Ahrens vs. Appel.—Default opened, but motion to dismiss denied.

Conover vs. Spicer.—Receiver's bond approved.

Beel vs. Schwaler.—Samuel Wood appointed Receiver.

Butler vs. Conklin.—See memorandum.

Deer vs. Bonimer.—D. Robertson, Receiver.

Schalk vs. Williams.—Plaintiff may take his order.

Smyth vs. Solomon.—See indorsement.

Schafer vs. Anderson.—Referred to J. H. McCarthy.

Leonard vs. Smith.—Motion granted on filing bond.

Motion to advance causes granted.—Henstenet vs. Conner; Rightler vs. Brokaw; Wiltmeyer vs. Marion Watch Company; Payne vs. Kerwin; Cazado vs. Carr; Branson vs. Farley; Greel vs. Henning.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Van Brunt, in the Court of Common Pleas, Chambers, denied yesterday the motion made to consolidate three libel suits brought by James H. and Charles M. Goodsell against the NEW-YORK TIMES.

After a short discussion in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday the case of Peter Mullen, who is claimed on a requisition from the Governor of New-Jersey, was postponed until to-day, when the prisoner says he will be able to show that it is a case of mistaken identity.

In the suit of Luther Baldwin, who sued the City for rent of premises in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, used by the Park Department for storage purposes, Judge Van Vorst, in Part III. of the Supreme Court, directed a verdict yesterday for the plaintiff for $282 55.

Owing to the illness of Mr. Peckham and to Judge Westbrook's engagements, the trial of the Tweed $1,000,000 suit was postponed yesterday until May 15. The decision of Judge Westbrook on the motion to have the exceptions in the $6,000,000 suit heard in the first instance at the General Term will be given to-day.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, William Steinkopf, of No. 122 Sheriff street, was charged with stealing and appropriating a $50 check, inclosed in a Washington letter given him by the postman to deliver to Schneider & Veltfort, No. 370 Pearl street, on Dec. 24. Steinkopf pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by Judge Gildersleeve to two years in the State Prison.

On Sunday, about 12:30 P. M., Officer McLaughlin, of the Nineteenth Precinct, discovered Edward Cosgrove, who is sixteen years of age, in the act of prying open the locks of houses along East Fifty-third street. The officer on bringing him to the station-house discovered in his possession a bundle of keys, a knife, and an account-book. He was remanded for examination.

William Witt, of No. 146 Clinton street, was arraigned before Justice Kasmire at the Essex Market Court yesterday, charged with having stolen a valuable horse and wagon owned by Mr. Daniel G. Murphy, of No. 26 Division street. It was shown by the evidence that when Mr. Murphy went into his store, Witt jumped into the wagon and drove away several blocks before he was captured. He was held for trial at General Sessions.

Frederick Flora, the tramp who was arrested on Sunday on a charge of having maliciously set fire to William H. Hayke's furniture manufactory, Nos. 615, 617, 619, 621, and 623 Tenth avenue, was again arraigned at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court before Judge Flammer yesterday. He denied setting fire to the building, saying that the fire had been kindled when he went there and that he simply used it to cook some eggs. Flora was committed to answer, without bail.

William Dorritz, aged nineteen, who said that he lived at No. 10 Carroll street, Brooklyn, and did nothing for a living, was arraigned before Justice Duffy at the Tombs yesterday, charged with having stolen a gold watch from his mother, Mrs. Mary Dorritz, of No. 56 Beach street. The prisoner, who admitted his guilt, was committed for trial, his mother stating to the Judge that she had tried in every way to reform him and had failed.

At the Washington Place Police Court yesterday, before Justice Kilbreth, Daniel McVey, of No. 267 West Fortieth street, and Francis Gallagher, of No. 200 West Fortieth street, were committed for trial for robbing Mr. Hugh McHugh, of No. 268 West Fortieth street, of a diamond pin valued at $1,000. It appeared from the evidence that Mr. McHugh got into an altercation with a number of men, among whom were the prisoners, and that after being knocked down, when he regained his feet, he found that his pin was missing.

The case of John S. Ross against Elizabeth Hardin was brought to trial before Judge Speir and a jury in Part II. of the Superior Court yesterday. The plaintiff sued for $10,000 for services in keeping in trust a box containing $1,500,000 of securities belonging to the late George Hardin, the deceased husband of the defendant. Ross was the confidential clerk of the deceased, and it was claimed by the defense that his taking care of the box came within his ordinary services, for which he had been paid. The jury brought in a verdict of $8,476 80 for the plaintiff.

The case of Albert K. Jeuther, the letter-carrier of Station E, indicted in the United States Circuit Court, Criminal Branch, with the robbery of registered letters, was called for trial yesterday before Judge Benedict. The trial occupied the entire session of the day, the written confession of the accused as to his guilt being offered in evidence. Various legal objections were made in the course of the trial, but the jury, after an absence of some time, returned a verdict of guilty upon five out of the seven counts in the indictment. The accused was remanded for sentence.

James Smith, of No. 240 East Thirty-eighth street, was tried in the Court of General Sessions yesterday for stabbing Jacob Bollenbach, bartender in the saloon, No. 220 East Twenty-ninth street, on Oct. 3, 1874. Smith, with five others as alleged, drank freely in the saloon without payment, and then created a disturbance and assaulted Boppell, the proprietor. Bollenbach, the bartender, went to the assistance of Boppell, whereupon Smith stabbed him in the right hand. The jury found Smith guilty of simple assault, with a recommendation to mercy, and he was sentenced by Judge Gildersleeve to three months in the Penitentiary.

The return to the attachment for contempt recently issued against the defendants in the suit of the Industrial Company against Morgenthau, Bruno & Co. came up for argument before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. Messrs. Morgenthau, Bruno & Co. were charged with disposing of the bonds of the company in their keeping after they had been served with an injunction, restraining them from doing so. Dudley Field, who appeared for them, showed, however, that these bonds were subsequently purchased by the firm in the way of business. Judge Donohue reserved his decision on the question of punishing them for contempt.

The case of Samuel Lowden against the Board of Police, The Mayor, &c., was brought to trial before Judge Van Vorst and a jury in Part III. of the Supreme Court yesterday. The plaintiff sued to recover $8,014 45 with interest from July 1, 1874, for the erection of a stable in Tompkins street, to be used by the Street Cleaning Bureau. The answer was a general denial of the allegations of the complaint, and a specific denial as to any employment of the plaintiff by the Police Board. It also alleged that the work was not done on a contract founded on sealed bids or proposals. Judge Van Vorst directed a verdict of $8,969 74 in the plaintiff's favor.

The suit of the Continental National Bank against Austin Black was brought before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion made by the plaintiffs to compel Black to put the check for $65,000, for which he sues the bank, in the hands of the court in order that it may be examined by the plaintiff's experts to determine as to whether the certification thereon is forged. The plaintiff's claim laches on the part of the defendant in not bringing suit sooner for the recovery of the amount of the check, which was made about ten years ago. The defendant claimed that the motion was for delay merely, and that the check had already been examined by the bank's experts. Decision was reserved.

Judge Van Vorst, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, rendered a decision yesterday in the case of Dorothea Ernst against William E. Parsons. The latter, it appeared, deeded some property to one Eliza Hess, who, in turn, transferred the same by conveyance to the plaintiff. The conveyance by Parsons contained a covenant against incumbrances, when, as it appears, there was at the time an unpaid assessment on the property, which the plaintiff was subsequently compelled to pay. The latter brought suit to compel Parsons to refund the money thus paid, to which Parsons demurred. Judge Van Vorst overruled the demurrer and gave judgment for the plaintiff, holding that whether the covenant "ran with the land" or not, the plaintiff having performed a duty which belonged to Parsons, she is entitled in equity to recover from him.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Held by Blatchford, J.

Nos.
132—Wilson vs. Yacht E. S. Gildersleeve.
88—Townsend vs. Steamboat Shady Side.
23—Gomez et al. vs. Bark Carlotta.
68—Bliss vs. Gomez.
59—Clark vs. Dows et al.
74—Gosham et al. vs. schooner Sandy Hook.
1—Pacific W. & L. Co. vs. Ship J. Thompson.
35—Quintard et al. vs. Propeller Mott White.
63—Segrist et al. vs. Ship General McClennan.

Nos.
24a—Hancox vs. Propeller Clement Rock.
49—Studwell vs. Steamtug E. H. Coffin.
33—Manning vs. Steamtug Grace Fee.
54—De Castro, &c., Sugar Refining C. vs. Bark William Van Name.
60—Ward vs. Steam-ship Colon.
6—Harlem & N. Y. Co. vs. Ferry-boat Greenpoint.
5—Willetts vs. Phillips.
47—Henly vs. Brooklyn Ice Company.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Larremore, J.

Case on—No. 225—Kimball vs. Newton et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
3—Leperle vs. Cropsey.
36—Marsmith vs. Nicoll.
37—Nat. Bank of Scotland vs. Nicol.
40—Jones vs. Butler.
66—Herries vs. Bostwick.
88—Collins vs. Buddensick.
98—Pitt vs. Clanranald.
99—Phila. and Reading Coal and Iron Co. vs. Butler.
100—Same vs. Same.
102—Cameron vs. Mittnacht.
107—Mudge vs. Obrieght.
112—Matter of Levy.
114—Peck vs. Chicago and Alton Railroad Co.
118—Webb, &c., vs. Howland.
120—Heiser vs. Board of Assessments.
132—Mullock vs. Berry.
133—Matter of Potter.
135—Matter of Redmond.
136—Same.
141—Matter of Walsh.
144—Matter of Barr.
145—Matter of Arnot.
152—Macy vs. Lane.
154—Woobull versus St. Thomas' Church.
174—Hebrew Free School vs. The Mayor, &c.
184—Burbank vs. Burr.
185—Matter of Scanlon.
198—Donovaro vs. Scott, &c.
199—Bellagrambia versus Scott, &c.
200—Prospero vs. Scott, &c.
201—Ansaldo vs. Scott, &c.

Nos.
202—Borzone vs. Scott, &c.
203—Schiaffino vs. Scott, &c.
204—Solari vs. Scott, &c.
205—Resso vs. Scott, &c.
206—Gestro vs. Scott, &c.
207—Pulla vs. Scott, &c.
208—Parmosa vs. Scott, &c.
220—Maxham vs. Colver.
222—Brown vs. Charlick.
234—The Mayor, &c., vs. The Tradesmen's Bank.
289—Matter of Rhinelander.
281—German Savings Bank vs. Barlow.
298—Feyser vs. Schoening.
300—Whitlock, &c., vs. Hovey.
307—Havens vs. Davis.
309—Needham vs. Madden.
311—Matter of Mohr.
312—Lutz vs. The German Press.
332—Boyd vs. Gailham.
334—Gordon vs. Lindsay.
335—Same vs. Same.
336—Goldschmidt vs. Mieltcner.
340—Lewis, &c., vs. Harding, &c.
345—Doll vs. Prunes.
351—Soc. Ref. Juv. Del. vs. Roselbrook.
352—Patten vs. Lanonette.
356—Loaners' Bank vs. Maben.
363—Viadero vs. Viadero.
364—Bunker vs. Mechanics' Insurance Co.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.
133—Wardenburg versus Burke.
134—Mayer vs. Friedman.
135—Philipps vs. Pace.
136—Mulry vs. The Long Island R. R. Co.
137—Gannong vs. The Tribune Ass'n.
138—Listman vs. Blant.
138½—McParlin vs. Boyton.
139—Inslee, &c., vs. Hampton.
140—Ball vs. The Hudson R. R. Co.
141—Gelncke et al. vs. Quintell.

Nos.
142—Cassidy vs. Owens.
143—Weid et al. vs. Bowne.
144—Tracey et al. vs. Watson.
145—Richard vs. Carlton.
146—The Grocer's Bank vs. Penfield et al.
147—In the matter, &c., of Irwin.
147½—F. B. Wallace et al. vs. Yates.
148—Allis vs. Phillipsburg M'f'g Co.
149—Mauger vs. Welch et al.
68—Drew vs. The Mayor.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Barrett, J.

Case on—No. 1,189—O'Brien vs. Browning.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

January term adjourned until May 15, 1876.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
2352—Bigler et al. vs. Mayor New-York.
1056—Lawton vs. Meyer.
1548—N. Y. & B. Transportation Co. vs. Berger et al.
1372—Walsh, as Clerk, &c., vs. Rooney et al.
736—Sloats vs. Mayor of New-York.
1380—Devoe et al. vs. Spaulding.
1278—Metropolitan Gaslight Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.
2604—Dooley vs. Halpin.
1830½—Woorisher vs. Fitzpatrick, Ex'x, &c.
2363—O'Gara vs. Kearney et al.
1384—Brown, Ex'r, vs. Peil.
382—The Lancaster Fire Ins. Co. vs. Kipp.

Nos.
1004—Page vs. Sinclair.
698—Gourard vs. Spencer.
2070—Knapp vs. Brown.
1322—Hess vs. Stern.
1697—Nessener vs. The Greenbank Alkali Co.
1258—Ogden vs. Van Moots.
1750—Fellows et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
444—Bain vs. Culver.
1324—Guggenheim vs. Smith.
1240—Graham vs. The Mayor, &c.
1125½—Havange vs. Lent.
1026—Harvey vs. Cate.
514—Carrington vs. Ward et al.
1350—Partridge vs. Thayer.
1376—Snyder et al. vs. Bristol et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
1105—Dejonge, Ass'e, vs. Conner, Sher., &c.
65½—Morey et al. vs. Lilienthal.
1139—Crowley vs. D. D. E. B'way & B. R. R. Co.
19—Rice vs. Livermore et al.
1365—Kenney Ex'r, &c., vs. The Long I. R. R. Co.
933—Pickering vs. Randolph et al.
2539—Hartman vs. The N. Y. Sanitary & C. C. Mfg. Co.
1916—Heineman et al. vs. Heard.
633—Rothschild vs. 42d St., Grand & Houston St. R. R. Co.
1127—Manhattan Fire Ins. Co. vs. Devlin.
863—Pavenstedt et al. vs. Gillespie et al.

Nos.
2331—Davis vs. The Mayor, &c.
2332—Tone vs. The Mayor, &c.
2333—Yelverton vs. The Mayor, &c.
2334—Colegrove vs. The Mayor, &c.
2335—Tyler vs. The Mayor, &c.
1115—Hobson et al. vs. Sonneborn et al.
718—Wann vs. Ashley.
769—The Buchanan Oil Co. vs. Rose.
1035—The Nat. Bank of N. Y. vs. Wylie et al.
673—Platt, Ass', vs. Van Name et al.
2673—Barclay vs. The Mayor, &c.
2025—McDonnell vs. The Mayor, &c.
111—Heyman vs. The Am. Patent Sponge Co.

SUPERRIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Monday, March 20, 1876.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.
31—Winn et al vs. Crosby et al.
2—Gans vs. Ridgley.
24—Coffin et al. vs. Diamond Paper Co.

Nos.
35—Whitehead, &c., vs. Dinsmore et al.
23—Bunce vs. Hoboken Coal Co., &c.
1—Davis vs. The Mayor &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sanford, J.

No. 1,217—Funke vs. New-York Mutual Insurance Company.

No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II

Heldy by Speir, J.

Nos.
702—Godfrey, &c., vs. Thompson et al.
754—Smith vs. Macdonald.
968—Beach vs. Walker.
2047—Brown vs. The Mayor
436—Condon vs. Martin, &c.
1011—Aoerle vs. Fajen.
1020—Schasley vs. Herter et al.
869—Smith vs. Kiaber.

Nos.
990—Mech. & Trad. Nat'l B'k vs. Moore et al.
956—O'Hagan vs. Dillon.
957—Same vs. Same.
958—Same vs. Same.
722—Nuhn et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
954—Thomas vs. Loaners' Bank, N. Y.
800½—Gern vs. Fiske et al.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J.; J. F. Daly and Van Hoesen, JJ.

Nos.
8—Grom vs. Metzler et al.
24—Orvis vs. Lewis Jennings et al.
25—Same vs. Same.
26—Orvis vs. Dana.
27—Bleecker vs. The Mayor, &c.
47—The Cons. Fruit Jar Co. vs. Mason et al.

Nos.
54—Turst, by guardian, vs. The Second Av. R. R.
66—Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.
91—Hermon vs. Ramelsburg.
73—Herschfield vs. Werner.
177—Kessel vs. Brouckman.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
4—Winchell vs. Knickerbocker Ice Co.
5—Scott et al. vs. Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Nos.
35—Ross, Jr., vs. Martin et al.
2—Lalor vs. Moore.
29—Duhaney vs. Blossom.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Case on—No. 1263—Koehler vs. Rosenberg.

No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PARTS II AND III.

Adjourned until the first Monday of April.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
3769—O'Gorman vs. Kiernan.
3837—Haas vs. Steinan.
6944—Kobetzky vs. Tully.
7108—Middleton vs. Wodicka.
2132—Dapman et al. vs. Dryfoos.
3445—McCabe vs. Maginn.
3863—Levy vs. Goodwin et al.

Nos.
3925—Nehrobas vs. Dailey.
3926—Gottleib vs. Kuzlman.
3934—Lyddy vs. Gibbons.
3936—Dugan vs. McNamara.
3955—Berger vs. Beck.
5357—Rose vs. Britten.
5924—Davis et al. vs. Murray, impleaded.
2212—Gudeiman vs. Bergman.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos.
5640—Kaufman vs. Looram.
6321—Beyer vs. Russell et al.
3888—Ebert vs. Schrieber.
3587—Patrick et al. vs. Welsh.
6682—Cromwell et al vs. Burr.
3865—Levy vs. Frankland et al.

Nos.
5675—George et al. vs. Hatch.
4540—Chase et al vs. Hamburg.
6224—Isaac vs. Bernhard.
6892—Miller vs. Bromleben.
6973—Haines vs. Robbins.
7047—Wallace vs. Digges.
2384—Dal vs. Ryan.
6534—McCreery vs. Culver.
3802—Ormsby vs. Beaver.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos.
5535—Rothmel vs. Cormier.
6604—Beach vs. Curtis.
2196—Sullivan vs. Mahan.
6801—Harte vs. Day.
6787—Byrnes et al. vs. Board of Education.
6589—Dralle vs. Solomon.
6743—Pickett vs. Miller.
6125—Bagan vs. Reich.
7000—Sanders vs. Appel.
2691—Hillmers vs. Harteau.
3828—Meyer vs. Linbriacher.
5845—Lowenstein vs. O'Bryan.
6592—Irwin vs. Reid.

Nos.
6603—Coates vs. Winter impleaded.
6849—French vs. Suffried.
6777—O'Brien vs. Madden.
6557—Meyer vs. Purcell.
6864—Maxwell vs. Joslyn.
6794—Zeigler vs. Vierling et al.
5920—Evans et al. vs. McGauran.
5896—Loeb vs. Sturge.
3010—McWilliams et al. vs. The Author Pub. Co.
2189—Clarkson vs. Brennan.
5672—Fales vs. Gilman.
5827—Murray vs. Butler.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

David Foley, robbery.
John Welsh, robbery.
John Murphy, robbery.
Philip Runoy, burglary.
Henry Williams, burglary.
Peter Bokmeyer, burglary.
Patrick H. Weldon, burglary.
Thomas McGlynn, burglary.
Edward Carroll, Michael Keegan, and John McQuade, burglary.
Charles Brower, burglary.
James McCue, burglary.
James Beat, burglary.
Charles McGuire, burglary.
Lawrence George, grand larceny.
Lilly Fuller, grand larceny.
Godfrey Mitchell, grand larceny
John Murphy, grand larceny.

Margaret Murphy, grand larceny.
Daniel Curtin and Edward Cassidy, grand larceny.
Kate Hannigan, grand larceny.
Frank Pierce, forgery.
Ellen Moran, receiving stolen goods.
James Tobey, false pretenses.
John Mitchell, petit larceny.
James Roberts, petit larceny.
Thomas McDowell, petit larceny.
Nicholas C. Conlan, assault and battery.
James Boyle, assault and battery.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 13.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$10,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 72⅛
1,000 N. J. Cen. Con.109
200 Amer'n Dist. Tel. 30
50 do.......b3. 29½
200 N. Y. C. & H.......115¾
400 do.......s3.115½
200 Michigan Cen.... 63⅞
900 West. Union..... 67⅝
100 do.......c. 67⅝
1500 do.......s3. 67½
500 do......... 67½
500 do......... 67⅜
400 do......... 67½
100 do......... 67⅝
100 Rock Island.b60.111¼
400 do.........111¼
100 do.........111⅜
400 Pacific Mail..... 18¾
300 do......... 18¾
200 do.......c. 18¼
100 do......... 18⅛
200 do......... 18⅜
2100 do......... 18½
1000 do......... 18⅝
400 do......... 18¾
500 do......... 18⅞
300 do......... 19⅛
100 do......... 19⅞
200 do......... 19⅛
100 do......... 19
200 do......... 18⅞
300 do.......b3. 19
100 do.......c. 19
100 do......... 19⅛
200 do......... 19¼
700 do.......s3. 19⅛
1300 do......... 19¼
25 Tol. & Wabash... 3¾
40 do......... 3
50 do......... 3½

100 Union Pacific.... 66
100 do......... 66⅛
5 do......... 66½
100 do......... 65½
200 do......... 65¾
100 do......... 66¼
300 Ohio & Miss...... 21⅜
500 do......... 21½
100 Kan. & Texas..... 13¾
2500 Erie Railway.... 21½
2800 do......... 21⅝
1500 do......... 21¾
800 do......... 21⅞
2450 do......... 22
4500 do......... 22⅛
4900 do......... 22¼
2000 do......... 22⅜
3500 do......... 22½
3600 do......... 22⅝
300 North-west'n Pf.. 65¾
1300 Lake Shore..... 65½
1500 do......... 65⅜
500 do......... 65½
800 do......... 65⅝
400 do......... 65¾
300 do......... 65⅞
300 do.......s3. 65¾
5 do......... 65⅛
400 do......... 65⅞
500 do.......c. 65⅞
100 do.......s3. 65¾
300 do.......s3. 65⅝
500 St. Paul......... 44⅞
200 do......... 45
25 do......... 45⅛
600 do......... 45
700 St. Paul Pf....... 83
300 do......... 83¼
100 do.......b3. 83½
50 H. & St. Jo. Pf.... 28¼

100 Pittsburg......... 96¼
10 do......... 96½
1400 Erie Railway.... 22¾
2000 do......... 22⅝
1000 do.......s3. 22½
1000 do......... 22½
700 do......... 22⅜
2000 do......... 22¼
800 do......... 22⅛
200 do.......s3. 22⅛
600 do......... 22¼
500 do......... 22⅜
125 do......... 22½
1300 do......... 22¼
2500 do......... 23⅛
1000 do......... 22
1800 do.......s3. 22
2700 do......... 22⅛
200 do.......b3. 22⅛

100 Union Pacific.... 63⅝
100 do......... 63¾
100 do......... 63⅝
300 do......... 63½
400 do......... 63
300 North-western... 44¼
200 do.......s3. 44⅛
100 do......... 44¼
100 North-west. Pf... 65¾
200 Rock Island......111⅛
200 do.........111¼
100 St. Paul......... 45¼
500 do......... 45⅜
100 St. Paul Pf....b3. 84
100 do......... 83⅞
100 do.......b3. 84
100 S. L. & K. C. Pf... 31⅜
200 do......... 31

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.......b.c.122½
20,000 do.......12.122⅜
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65, N......12.119⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '67.........12.122
50,000 U. S. 5s, '81, Reg.......12.118⅝

$7,500 U.S.5-20 C.'67.121⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R, '68..........123¼
10,000 do.......12.123¾
5,000 U.S.5s,10-40R.118½
10,000 do......12.118⅜
2,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 Cou........12.119⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$3,000 Ga. 7s. Ind...102
10,000 Mo. 6s. L. B...104
1,000 Mo. 6s.H. &St. J. Is. '87s..104
2,000 N.Y.7s.B.L..R.104⅝
5,000 Tenn. 6s, N.S. 41
500 D.of Col.3.65s. 72¼
2,000 Ches.& O. 1st, C. on........ 35½
1,000 M. & St.P. 1st, L. C. Div....102½
1,000 do.........102¾
1,000 do.........102⅞
3,000 M. & St. P.,I.& M. Div........ 95
1,000 M.&St.P.C.S.F. 89⅞
5,000 do......... 90
4,000 N. W. C. C. G. 93¼
5,000 C.,C.,C.&I.1st.111½
1,000 M.&E.1st,con.108¾
3,000 do.........109
1,000 Long Dock bs.106¼
3,000 do.........106⅛
1,000 Erie 5th.......105½
5,000 H. &St.J.8s,c.. 80
1,000 D.&S.C.2ddiv.106
1,000 N. Y. C.6s,'87.105¼
2,000 do.........105½
12,000 O. & M. Con.. 98½
1,000 Alt.& T. H. In.. 73½
20,000 Cent.P.G.Bds.108¾
6,000 do.....b.c.108⅝
1,000 Un. Pa. 1st...105¾
15,000 U.P.7s.L.G.b3.104
10,000 do.....b60.104¼
10,000 do.....b60.104⅛
10,000 Un. Pa. S. F... 92½
20,000 R.,W.&Og.con. 1st.......... 96
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st St. L. div... 73
5,000 B., H. &E.,G'd b. c.......... 25½
3,000 W.U.T.C.1900.100
3,000 L.&N.Con.,'98. 95
2,000 Mar. 7s, G., C.100½
3,000 do.........100¾
1,000 Can. So. 1st C. on.......b.c.69⅞
3,000 Mich. So. S. F.109¼
5 Park Bank.......125
70 Manhattan Bank.147
8 Del. & Hud. Can.119½
5 do......b.c.119⅝
200 Con. Coal......b.c. 44½
2300 West.U.Tel.b. c. 67¾
25 do......... 68
300 do......... 67¾
200 do.......b3. 68
400 do.......s3. 67⅞
200 do......... 67¾
200 do......... 67⅝
1400 do......... 67½
800 do......... 67⅜
300 do......... 67½
200 Pac.Mail...b. c.s3. 19⅜
600 do......... 19½
200 do.......b3.. 19⅜
800 do.......s3. 19¼
1900 do......... 19⅛
100 do.......c. 19⅛
200 do......... 19¼
100 do......... 19⅜
100 do.......b3. 19⅜
300 do.......s3. 19½
100 do.......b3. 19¾
400 do......... 19⅝
1000 do.......s3. 19¾
100 do.......b3. 19⅞
200 do......... 19¾
100 do.......c. 19⅝
1100 do......... 19½
200 do......... 19⅜
1000 do......... 19¼
300 do......... 19⅛
100 do......... 19¼
200 do......... 19⅜
100 do......... 10½
100 do......... 19⅝
5 do......... 20
500 do......... 19½
200 do......... 19¾
200 do......... 19⅝
200 do.......s3. 19½

100 Mar. a. p.....b.c. 7¾
100 Am. Ex.......b.c. 63¾
400 N.Y.C.&H.R.bc.s3.115½
40 Harlem.......b.c.143½
100 Ill. Central.......103¾
300 Erie.......b. c. s3. 22⅝
900 do......... 22¾
1400 do.......b3. 22⅞
200 do.......c. 22¾
100 do.......s10. 22¾
400 do......... 22⅝
100 do.......s3. 22½
2100 do.......c. 22⅝
4600 do......... 22¾
100 do.......s3. 22⅝
1800 do.......b3. 22⅝
300 do.......s3. 22½
1800 do......... 22½
1800 do......... 22⅜
511 Mich. Cen....b. c. 64
100 do.......s3. 63⅞
10 do......... 64¼
300 do......... 64
500 do......... 64⅛
100 do.......b3. 64¼
100 do......... 64⅛
100 do.......s3. 64¼
200 do.......c. 64⅝
400 do......... 64¾
10 do......... 65
100 do......... 64⅝
200 Clev. & P. G'd.... 96
800 C. & R. I..b. c.b3.111⅜
1050 do.........111¼
100 do.......s3.111¼
400 do.........111½
200 do.........111⅜
100 L. S.&M.So..b. c. 65¾
100 do......... 65⅞
1900 do......... 65¾
1100 do.......b3. 65⅝
100 do.......c. 65⅜
400 do......... 65⅝
500 do.......c. 65½
1200 do......... 65½
1300 do......... 65⅜
200 C. & N. W....b. c. 44⅛
200 do......... 44
1800 do......... 44⅜
100 do......... 44¼
200 do.......b3. 44⅜
300 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 66
100 do.......s3. 66⅛
100 do......... 66
500 Union Pacific.b.c. 66
25 do......... 65¾
300 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 45⅛
1000 do.......b3. 45¼
400 do......... 45⅜
1200 do......... 45½
200 do......... 45⅝
2200 do......... 45¾
3500 do......... 45⅝
900 do......... 45½
200 do......... 45⅜
100 do......... 45½
1100 do......... 45¾
500 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 83½
1000 do......... 83⅜
500 do......... 83¾
200 do......... 83⅞
1000 do......... 84
100 do......... 84¼
100 do.......b3. 84⅜
600 do......... 84¼
100 do.......s3. 84⅛
400 do......... 83⅞
100 Tol.,Wab.&W.b.c. 3¼
200 C., C., C. & I..b.c. 55
20 Chicago & Alton.106
12 do.........106⅛
30 do......b.c.106¼
70 do.........106
5 do.........106½
500 M., K. & Tex.b.c. 14
300 Pa. of Mo.b.c. b3. 14
100 Ohio & Miss.b.c.c. 21¾
400 do......... 21⅞
1300 do......... 22
300 do......... 22⅛
100 do.......c. 22
500 do......... 21⅞
35 O. & M. Pf....b.c. 40¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$10,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. L. div. 73
8,000 Har. 1st, C...121
5,000 Har. 1st, R...121
5,000 L. & W. B., C 97¼
5,000 N.W. Con., C. G. bds.....s3. 93⅜
100 Bank of Com.b3.116
700 Western Union.. 67⅝
400 do......... 67½
1000 do......... 67⅜
30 N. Y. C. & Hud...115⅞
400 do.........115½
200 do.......s3.115¼
500 do.......s3.115
300 do.........115¼
30 Chic. & Alton....106
500 Pacific Mail...... 19⅝
100 do......... 19¾
400 do......... 19⅞
200 do......... 20
500 do......... 20⅛
700 do......... 20¼
200 do.......b3. 20⅜
600 do......... 20½
100 do......... 20¾
500 do......... 20⅝
700 do......... 20½
250 do......... 20⅜
800 do......... 20¼
700 do......... 20⅛
800 do......... 20
100 Lake Shore...b3. 65½
1300 do......... 65⅝
700 do.......s3. 65⅝
600 do.......b3. 65¾
300 do......... 65⅝
1800 do......... 65½
50 Panama.........137
10 Pittsburg......... 96½

1200 Erie R'way..... 22½
500 do......... 22⅝
1400 do......... 22¾
2300 do......... 22⅞
2100 do.......b3. 23
2600 do......... 23
1100 do.......c. 23
800 do.......b3. 23⅛
1700 do......... 23⅛
2100 do......... 23¼
1300 do.......b3. 23⅜
2400 do......... 23¼
600 do.......b3. 23¼
1500 do......... 23⅛
100 Mich. Central.... 64¾
200 do.......b3. 64⅞
100 do......... 65
200 do.......s3. 64⅞
100 do.......b3. 65
200 Union Pacific.... 65¾
100 do......... 65½
300 do......... 65¼
400 North-west....b3. 44½
100 North-west. P.b3. 66
200 do......... 65⅞
100 C., C., C. & I..... 55½
100 N. J. Cen.....b3.107¼
400 Rock Island......111⅜
200 St. Paul......... 45⅝
250 do......... 45½
100 St. Paul Pf...... 83¾
100 D., Lack. & W....118¾
200 Ohio & Miss...... 21⅞
100 do......... 22
100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf.. 28¾
200 Kansas & Texas.. 14¼
100 do......... 14⅜
100 St. L. & I. M...... 26⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65..........118¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..........121⅞

$5,000 U.S.5s,10-40C.119⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68..........123¼
10,000 U. S. 10-40 R.118⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 Tenn. 6s, new series...b. c. 40⅞
15,000 B. H. & E. 1st. 22
1,000 L. &W. B. C... 97⅛
1,000 M.& St.P., 1st, L. C. Div....102¾
5,000 C. B. & Q. 7s.110¼
3,000 C., B. & Q. 8s.114½
10,000 C.&N.W.c,G,B. 93½
5,000 do......... 93¾
5,000 do......... 93⅞
10,000 do......... 94
8,000 R.,W.&O.C.1st. 96
500 L. S. Div. bs...105
3,000 North Mo. 1st. 93
2,000 Har.1st,7s, C.121
2,000 O.& M. C.S.F. 98¾
50,000 Union Pac. 1st.105¾
2,000 do......b.c.105½
1,000 U. P. 7s, L. G.103⅞
1,000 N. J. So. 1st... 24
2,000 C. & P. C. S. F.110
10,000 Can. So. 1st. Coup on..... 70
1,000 B.,C.R.&M.1st. 50
31 D. & H. C. Co.b. c.119⅛
500 West.U.T.b.c.s3. 67⅜
2500 do......... 67¼
3400 do......... 67⅛
800 do......... 67¼
1100 do......... 67⅜
200 do......... 67½
600 do......... 67⅜
2200 do......... 67¼
200 N.Y.C.&Hud..b.c.115
100 do.........115⅛
200 Mich. Cent..b. c. 64¾
200 do......... 64⅝
300 do......... 64¾
10 Illinois Cent..b.c.103⅛
200 P. M. S. S. Co.b.c. 20
700 do......... 20⅛
400 do.......s3. 20
1200 do......... 19⅞
600 do......... 20
600 do......... 20¼
800 do......... 20⅝
100 do......... 20½
500 do......... 20⅝
10 do......... 20⅞
400 do......... 20½
400 do......... 20½
200 do......... 20⅜

26 Union Pacific.b.c. 66
100 do......... 65⅞
200 do......... 65¾
200 do......... 65½
100 do......... 65⅜
300 do......... 65¼
1200 Erie R'way.b. c. 23⅛
100 do.......b3. 23¼
1600 do......... 23⅛
1900 do......... 23
200 do......... 22⅞
2400 do......... 23
2650 do......... 23⅛
1000 do......... 22⅞
500 do......... 22¾
500 do......... 22⅝
200 do.......s10. 22⅝
600 do.......s3. 22¾
300 do......... 22⅞
100 Erie Pf.......b. c. 39
300 C.&N.W....b.c.s3. 44⅜
20 Chi.& N.W.Pf.b.c. 66⅛
50 do......... 65¾
100 do......... 65⅞
1700 L.S.&Mich.S.b.c. 65⅜
700 do.......s3. 65¼
500 do.......b3. 65⅜
10 do......... 65
100 do......... 65⅜
1200 do.......s3. 65¼
2500 do......... 65⅛
200 do......... 65¼
100 C., C., C. & I.b.c. 56
300 do......... 56½
5 C. R. of N. J..b.c.107⅜
300 Chic.&R.I....b.c.111¼
100 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 45½
100 do.......s3. 45¼
100 do.......s3. 45⅜
800 do......... 45½
400 Chic., Mil. & St. P. Pf....b. c.s3. 83⅞
5 do......... 83½
200 do......... 84
200 Tol. W. & W.b.c. 3¼
100 P.,F.W.&C.Gd.b.c.103¾
10 Chic. & Alt. Pref.111
50 Chic., B. & Q.b.c.118¾
5 N.Y.,N.H.& H.b.c.157
100 U. M. Co.of T.b.c. ⅞
100 do......... ¾
100 S.L.,I.M. & So..b.c. 26

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000 N. W. Int. bs.106½
5,000 Union P. 1st..105½
200 Consol. Coal...... 42
500 Am. Dist. Tel..... 30¼
100 do......... 31
100 N. Y. C. & H.......115⅛
1500 Western U....s3. 67¼
100 do......... 67⅜
300 do.......s3. 67¼
600 do......... 67⅜
200 do......... 67½
600 do......... 67⅜
400 do......... 67½
200 Pacific Mail...... 20¼
300 do......... 20⅛
500 do......... 20¼
900 do.......s3. 20
400 do......... 20
600 do.......b3. 20⅛
100 do......... 20¼
100 do......... 20⅛
100 do......... 20¼

1700 Lake Shore...... 65⅛
300 do......... 65¼
100 do.......s5. 65¼
200 Harlem..........143½
100 Michigan Cen.... 64½
100 Ohio & Miss...... 21¾
100 do......... 21⅝
100 do.......s3. 21¼
200 do.......s3. 21⅜
200 Union Pacific.... 65
100 do......... 64⅞
100 do.......s60. 64
435 do......... 65
100 do......... 64½
300 do......... 63½
100 do......... 63¼
100 do......... 63⅜
100 do......... 63¾
100 do......... 63¼
100 do......... 63½
100 do.......b3. 64
do......... 63⅞

MONDAY, March 13—P. M.

There was considerable activity and animation at the Stock Exchange to-day, and the dealings were large and well distributed, Erie, however, being again the prominent feature, the transactions in the stock footing up 99,825 out of a total business of 242,325 shares. The market displayed much strength, and prices advanced sharply until late in the afternoon, when a break in Union Pacific, coupled with liberal realizations in Erie, resulted in a general decline, which, however, was not serious in extent. At the opening a determined onslaught was made on Pacific Mail, and the price fell off from 20¼ to 18⅛. Subsequently, the announcement that the Directors of the company had authorized the President to issue $2,000,000 ten-year 7 ₱ cent. bonds, to pay off the floating debt and the loan by the Panama Railroad Company, imparted strength to the stock, and the price advanced to 20¾, closing at a slight reaction. Erie opened at 21½, and advanced to 23⅜, but at the close declined to 22. Western Union declined to 67⅛, recovered to 68, and closed at 67½. Lake Shore fluctuated between 65⅞ and 65, with final sales at 65¼. St. Paul was strong, the common stock rising to 45¾ and the preferred to 84⅜. North-western was firm at slightly higher quotations. Michigan Central advanced from 63⅞ to 65, and closed at 64½. Union Pacific was more active than of late, and declined from 66¼ to 63, closing at the lowest point. C., C., C. & I. advanced to 56½. American District Telegraph rose to 31. Investment shares were firm, with the exception of New-York Central, which fell off to 115.

The week opened with the money market easy and the offerings of capital in excess of the wants of borrowers at 3@3½ ₱ cent. on call. Prime mercantile paper was in demand, and sold at 4½ to 6 ₱ cent. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $800,000. The Controller of the Currency has called upon the national banks for statements showing their condition at the close of business Friday, March 10.

The foreign advices reported a gain of £24,000 sterling by the Bank of England on balance to-day. In the London market there was an active speculation in Erie, which carried the price up to 20 for the common, and to 33 for the preferred. The former closed at 19⅝. Consols were steady at 94@94⅛ for money, and at 94¼@94⅜ for the account. United States bonds were strong; 1867s advanced to 108⅛@108¼, and closed at 108; 10-40s rose to 106, and new 5s to 106. The Sterling Exchange market was firm, and the scarcity of bills led to an advance in long sterling to $4 86½, with sales as high as $4 85¾@$4 86. Demand bills were nominally $4 90, and for actual business $4 89½@$4 89¾ for prime. The advance in 60 days' bills imparted firmness to the gold speculation and the price advanced from 114⅜ to 114¾, closing at the latter figure. Cash gold was easy at 2 to 3½ per cent. for carrying.

Government bonds were in good demand, and considerable amounts were taken for the account of life insurance companies and other financial institutions. The improvement in securities at London and the advance in gold have contributed to the firmness of the market. Railroad bonds were strong and higher, and the Western issues were taken in round amounts. In the afternoon Chicago and North-western interest bonds advanced to 106½, and do. consolidated gold coupon to 94. The St. Paul issues were taken at full prices. Harlem Firsts, both coupon and registered, sold as high as 121½. Central and Union Pacifics closed at a fractional decline. In State bonds Georgia 7s, indorsed, rose to 102. Tennessee, new series, were weak and declined to 40⅞.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, March 13, 1876.

Gold receipts	$479,800 00
Gold payments	234,278 33
Gold balance	44,847,337 09
Currency receipts	539,185 48
Currency payments	887,219 77
Currency balance	35,429,807 69
Customs	477,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 13.

	Saturday.	Monday.
American gold	114⅝	114¾
U. S. 5s, 1881, coup	118⅞	118⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, coup	121¾	121⅞
Bills on London	$4 85¾@$4 85¾	@$4 86
New-York Central	116	115⅛
Rock Island	111⅛	111¼
Pacific Mail	18⅞	20⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul	44⅝	45⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref	83	84
Lake Shore	65½	65¼
Chicago and North-western	44	44¼
Chicago and North-western Pref	65¾	65¾
Western Union	67¾	67½
Union Pacific	66¼	63
Toledo and Wabash	3¼	3¼
Delaware, Lack. and Western	118	119
New-Jersey Central	107	107½
Panama	138	139
Erie	21¼	22⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	21¼	21½
C., C., and Ind. Central	4¾	4¾
Harlem	143½	143½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	18¾	18¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pref	29	29
Michigan Central	63¾	64½
Illinois Central	103¼	103¼
Missouri Pacific	13½	14

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	115¾	115	3,150
Harlem	143½	143½	220
Erie	23⅜	21½	99,825
Erie Preferred	39	39	100
Lake Shore	65⅜	65	26,900
Wabash	3¼	3¼	415
North-western	44⅝	44	4,000
North-western Preferred	66⅛	65¾	1,350
Rock Island	111½	111⅛	4,150
Fort Wayne	103¾	103¾	100
Milwaukee and St. Paul	45¾	44⅞	14,000
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref.	84⅜	83	7,600
Pittsburg	96¼	96	340
Del., Lack. and Western	119	118¾	100
New-Jersey Central	107¼	107¼	100
Michigan Central	65	63⅞	4,500
Illinois Central	103¾	103¼	100
Union Pacific	66¼	63	6,225
C., C., C. and I.	56½	55	700
Iron Mountain	26⅛	26	200
Han. and St. Joseph Pref.	28⅞	28½	250
Ohio and Mississippi	22⅛	21⅜	4,000
Missouri Pacific	14	14	300
Western Union	68	67⅛	26,050
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	19½	19½	850
Pacific Mail	20¾	18⅛	35,050
St. L., K. C. and N. Pref.	31⅜	31	300
Kansas and Texas	14⅜	13¾	900
Mariposa	7¾	7¾	100
Consolidation Coal	44½	42	400
American Express	63¾	63¾	100
Total sales			242,325

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	126¾	127
United States 6s, 1881, registered	122⅜	122½
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	123⅛	123⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	118⅝	118⅞
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	118⅝	118⅞
United States 5-20s, 1865, new-reg	119⅝	119⅞
United States 5-20s, 1865, new coup	119⅝	119¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	121⅞	122⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	121⅞	122
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	123⅛	123⅜
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	123⅛	123⅜
United States 10-40s, registered	118¼	118½
United States 10-40s, coupons	119	119¼
United States 5s, 1881, registerd	118½	118⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	118¾	118⅞

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $41,000 for interest and $139,000 called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$20,090,000
Gold balances	1,153,000
Currency balances	1,323,470

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$78,568,131
Currency balances	3,412,213
Gold exchanges	10,010,401
Gold balances	1,654,925

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83...... 31½
Alabama 5s, '86...... 32¾
Alabama 8s, '86...... 32¾
Alabama 8s, '83...... 31½
Arkansas 6s, Fund.. 43
Ark.7s,L.R.&Ft.S.is. 15½
Ark.7s,Memp.&L.R. 15½
Ark.7sL.R.P.B.&NO 15½
Connecticut 6s.......105
Georgia 6s........... 95
Georgia 7s, new bds.104½
Georgia 7s, indorsed.101¾
Georgia 7s, G'ld bds.106
Indiana 5s...........102½
Illinois coup. 6s, '77.102½
Illinois coup. 6s, '79.102½
Illinois War Loan...102⅝
Kentucky 6s.........102¾
Louisiana 6s......... 44
La. 6s, new bds..... 44
La. 6s, n. Fl't'g Debt. 44⅛
La. 7s, Penitentiary, 44⅝
La. 6s, Levee bds... 44⅝
La. 8s, Levee bds... 40¼
La. 8s, L. bds. of '75. 45
Michigan 6s, 1878-9. 102
Michigan 6s, '83.....105
Michigan 7s, '90.....108
Mo. 6s, due in '76....101¾
Mo. 6s, due in '77....102½
Mo. 6s, due in '78....102¾
Mo. 6s, due in '79....102¾
Mo. 6s, due in '80....103
Fun. Bds. due 1894-5.104
L. B.due '81 to '91 in.104
Asy. or Uni. due '92.103½
H. & St. Jo. due '76..102
H. & St. Jo. due '86..103½
H. & St. Jo. due '87..103½

N. Y. Reg. B'ty L...104⅝
N. Y. Coup. B'ty L..104⅝
N. Y. 6s, Gold L.,'91.120
N. C. 6s,old,Ja.& Ju. 17⅜
N. C. 6s, Apr. & Oct. 17⅜
N. C.6s,N.C.R.J.& J. 55½
N. C.6s,N.C R.A.&O. 55½
N.C.6s,NCRc.o.J&J. 42
N.C.6s,NCRco.A&O. 42
N. C. Fund. Act, '66. 11
N. C. Fund. Act, '68. 9½
N.C. new bds., J.&J. 9
N.C. new bds.,A.&O. 8½
N. C. Sp. tax, cl. 1... 3
N. C. Sp. tax, cl. 2... 2⅞
N. C. Sp. tax, cl. 3... 2½
Ohio 6s, 1881.........108
Ohio 6s, 1886.........113
Rhode Island 6s....106
South Carolina 6s... 35
S. C. Jan. & July... 35
S. C. April & Oct... 35
S. C. Fund. act, '66. 35
S. C. L. C., '89, J.&J. 40
S. C. L. C., '89, A.&O. 40
S. Car. 7s, of 1888... 37
S. C. Non-F. bds.... 4¾
Tennessee 6s, Old... 42⅞
Tenn. 6s, New bds.. 41
Tenn. 6s, N. series .. 40⅞
Virginia 6s, Old..... 33
Va. 6s, N. bds., '66.. 35
Va. 6s, N. bds., '67.. 35
Va. 6s, Con. bds.... 73
Va. 6s, ex. m. coup.. 66½
Va. 6s, Con. 2d s.... 38
Va. 6s, Def. bds..... 8⅞
Dis. of C. 3.65s, 1924. 72⅛

And the following for railway mortgages:

Albany & Susq. 2d b.110¼
Albany & Susq. 3d b.100½
Boston,H.& Erie 1st. 21½
Boston,H.&E.guar'd. 24
B.,C.R.&M.1st,7s,g.. 49
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st. 35
Chicago & Alton 1st.115½
Chicago & Alton Inc.107
St.L.,Jack.&Chi. 1st.103
Chic.,B.&Q. Cons. 7s.110
Chic.,R.I.&P. 1st, 7s.109½
C.R.I.&P.S.F.I.6s,95. 98
C.R.of N.J. 1st, new.114
C.R.of N.J.1st.Cons.111¾
C.R.of N.J.1st,Conv.109
Lehigh& W. B. Con.g.97⅛
Am.Dock& Imp.bds.105
M. & St.P.1st 8s,P.D.116
M.&StP.2d 7 3-10PD. 98
M.&StP.1 7s,$G.RD. 99⅛
M.& St.P1st, La C.D.102⅞
M.&St.P.1st,I.&MD. 95
M.& St.P.1st, C.& M. 98¾
Chi. & N. W. S. F...106½
Chi. & N.W.Int.bds.105½
Chi. & N.W.Con.bds.104
Chi. & N.W. Ex.bds. 95
Chi. & N. W. 1st....103¼
Chi.& N.W.C. G.bds. 93¼
Gal. & Chi. Ex.......105
Peninsula 1st Conv.100½
Chi. & Mil. 1st.......102¼
C.,C.,C.&I.1st 7s,S.F.111½
Morris & Essex 1st..117
Mor. & Es. 7s of 1871.109½
Mor. & Es. 1st c. g..108⅞
Erie 1st ex..........110
Erie 2d 7s, 1879.....102¼
Erie 3d 7s, 1883.....102½
Erie 4th 7s, 1880....103¼
Erie 5th 7s, 1888....105
Long Dock Bonds...106
Buff., N.Y.&E.1st'77. 90
Buff.,N.Y.&E.L.bds. 90
Han. & St. Jo. 8s con. 79
CedarF'ls&Minn.1st. 88
Mich.So.7percent.2d.104
M.So.N.I.S.F'd 7 p. c.109
Cleve. & Tol. S. F..106½

C., P. & A. o. bds...104
C., P. & A. n. bds...105
Det., M. & Tol. Bds.101
Buffalo & Erie n.bds.107
Buff. & State L. 7s..103
Lake Shore Div.Bds.104
Lake Shore C.C. 1st.105
Lake Shore C. C. 2d. 69
Lake Shore C. R. 2d. 99⅞
M. C. Con. 7s, 1902..106¼
M.C. 1st 8s,1882.S.F.114¾
N.J. Southern 1st 7s. 21
N. Y. Central 6s, '83.105⅝
N. Y. Central 6s, '87.105⅝
N. Y. Central 7s, '76.101¼
N.Y.C.&H. 1st coup.122¾
N.Y.C. & H. 1st, reg.119
Harlem 1st 7s, coup.120½
Harlem 1st 7s, reg...120½
North Mo. 1st....... 92½
Ohio & Miss. C. S. F. 98
Ohio & Miss. con.... 98¼
Ohio & Miss. 2d con... 78⅜
Cen. Pac., S. J. B'ch. 97½
Western Pac. bds...101⅝
Un. Pac. 1st bds....105½
Un. Pac. L. G. 7s....103⅞
Un. Pac. Sink'g F'd. 92¼
Pac. of Mo. 1st...... 91½
Pac. of Mo. 2d....... 77
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st..116½
P., Ft. W. & C. 2d..108½
P., Ft. W. & C. 3d..105
Cl.&P. Con.Sink.Fd.110
Cl. & P.4th Sink.Fd.103⅝
Col., C. & Ind. 1st... 54
St. L. & I. M. 1st...100½
Alt. & T. H., 2d, Inc. 73½
Bel. & S.I.R. 1st, 8s.. 92
Tol., P. & W., E. D. 87
Tol., P. & W., W.D. 83
Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ex. 91¾
T.& W.1st,St.L.Div. 72½
Tol. & Wab. 2d..... 67
T.& W. Cons.Conv.... 47
Han. & Naples 1st... 47
Gt. West, 1st, 1888.. 92
Ill. & So. Iowa 1st... 64
Han. & Cen. Mo. 1st. 85

And the following for City bank shares:

America.............151
Am. Exchange.......114½
Central National....100½
Chatham.............136
City.................300
Commerce...........115
Continental......... 81
Corn Exchange.....132
First National......200
Fourth National.... 86
Fulton...............150
Gallatin National...130
Germania............109
Hanover............. 85

Imp. and Traders'..190½
Manhattan...........145
Market..............112½
Mercantile...........105
Merchants'..........118
Metropolitan........127
Nassau..............103
New-York...........127
Ninth National...... 81
Park.................125
Phenix.............. 95⅝
Republic............ 81½
Union................146

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MARCH 13.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	103	....
City 6s, new	108⅜	108½
United Companies of New-Jersey	143	143½
Pennsylvania Railroad	57	57⅛
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	51⅜	51½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62¾	62⅞
Catawissa Railroad, preferred	45	45¼
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	21¼	....
Northern Central Railroad	39¾	40
Lehigh Navigation	50½	50⅝
Lehigh Navigation, gold loan	105½	106¼

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 13, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	14	Hides, bdls	102
Bees-wax, pk	1	Lard-oil, bbls	16
Beans, bbls	426	Leather, sides	19,422
Copper, bbls	29	Dressed Hogs, No.	242
Cotton, bales	2,508	Oil, bbls	55
Dried Fruit, pks	79	Oil-cake, pks	1,001
Eggs, bbls	3,889	Pork, pks	1,258
Flour, bbls	13,889	Beef, pks	148
Wheat, bushels	54,500	Lard, tcs	1,966
Corn, bushels	66,620	Cut-meats, pks	2,262
Oats, bushels	53,153	Butter, pks	1,758
Barley, bushels	6,500	Cheese, pks	6,868
Malt, bushels	28,143	Pea-nuts, bags	452
Rye, bushels	100	Spelter, pcs	940
Peas, bushels	1,339	Starch, pks	1,641
Corn-meal, bags	45	Stearine, pks	50
B. W. Flour, pks	32	Tallow, pks	98
Grass-seed, bags	879	Tallow-oil, bbls	25
Flax, bales	22	Tea, pks	359
Grease, pks	5	Tobacco, hhds	765
Hemp, bales	31	Tobacco, pks	1,336
Hops, bales	292	Whisky, bbls	368
Hides, No.	620	Wool, bales	28

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted steady in view of the favorable Rio telegrams, but has been without animation....Sales, (day or two since,) 6,500 bags Rio per Argosy, and 500 bags Maracaibo on private terms. The week's business in Brazils includes receipts of 10,572 bags and sales of 26,211 bags; stocks to-night, 186,150 bags here, 6,000 bags at Galveston, 9,216 bags at New-Orleans, 5,100 bags at Mobile, 4,034 bags at Hampton Roads, and 59,738 bags at Baltimore; total, 270,233 bags; afloat and loading for the United States to Jan. 27, 18,870 bags; purchased for United States to March 11, 160,500 bags. Other kinds dull and weak....We quote invoices thus: Rio, good ordinary, 15c.@15¼c.; fair, 16½c.@16¾c.; good, 17c.@17¼c.; prime, 17¾c.@18c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 15c.@19c., gold; Santos, fair to good invoices, 16¼c.@17¼c.; Java invoices, 22c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18½c.; Savanilla, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 17c.@18c.; Macassar, 18½c.@19½c.; Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Porto Rico, 17c.@18c., and San Domingo, 15c.@15½c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been inactive for early delivery and quoted weak in price. Exporters doing little, notwithstanding the favorable tenor of the Liverpool advices. ....Ordinary quoted at 9 5-16c.; Low Middling at 12 1-16c.@12 5-16c.; Middling at 12⅞c.@13 1-16c. ₱ lb. Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 520 bales, (of which 232 bales were on Saturday evening,) including 71 bales to shippers, 392 bales to spinners, and 57 bales to speculators....The business for forward delivery has been fairly active, but at lower figures, under more urgent offerings....Sales have been reported since our last of 26,000 bales, (of which 5,300 bales were on Saturday evening, and 20,700 bales to-day,) with 500 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with March options closing at 13c.@13 1-32c.; April, 13 3-16c.; May, 13 15-32c.; June, 13 23-32c.@13¾c.; July, 13 15-16c.; August, 14 1-16c.@14 3-32c. ₱ lb., showing a decline of 1-32c.@1-16c. ₱ lb., closing steady. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,508 bales, and at the shipping ports were 17,564 bales, against 18,871 bales same day last week, and thus far this week, 25,793 bales, against 29,231 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 3,592,547 bales, against 3,065,387 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (one day) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 11,946 bales; to the Continent, 11,218 bales; stock in New-York, 174,211 bales; consolidated stock at all the ports, 724,708 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 5-16	9 5-16	9 5-16	9 5-16
Strict Ordinary	10 3-16	10 3-16	10 3-16	10 3-16
Good Ordinary	10 13-16	10 13-16	10 15-16	10 15-16
Strict Good Ord.	11 9-16	11 9-16	11 11-16	11 11-16
Low Middling	12 1-16	12 3-16	12 5-16	12 5-16
Strict Low Mid.	12 9-16	12 11-16	12 13-16	12 13-16
Middling	12⅞	13	13 1-16	13 1-16
Good Middling	13⅜	13½	13⅝	13⅝
Strict Good Mid.	13¾	13⅞	14	14
Middling Fair	14⅛	14¼	14⅜	14⅜
Fair	15	15⅛	15¼	15¼

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 7-16	Low Middling	11 1-16
Strict Good Ord.	10 9-16	Middling	11 15-16

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been in fair request and quoted firm at $3@$3 10, currency, for No. 1, free, and $1 65@$1 70, gold, for do., in bond.

FISH—A moderate movement has been reported in the leading kinds, at generally steady prices. We quote: Dry Cod, from $4 50@$6 ₱ cwt.; Dry Cod, in drums, $5 20@$7; new Mackerel quoted at $22@$28 for No. 1, $16@$18 for No. 2, and $10 50@$12 for No. 3 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herrings, $4 50@$7; Smoked Herrings at 30c. for scaled, and 18c.@20c. for No. 1, ₱ box; Dutch Herrings at $1 12½@$1 15 ₱ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in State and Western Flour has been moderate to-day, with prices quoted steady. Shipping Extras have been offered with reserve, and quoted strong, checking operations, though a fair demand has been noted. Trade and Family Extras attracted rather more attention. City Mill Extras were inquired for to a fair extent. No. 2 and Superfine quiet. Unsound Flour slow of sale. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 13,900 bbls., of all grades, including unsound lots at $3 65@$6, chiefly at $4 75@$5 25; inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3@$3 75; poor to choice Superfine and Western at $4 10@$4 60, chiefly at $4 15@$4 35; inferior to very choice Extra State at $4 75@$5 10, mainly at $5@$5 10; choice to fancy do., $5 10@$5 60; City Mills Extra, $5@$6 50, mainly at $5 65@$6; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 75@$5 10, chiefly at $5@$5 10; round-hoop Ohio at $4 75@$5 10 for small lots and lines; very poor to very choice Minnesota Extras, straight, $5 10@$7, chiefly at $6@$6 50, and patent at $7 10@$9 50, mostly at $7 25@$8; Western trade and Family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, $5 25@$7; fair to very choice Western trade and Family Extra, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, $5 25@$7, chiefly at $5 65@$6 50; Western White do. Extras, $5 65@$8 50; St. Louis Extras, $5 75@$8 25, with fancy do. at higher figures; Extra Genesee, $5 65@$7 ₱ bbl. Included in the sales have been 5,400 bbls. shipping stock, mainly Western shipping Extras, Minnesota Extras, and City Mills Extras, and Winter Wheat Ex-
tras, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour has been rather more active at essentially unchanged prices....Sales have been reported since our last of 1,600 bbls., in lots, at $4 10@$4 60 for inferior to choice Superfine; $4 80@$6 15 for very poor to choice shipping Extras; $6 25@$8 75 for about fair to very choice trade and Family Extras....Rye Flour has been in moderate demand and quoted firm. We quote at from $4@$5 10 for poor Fine to very choice Superfine. Sales 350 bbls. in lots, mainly at $4 85@$5 for Superfine....Corn-meal has been in limited request, and prices have favored buyers. We quote at from $2 50@$3 15 for poor to choice Yellow Western; $2 75@$3 15 for New-Jersey and Pennsylvania; $3 45 for very choice Baltimore, and $3 40 for Brandywine, delivered....Sales have been reported equal to 500 bbls., in lots, within the range....Corn-meal in bags has been quite dull in a jobbing way, within the range of $1 05@$1 50 for poor to choice, ₱ 100 lb.; trade mainly in common qualities at $1 10@$1 15 ₱ 100 lb....Buckwheat Flour has been quiet and weak in price, within the range of $1 80@$2 15 for State and Pennsylvania, poor to choice, ₱ 100 lb....Oat-meal has been in very light demand, even in a jobbing way, within the range of $5 75@$6 75 for domestic and $6 50@$7 25 for Canada ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in very good request, especially for export, and quoted rather stronger in price, though holders did not succeed in establishing any general advance. Winter Wheat has been in somewhat better demand, and held with more firmness. Sales have been reported since our last of 183,000 bushels at $1 35 for prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, in store; $1 25 for prime No. 2 do., in store, (Fail inspection;) $1 24@$1 25, chiefly at $1 24 for No. 2 do., car-lots, afloat; $1 14@$1 15 for Mixed Spring; $1 12@$1 13 for No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 14 (rumored) for choice do.; $1 10 for No. 2 North-west Spring, in store; $1 03@$1 15 for ungraded Spring, mainly at $1 07@$1 10, afloat; $1 05@$1 07 for inspected Spring; $1 36½@$1 37 for prime White Canada, in bond; $1 46 for Amber Pennsylvania; $1 25 for New-York No. 3 Red Winter, closing in favor of seller....Corn has been offered more freely, and has been quoted a shade easier, on a moderately active moment, partly for export, closing somewhat steadier....Sales have been reported since our last of 78,000 bushels for early delivery, at 62½c.@63c., chiefly at 62½c., for Mixed Western, New-York inspection, afloat; 59¾c.@63c. for ungraded new Mixed Western, afloat, the latter for prime Kansas; 61½c.@61¾c. for steamer qualities do.; 58½c.@59c. for "no grade." New-York inspection, afloat; 62½c.@63c. for Yellow Western, car lots; 61½c. (nominally) for Low Mixed, New-York inspection; 63½c. for new Yellow Southern; 58c.@63c. for new Yellow Jersey, chiefly at 62c.@63c. for good to prime; and 62½c. for Mixed Western, New-York inspection (in settlement of March contracts.)....And for forward delivery, business has been slow, with values quoted lower. ....Mixed Western, New-York inspection, March option, quoted nominally at 62½c., Mixed Western, do., April option, at 63c....Sales reported of 15,000 bushels Mixed Western, New-York inspection, last half of April delivery, at 63c. ₱ bushel....Rye has been offered sparingly in the local market, and has been quoted firm, but inactive; prime State quoted at 85c. bid and up to 90c. asked; Canada, in bond, 82½c.@85c., and Western, 80c.@83c. ₱ bushel. A sale of prime State at Albany reported at 85c. ₱ bushel....Barley has been irregular in price. Canada product quiet and depressed. State in fair demand and held more firmly. No. 1 Canada quoted nominally within the range of $1 17½@$1 25; No. 2 do at $1@$1 10; No. 2 Bay at $1 05@$1 13, with very choice to fancy lots at higher figures. Sales reported of 6,700 bushels about good to prime two-rowed State at 77½c.@82c., and 2,500 bushels four-rowed Jefferson County at 97½c. from track. ....Barley Malt has been very dull since our last, within the nominal range of $1 12½@$1 35 for very poor to choice Canada, cash and time; $1 05@$1 15 for four-rowed State, cash and time, 90c.@$1 05 for two-rowed do., do., and $1@$1 15 for Western.... Canadian Peas have been in demand, but held above the views of buyers, checking operations; prime, in bond, quoted at $1, asked....Buckwheat has been inactive, with prime to choice State quoted at 60c.@62c. ₱ bushel....Oats have been in quite moderate demand for local trade purposes at lower and irregular prices, with sales reported, since our last, of 35,000 bushels at 47¼c. for New-York Light Mixed; 46c. for New-York No. 2; 43½c. for New-York No. 3; 41c.@47c. for very poor to choice Mixed Western, car lots, (the latter rate an extreme;) 45c.@50c. for poor to strictly prime White Western; 60c. for very fancy do. (for seed purposes;) 46½c.@53c. for ordinary to very choice White State; and 44c.@48c. for fair to very choice Mixed State, car lots.... Feed has been in fair demand at full prices....We quote the range from $18@$23, as extremes, with the main dealings reported at $18@$19 for 40 to 60 lb., $20 50@$21 for 100 lb., and up to $23 for Rye Feed ₱ ton....Bale Hay has been offered less freely and has been in fair request, and quoted firm, with shipping qualities in most demand, chiefly for coastwise ports, (for which 475 bales were purchased)....We quote shipping qualities within the range of 70c.@80c., chiefly at 75c.@80c., and retailing qualities at 90c.@$1 10 ₱ 100 lb. Clover, 65c.@70c. Salt Hay, 65c.@75c....Rye Straw has been in very moderate request within the range of 75c.@$1 15; Oat, 70c.@80c. ₱ 100 lb.... The stock of Grain in store in this port to-day embraces 4,263,454 bushels Wheat, 299,041 bushels Corn, 76,481 bushels Rye, 397,994 bushels Barley, 386,156 bushels Malt, 764,655 bushels Oats, and 4,692 bushels Peas....The aggregate of Grain in store is 6,192,483 bushels, as against 6,444,631 bushels last Monday, and 6,115,347 bushels March 15, 1875.

Stock of Grain in store at this port.

	1876, March 13. Bushels.	1876, March 6. Bushels.	1875, March 14. Bushels.
Wheat	4,263,464	4,476,653	2,445,110
Corn	299,041	302,026	2,392,439
Oats	764,655	757,457	819,914
Barley	397,994	441,078	239,857
Rye	76,481	82,562	65,933
Peas	4,692	7,577	....
Malt	386,156	377,278	161,094
Total	6,192,483	6,444,631	6,115,347

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been very dull and wholly nominal.

HEMP—Very quiet; quotations nominally as before.

HIDES—Dull to-day; prices barely steady. Sales 150 Texas Kips and 300 Calf Skins on private terms.

HONEY—Has been quiet and somewhat nominal in price, with San Domingo, in bond, quoted at from 72½c.@75c., and Cuba, in bond, at 80c.@82½c., gold, ₱ gallon.

MILK—Sales of Milk were made at the railroad depots to-day at $1 50@$2 50 ₱ 40-quart can. The contract price paid to dairymen for a supply for the month of March is 4c. ₱ quart.

MOLASSES—Foreign product has been in rather slack request for refining as well as for jobbing purposes, yet without important change as to values.... New crop Cuba Muscovado quoted at 33c. asked for 50 test....In the jobbing line trade has been confined to supply urgent wants, and sales have been wholly in small lots at about previous quotations, including old crop English Islands at 35c.@40c., and of Porto Rico at 40c.@55c., the latter rate for very choice, ₱ gallon.... New-Orleans has been in quite moderate demand within the range of from 42c.@58c. for fair to choice, and 59c.@60c. for fancy. Sales reported of 120 bbls., in lots, within our range, mainly at 52c.@59c....Syrups have been in fair request, within the range of 37c.@60c. for Sugar; 33c.@38c. for Molasses....Sugar-house Molasses has been moderately sought after within the reduced range of 18c.@21c. for hhds. and bbls.

NAILS—Have been moderately inquired for on the basis of $2 85@$3 for common Fence and Sheathing, large and small lots.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quoted steady, but has been in comparatively slack demand since our last, within the range of $1 60@$1 65 for Strained to good Strained; $1 75@$2 25 for No. 2; $2 37½@$4 for No. 1; $4 75@$8 for Pale to Extra Pale and Window Glass, ₱ 280 lb....Sales reported of 300 bbls. at $2 25@$4 50 ₱ 280 lb....Tar has been slow of sale at $2@$2 25 ₱ bbl....City Pitch at $1 87½ ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in moderate demand, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at the close 39c. ₱ gallon. Sales, 60 bbls.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been inactive since our last; quoted for early delivery at 8⅝c., in bulk, and 11⅜c. in shipping order....Refined has been quite moderately sought after; quoted for early delivery at the close, 14⅛c....Refined, in cases, 18¾c.@20c.... Naphtha, 10c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at the close at 14c.@14⅛c....At Baltimore, for early delivery, at 14c.@14⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been quiet for early delivery, but held with a fair show of firmness....Sales have been reported of 100 bbls. Western Mess, in lots, at $23 for inspected....Prime Mess inactive; quoted at $20 50@$21 50; Extra Prime, $18 50@$19 25 ₱ bbl. Sales 100 bbls. uninspected at $18 50....And for forward delivery the demand has been limited, with Western Mess, March option, quoted at the close at $22 85@$22 90; April, $22 95@$23 05; May, $23 10@$23 20; June, $23 25@$23 35, and July at $23 30@$23 40 ₱ bbl. No transactions reported.... Dressed Hogs have been in rather more demand, with City quoted at 10⅝c.@10¾c....Western Hogs at 9⅞c.@10c....Cut-meats have been more sought after at steady prices....Sales of 40,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 12¼c.@13¾c.; 110 bxs. Clear Bellies at 13½c.@13¾c.; 50 tcs. Western Pickled Hams on private terms, and sundry small lots of City bulk stock, here, at former quotations. ....We now quote thus: Pickled Shoulders at 9⅞c.@10c.; Smoked Shoulders at 11c.; Pickled Hams at 13¼c.@13⅝; Smoked Hams at 14⅝c.@15½c.; Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 15 to 9 lb. averages, at 12½c.@13⅞c. ....Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., 8¾c.... Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., at 13c.@14c....Bacon has been quiet and quoted easier in price. Export demand light....City Long Clear quoted at the close at 12¾c.; Western Long Clear, 12½c.; do. Short Clear, 13c.....Western Long and Short Clear, prompt delivery here, quoted at 12¾c. Sales, 100 bxs. City Long Clear at 12¾....And for Western delivery, Long Clear quoted at 11⅝c.; Short Clear at 12⅛c.; Short Rib at 14¾c....Western Steam Lard has been moderately active for early delivery at steadier rates, but closing weaker....Of Western Steam, for earlier delivery here, sales have been reported of 800 tcs. prime at $13 62½; quoted at the close at $13 62½, asked....Of the sales were 250 tcs. for export....Choice Western Kettle quoted at 14⅛c., with sales of 110 tcs....Western Steam Lard for forward delivery was in less request, opening rather stronger, but closing easier....Western Steam, March options, closed at $13 60@$13 62½; April, $13 62½@$13 65; May, $13 85; June, $13 95@$14; July, $14 07½@$14 12½....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the amount of 500 tcs, March, (250 tcs for shipment,) at $13 62½; 2,000 tcs., April option, at $13 65@13 67½; 2,500 tcs., May, at $13 85@$13 87½. ....And for Chicago delivery, 500 tcs. Western Steam, May option, at $13 52½....City Steam and Kettle Lard in light demand; quoted at $13 62½; sales, 120 tcs. at this price, with No. 1 quoted at 13c.@13⅛c....Refined Lard more active; quoted for the Continent at the close at 13¾c.@13⅞c.; for South America at 14⅛c., and for the West Indies at 13⅛c. Sales have been reported of 500 tcs. for the Continent, on private terms; 200 tcs. for South America, at 14⅛c....Beef has been inactive, but steady.... We quote Barrel Beef at from $11 50 for old and $13@$13 50 for new Extra Mess, and $10 50 for old and $12 50 for new Plain Mess; $15 50@$16 for Extra Packet, ₱ bbl.; sales, 70 bbls....And Tierce Beef quoted thus: Prime Mess, $23; India Mess, $25; City Extra India Mess, $32 50; Philadelphia do., $30.... Beef Hams have been in moderate demand at $25@$26 for prime to choice Western, and $24 for good do.... Sales reported of 200 bbls. Southern, at $22 ₱ bbl....Butter has been generally quoted firm, especially the finer grades, which have attracted most attention, chiefly from local buyers.... We quote at from 22c.@34c. for ordinary to choice State; 34c.@40c. for choice to very fancy do., (selections;) 16c.@30c. for poor to very choice Western, with higher rates named for very choice to fancy, in small lots; 18c.@26c. for very poor to very choice rolls....Cheese has been moderately sought after at essentially unaltered figures....We quote on the basis of from 11½c.@14¼c. for fair to fancy State Factory, and 9½c.@13c. for fair to fancy Ohio do. Holders are not urgent in their offerings of the best makes, which are not plenty....Fresh Eggs have been in moderate request, and quoted at from 14½c.@17½c. for fair to fancy, with the main dealings within the range of 15c.@16c.... Tallow has been more active and quoted steady, with sales reported of 195,000 lb. good to strictly prime at 8⅞c.@9⅛c., and 30 tcs. fancy at 9¼c. And for Western delivery, 150,000 lb. prime, free on board, at 8½c. ₱ lb....Stearine in less request, with prime to choice Western, in tcs., quoted at 14¼c.@14⅜c.; choice City at 14⅜c.

RICE—Has been in fair supply and moderate request in a jobbing way at about previous rates, with common to choice Carolina quoted at $5 75@$7 25; Louisiana at $5 50@$6 75; Rangoon at $6 25@$6 37½, currency, and $2 45@$2 55, gold, in bond; Patna at $7 25@$7 50, currency, free, and $4@$4 25, gold, in bond, ₱ 100 lb.

SEEDS—Clover has been quoted very firm, on limited offerings of prime to choice samples, but has been inactive....Prime State Clover quoted here at 14¾c.@14⅞c.; choice do., 15c.@15⅛c., the latter an extreme; choice Western do. at 14¾c.; choice Pennsylvania at 14¾c.; prime Canada, 14½c. ₱ lb.; sales reported of 190 bags choice State at 15c., and a small lot of do., for home use, at 15⅛c....Timothy has been inactive at previous nominal quotations; quoted at $2 50@$2 55 for car lots, and up to $2 75 for job lots, ₱ bushel.... Rough Flax has been in slack demand, quoted $1 60@$1 65 for car lots, ₱ bushel....Hemp-seed has been held more confidently, but has been in light request; quoted at from $1 85@$1 95, currency, ₱ bushel....Canary-seed has been in limited demand within the range of $7 37½@$8 50....Rape-seed has been inactive; quoted at $3@$3 50 ₱ bushel....Calcutta Linseed has been dull and nominal.

SPICES—A fair jobbing inquiry has been noted since our last, with Mace quoted at $1@$1 08; No. 1 Nutmegs, 95c.@$1 05, as to size; Cassia, 22c.@22½c.; Cloves, 40c.@41c.; East India Pepper, 13¾c.@14c.; White Pepper, 23c.@23½c.; Pimento, 13½c.; Ginger, 8c.@10¼c., gold, ₱ lb.

STARCH—Continues in moderate demand, with Potato quoted at 4¾c.; Western Corn quoted at 4c.@4¾c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted steady and fairly active, with sales to-day of 1,418 hhds. Refining Cuba at 7¼c.@7⅝c.; and on Saturday evening, of 580 hhds. do., at 7⅜c.@7¾c. ₱ lb....We quote for Refining Cuba, 7½c.; good do. at 7¾c.; prime do., 7⅞c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅛c.@8¾c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8c.@8⅜c.; Centrifugal stock at 8c.@9c.; Manila bags, 6⅞c.@7⅝c.; Molasses Sugar, 6⅜c.@7½c.; Melado, 4½c.@5¾c....Refined Sugars continue in good demand with Crushed quoted at 10¾c., Powdered at 10¾c., Granulated at 10⅜c.@10½c., Cut Loaf at 11c.@11⅛c., A's at 9⅜c.@9⅞c., and Yellow at 8⅛c.@9¼c. ₱ lb.

SUMAC—Has been comparatively quiet since our last, with Sicily quoted at from $85@$130 for inferior to choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia from $85@$95 ₱ ton.

TEAS—Have been dull and heavy, with sales reported of only 600 half-chests Green on private terms....Gunpowder, common to choicest, quoted 28c.@$1 20; Imperial, common to finest, 30c.@75c.; Hyson, common to choicest, 27c.@95c.; Young Hyson, common to choicest, 29c.@$1 15; Hyson Skin and Twankay, common to fine, 23c.@26c.; Oolong, common to choicest, 27c.@95c.; Souchong and Congon, common to finest, 27c.@75c.; uncolored Japan, common to finest, 31c.@74c. ₱ lb.

WHALEBONE—Has been in demand, and quoted up to $1 60@$1 65, gold, for Arctic, $1 50, gold, for North-west, and $1 14@$1 15, gold, for South Sea, ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 50 bbls. at $1 09; and 50 bbls. at $1 09½ ₱ gallon, showing rather more steadiness.

FREIGHTS—A good demand prevailed for Grain room on berth and charter at firm rates. The offerings of Provisions, Tobacco, Leather, &c., were moderate, quotations remaining as before. Vessels for Petroleum, Cotton, Lumber, and Coal were in rather limited request and quoted essentially unchanged. Ice trade, coastwise, active within the previous range. ....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been: By steam, 24,000 bushels Wheat at 7½d. ₱ bushel; small lots of Cotton at ¼d. ₱ lb., and of Cheese at 35s.; 1,300 pks. Lard and Bacon at 30s. ₱ ton; and 500 bbls. Sugar, of recent shipment, on private terms. And by steam, from the West, (of through freight,) 1,500 pks. Provisions, reported on the basis of 70c. via Portland, 75c. via Boston and Philadelphia, and within the range of 75c.@78c. via New-York, ₱ 100 lb. And by steam, from New-Orleans, (reported thence,) 800 bales Cotton on private terms, quoted at 7-16d. ₱ lb. bid; and by sail, from do., 1,350 bales Cotton, part reported at 7-16d ₱ lb. Also a ship, with Cotton, from New-Orleans (reported as chartered there) at 7-16d. ₱ lb. And two ships, 1,445 and 656 tons, and a bark, 582 tons, with Wheat, from San Francisco, (reported as chartered there,) within the range of 42s. 6d.@45s. And an American schooner, 438 tons, hence, with about 2,900 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For London, by sail, 3,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl., and 200 tons Slate at 23s. 9d. ₱ ton, net....For Glasgow, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 9d. ₱ 60 lb.; 500 bags Oat-meal and 2,500 Staves, (reported as of recent shipment,) on private terms; a small lot of Leather at 60s., and 650 pks. Provisions at 32s. 6d. ₱ ton....For Bristol, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour on private terms; 24,000 bushels Grain, reported at 8½d. ₱ bushel; and 100 tons Oil-cake on private terms; also an American bark, 654 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms, and placed on the berth....For the United Kingdom, direct, a Norwegian bark, 495 tons, with about 3,300 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 3d. ₱ quarter....For the east coast of Ireland, direct, a British bark, 934 tons, with about 6,300 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 6s. ₱ quarter....For Belfast, a British brig, 341 tons, hence, with 2,250 quarters Grain at 6s. 6d., and a B[illegible] 691 tons, with about 4,500 quarters do., [illegible] 5s. 10½d. ₱ quarter....For Cork and o[illegible] with about 2,500 quarters Grain, from [illegible] 6s. 9d.; and a Norwegian bark with about [illegible] ters do., from Norfolk, at 6s. 4½d. [illegible] ter....For Antwerp, by steam, [illegible] mowers at 30s. ₱ 40 cubic [illegible] Bremen, a ship, with Cotton, from New-O[illegible] ported as chartered there,) at 15-16c. [illegible] Hamburg, by steam, 8,000 bushels Gra[illegible] reich-marks; and 250 tcs. Lard at 1.75 [illegible] Russian Baltic, a ship, with Cotton, from N[illegible] (reported as chartered there,) at ½d. ₱ lb. [illegible] agu, a bark, with Cotton, from New-Orleans [illegible] as chartered there,) at 1c. ₱ lb....For Pr[illegible] schooner, with Coal, from Philadelphia, [illegible] ton....For Philadelphia, a schooner, 305 [illegible] Lumber, from Brunswick, at $5 25 ₱ ton.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 13, 1876.

Trade in Beeves on this forenoon was [illegible] slow at ½c. ₱ lb. less than the current rate[illegible] Monday. The herds to hand ranged from poor [illegible] being generally coarse and moderately fat [illegible] car-loads of horned Cattle remained unsold [illegible] At Sixtieth Street Yards prices ranged from [illegible] 13¼c. ₱ lb., weights 6 to 10 cwt. At Harsimus [illegible] prices were 8½c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weights 5½ to [illegible] From 55 to 58 lb. has been allowed, net. Mil[illegible] held on sale, trade being too slow to allow [illegible] Smooth quality Veals not quoted. Grass Calves [illegible] at $12 ₱ head, with a fraction off. Sheep ve[illegible] of sale, and trade small; prices 6⅝c.@8¼c. [illegible] Lambs not quoted. The quality of the flocks [illegible] was from fair to good. There were no live [illegible] sale. City dressed opened slow at 10½c.@10[illegible]

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold [illegible] 148 common Illinois Steers at 9½c. ₱ lb., with [illegible] tion off ₱ head, weight 7 cwt., scant; 32 coarse [illegible] Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. 50 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., s[illegible] 30 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weig[illegible] cwt., scant; 28 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at [illegible] ₱ lb., with a fraction off ₱ head, weight 7¾ cw[illegible] coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., [illegible] 7½ cwt., strong; 55 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. [illegible] weight 8 cwt., strong; 14 Illinois Oxen at 1[illegible] 12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 9½ cwt., scant. T. Wheele[illegible] for T. C. Eastman 58 Illinois Steers, from fair to [illegible] from 11c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt. Burch[illegible] Merritt sold for Patterson & Co. 66 common Il[illegible] Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. [illegible] common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., w[illegible] 7½ cwt., strong, to 7¼ cwt.; 105 Illinois Steers, [illegible] common to good, from 10½c.@12c. ₱ lb., we[illegible] 7¾ to 8½ cwt.; for A. N. Monroe, 85 common Ill[illegible] Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt., strong. Ule[illegible] Cary sold for Coon & Hasbury 70 Illinois Steers, [illegible] common to fair, from 9½c.@11¼c. ₱ lb., weight[illegible] @7 cwt.; 90 Illinois Steers, from common to g[illegible] from 10c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt.; held on sale [illegible] Illinois Steers. J. Gilles sold for self 30 com[illegible] Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; held [illegible] sale 2 State Oxen. T. Gilles sold for self 61 Illi[illegible] Steers, from common to good, from 10c.@12c. ₱ [illegible] weight 7¼ cwt.; 28 choice Illinois Steers at 13c[illegible] 13¼c. ₱ lb., weight 10 cwt.; 9 State Oxen [illegible] 10½c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 10 cwt. W. Siegel s[illegible] for self, 36 poor Illinois Steers, at 8¾c. ₱ lb., weig[illegible] 6 cwt.; 19 poor Illinois Steers, at 9c. ₱ lb., weight [illegible] cwt.; 16 common Illinois Steers, at 9¼c. ₱ lb., weig[illegible] 6¼ cwt.; 102 common Illinois Steers, at 10¼c. ₱ [illegible] weight 7¼ cwt.; 15 fair Illinois Steers, at 11¼c. ₱ [illegible] weight 7¾ cwt.; held on sale 36 Illinois Steers. H. Mey[illegible] sold for self, 19 rough Illinois Steers, at 9¼c. ₱ [illegible] weight 7 cwt., with $1 on ₱ head; 68 common Illino[illegible] Steers, at 10¼c. ₱ lb.; weight 7¼ cwt.; 14 commo[illegible] Illinois Steers, at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. Hum[illegible] & Elliott sold 181 State Sheep, weight 16,200 lb., a[illegible] 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 41 State Sheep, weight 3,490 lb., at 6⅝[illegible] ₱ lb.; 24 grass Calves, at $12 ₱ head, less $2 5[illegible] off the lot. Also sold for week ending March 11, 1876, 7,004 Sheep, average price ₱ head, $6 05; 22 Veals, average price ₱ head, $11 23.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—J. Kirby sold 190 Sheep, weight 16,860 lb., at 6⅝c. ₱ lb.; 142 Sheep, weight 13,150 lb., at $6 80 ₱ cwt.; 183 Sheep, weight 17,140 lb., at 6⅞c. ₱ lb.; 172 Sheep, weight 17,210 lb., at $7 15 ₱ cwt.

At Harsimus Cove—Coney & McPherson sold for Dadisman & Co., 16 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 10c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; for Jennings & Co., 33 Kentucky Steers, from common to fair, from 9¾c.@11c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; for W. Moonshine 16 common Illinois Steers, at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 30 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 10½c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; for White & Foster 70 Illinois Steers, from poor to common, from 9c.@10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ to 6½ cwt.; 18 Illinois Steers from common to fair from 9¾c.@11c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; for Scudder & Woodruff 13 State Oxen at 10½c.@12c. ₱ lb., gross weight 1,000 lb. ₱ head, to dress 57 lb. net; for Gillespie & Co. 164 Kentucky Steers, from common to fair, from 9¾c.@11c. ₱ lb., weights 6¾ to 7 cwt.; C. Kahn sold for I. Brown 30 Kentucky Steers, from poor to common, from 8½c.@10½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt., strong. W. E. Dudley sold for Post & Gillespie 90 poor Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. B. & H. Westheimer sold for selves 15 poor Illinois Steers at 9c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt., with $1 off ₱ head; 23 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt., with $1 off ₱ head; 16 common Illinois Steers at 10c.@10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Heirsch, Meyer & Co. 66 Illinois Steers, generally coarse quality, at 9¾c.@10c. ₱ lb., with 50c. on ₱ head, weight 6¼ to 7 cwt.; 33 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., with $10 off the lot, weight 6½ cwt.; 50 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 64 generally common Illinois Steers at 10½c.@10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7 to 7½ cwt., with $1 off ₱ head; 45 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt., strong; 16 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 8¼ cwt.; for Klopfer & Co., 17 poor Missouri Steers at 8½c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 45 Missouri Oxen at 9¼c. ₱ lb., with 50c. on ₱ head, weight 7½ cwt.; 35 common Missouri Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 32 Missouri Steers, from common to fair, from 9¾c.@11¼c. ₱ lb., weights 6½ to 7¾ cwt. The herds shipped by Morris & Waixels were disposed of as follows: 35 poor Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt., strong; 35 common Illinois Steers at 9½c. ₱ lb., with $1 off ₱ head on 17 head, weights 6½ cwt., strong, to 6¾ cwt.; 32 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., with 50c. off ₱ head on 16 head, weight 6½ cwt. W. E. Dudley sold 16 common Illinois Steers at 9½c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt., with 50c. off ₱ head; 33 common Illinois Steers at 9½c. ₱ lb., with $1 off ₱ head, weight 6¼ cwt.; 30 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 15 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. Judd & Buckingham sold 91 Ohio Sheep, weight 8,260 lb., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 362 Ohio Sheep, weight 33,610 lb., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; also sold for week ending March 11, 1876, 3,060 Sheep for $16,509 97, average ₱ head $6 40. Kase & Pidcock sold 177 Illinois Sheep, weight 18,089 lb., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 598 Illinois Sheep, weight 62,420 lb., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 132 Kentucky Sheep, weight 15,950 lb., at 7⅜c. ₱ lb.; 217 Ohio Sheep, weight 27,990 lb., at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; also sold for week ending March 11, 1876, 7,244 Sheep, average ₱ head $7 85.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for week ending March 13, 1876: 3,336 head of horned Cattle, 39 Cows, 396 Veals and Calves, 6,609 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for week ending March 11, 1876: 2,744 Sheep, 25 Cows, 26 Veals. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day, 689 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for week ending March 11, 1876: 12,144 Hogs, 766 Sheep. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day, 2,418 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove for week ending March 11, 1876: 4,708 head of horned Cattle, 20 Cows, 2 Calves, 10,881 Sheep, 7,464 Hogs.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MEMOIRS OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Comprising Portions of His Diary from 1795 to 1848. Edited by CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS. 8vo, pp. 548. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

On the appearance of each volume of this work we are impressed more and more deeply with the prodigious industry of the diarist. That Mr. Adams was an indefatigable worker, those who were at all acquainted with the course of his life well knew; but even they must be astonished at the amount and the variety of labor which he performed, as it is recorded in this diary—itself a monument, as it is a recital, of his incessant intellectual exertion. He tells us from time to time of the disposition of his days, and we thus see partly how it was that he accomplished so much. He usually rose about five o'clock—sometimes at half-past four—and, lighting his lamp, went to his cabinet, where he made his fire himself, and sat down to work until between nine and ten o'clock. From eleven until four he received the heads of departments, (this was when he was President,) members of Congress, and visitors on public business. He rode or walked for an hour and a half or two hours, passed about the same time with his family at table or elsewhere. From about half-past eight to about half-past eleven or twelve he was again at work in his private room, after which he went to his well-earned rest. Compared with his labors, what are those of any of our public men of the day? Mr. Stanton, Mr. Welles, Mr. Seward, and possibly Mr. Chase, worked in this way—the first sometimes even harder—during the war; but it is safe to say that since then, and for some time before, the lives of official persons at Washington have not been at all after this fashion. It is interesting, too, to peep in through this diary upon a President of the United States, the son of a President, and the father of the most distinguished diplomatist the country has had for several generations, making his own fire at five in the morning. That is a sight rare to see. There is no particular virtue in making a fire; but there is virtue in the purpose which led to such self-service, and in the unwillingness to call upon a servant to rise from rest which the master did without. It is an exhibition both of character and of the results of the best New-England training of the day. Mr. Adams' mind was one indisposed to rest. Deprived at one time, by an inflammation of the eyes, of his ability for customary labor, he fretted under his enforced idleness; and he records one trial which many men of minds even less active and lives less pure and useful have shared with him. He says: "I have found most irksome those hours of the morning before daylight, and after awaking from the night's repose, when I could neither remain quiet in bed nor find anything to do upon rising. My thoughts, finding nothing upon which they could meditate with pleasure, turned inward and preyed upon my own spirits." From this mental condition, than which there is hardly any one more dreadful, he was, however, soon released. His eyes got well, and he resumed the work which was, in its very exhaustion of his mental energy, a solace. Another personal trait of the man is shown in his behavior under a little check which he received in performing a formal act in public. He was invited to break the ground on the beginning of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal on the 4th of July. After a short address he took the spade and struck it into the ground. It happened that at the first stroke of the spade it met immediately under the surface a large stump. The stroke was repeated two or three times in vain, whereupon the President of the United States threw off his coat, went at his work like a digger and delver, and raised a shovelful of earth amid a shout from the surrounding multitude. It was not at all necessary, of course, for the President to do this on such an occasion; but John Quincy Adams, who happened to be President at that time, was a man not to be balked by a stump in the ground, or, indeed, to be stumped by anything that determination and hard work would overcome. He showed the same spirit afterward as a member of the House of Representatives.

The first part of this volume is occupied with the record of his life during his Presidency, and the external tranquillity of our public affairs is shown by the fact that this record contains nothing of much permanent interest. Routine business and the petty agitation of party politics are almost all of which he has to tell us. One of the matters that gave him most trouble, and of which he writes again and again, is a dispute which arose between Gen. Scott and the War Department on the subject of the General's rank. Scott, with all his ability, was a very fussy and pretentious man, and made trouble somewhat of this kind more than once, and it is amusing to see how pertinacious and arrogant he was. In Mr. Adams, however, he met a man who could be as obstinate as he, and he was put down with a firm although a respectful hand. Vexations of this kind do not come to official persons or men of influence only from soldiers or from men. The softer sex manage to make themselves thorns in the flesh of such persons. The importunities of a woman—of whom, however, it should be said that she was pleading for the pardon of her husband and his release from prison—elicit from Mr. Adams the remark, in his diary: "All importunities are trials of temper. The importunities of women are double trials. I had refused this woman three times, and she had now nothing new to allege. I now desired her not to come again." The woman probably thought of the parable of the importunate woman and the unjust Judge; but on this occasion she found that a just Judge could not be moved by importunity.

We are apt to regard corruption among public men as a peculiar vice of our own times; but according to Mr. Adams, it was not uncommon forty or fifty years ago. He records the case of the misappropriation of public money by one of his own Auditors of the Treasury, a man of expensive habits and a large family. This man had been an over-zealous opponent of Gen. Jackson, and the defalcation coming to light after Jackson's inauguration, Mr. Adams says that "he caused W. to be prosecuted under every form that legal chicanery could devise," and he did this "under an outward flourish of righteous indignation." The malfeasant officer was imprisoned and fined, and Jackson managed to have him kept in prison, after the expiration of his term of imprisonment, on the ground that the fine was not paid. This, Mr. Adams says, was "to glut his personal revenge;" and the reason which is given for this conclusion is the matter in which we are most interested. It is that "there had been numerous defalcations of the same, and some of a much darker, character before. There have already been many such under Jackson's own administration;" and in these cases Mr. Adams implies there was no prosecution. Mr. Adams' word and his knowledge are to be relied upon; and we may thus be sure that malfeasance in office appeared very early in the history of our Government; only we do the same thing now upon a much larger scale.

When Mr. Adams, after the election of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency, returned to public life as a member of the House, the Anti-Masonic agitation was at its height. Mr. Adams was strong in feeling against Masonry; and indeed, if it exercised the pernicious influence upon politics, and above all upon the administration of justice, which the facts alleged at the time would go to prove, there was indeed reason for every possible effort being made to extinguish the "order." From what is recorded in his diary, however, it is evident that the effort to make it an issue in politics was a failure, less because of any general respect for, or interest in Masonry, than because the public, and especially the more intelligent and better-informed people, had little feeling upon the subject, one way or the other. They looked upon Masonry as a harmless and childish folly. He tells of a meeting at Faneuil Hall at which he was present, and which was intended to be a great anti-Masonic demonstration. The hall was not crowded, and there was little excitement. There were many indifferent spectators, some of whom were continually going away. A militia company passed with drum and fife, at which more than a hundred rushed out of the hall. He adds, "of my Boston acquaintance I saw very few; of the aristocracy, not one." This incidental matter of course recognition of an aristocracy by Mr. Adams, is noteworthy. Were his diary written now he would hardly use such a word. As to the subject itself he says: "The application of a blister upon the bosom of the public is wanting. A melodrama, a transparency, a popular ballad well composed, would run like wild-fire; but there is no dramatist, painter, or ballad-monger to produce it." A similar lack has been often felt since his time, and upon subjects as to which there was no lack of popular feeling. The lamentable failure to obtain a national hymn by competition for a prize, at the beginning of the rebellion, will occur to many of our readers, and it is remarkable that of all the verse produced during our long and trying struggle, not one song has taken permanent hold of the public heart.

Somewhat akin to the Masonic question was that recently revived at Princeton as to secret literary societies, which came up in 1831 in regard to the great Phi Beta Kappa Society, which, with its various chapters, exerted a wide influence among the better educated classes throughout the country. There was an effort made in 1831 to change the character of the Phi Beta Kappa, and to do away with its secret character. It failed, but it is worthy of remark that Mr. Adams was among those in favor of the change, and that Judge Story, high authority upon any such question, "declared his disapprobation of all secret societies, and declared the administration of the oath illegal." This would apply, of course, equally to the series of Masonic oaths taken on passing from one "degree" to another.

In connection with the anti-Masonic crusade, Mr. Adams was subjected to an ordeal which he passed through without trouble merely by boldness and firmness. He was waited upon by a person who informed him that a pamphlet of "charges" intended for his destruction had been written and printed, but was not yet published; that the copyright was worth about five thousand dollars, and that the whole thing could be hushed up by paying the intending publisher the value of his copyright, and that no copy of it had yet gone out of the publisher's hands. Mr. Adams told his benevolent visitor that as to the last assertion, he knew it to be false, for he already had a copy of the pamphlet himself; that as to his receiving a nomination from the anti-Masons, he expected nothing of the kind, "but however that might be," he added, "I would not give one dollar to suppress anything that any human being can publish of me, *true or false*." He heard no more of the matter, and the pamphlet was not published. Similar boldness might have saved many a public man, in politics and in literature, from great distress. The notable part of his reply is his defiance of his assailants, whether their charges were true or false. It is true that his personal character was remarkably above reproach, but there can be no doubt that his policy was that of wisdom in any case.

There can be little doubt, however, that upon certain subjects Mr. Adams, like most thoughtful men, was at least reticent of his views. As to democracy, the visit of a Mr. Harverger, who had a collection of ancient medals, coins, and gems, which he wished to sell to some college or other public institution, gives the diarist occasion to write this passage: "Democracy has no forefathers; it looks to no posterity; it is swallowed up in the present, and thinks of nothing but itself. This is the vice of Democracy, and it is incurable. Democracy has no monuments; it strikes no medals; it bears the head of no man upon a coin; its very essence is iconoclastic. This is the reason why Congress has never been able to erect a monument to Washington." Another passage of the diary, however, records the attempt by vote of Congress to remove Washington's body from Mount Vernon to the Capitol at Washington. From this species of grandiose sacrilege, against which Shakespeare, or some one for him, protested so earnestly upon the stone which covers his grave, we were saved by the refusal of Mr. John A. Washington to permit the removal. His obstinate good sense and right feeling (against which, however, Mr. Adams protests) prevented a dreadful deal of inflated bosh which would surely have been uttered if Washington's bones had been placed in a tomb under the dome of the Capitol.

The other passage to which we have referred is one upon the doctrine of atonement as it is generally received by all "orthodox" denominations of Christians. This he calls "solemn nonsense and inconceivable absurdity." He adds: "*Incredulus odi*—I disbelieve and hate. It is always to me an admonition of the weakness of the human intellect. That the execution as a malefactor of one person, the Creator of all worlds, eighteen hundred years ago, should have redeemed me, born nearly eighteen centuries after his death, from eternal damnation, is not only too shocking for my belief, but I ask myself what there can be above the level of the beasts that perish in the animated being that can believe it."

Independence of thought was one of Mr. Adams' characteristic traits; and he was, so to speak, independent of himself. He could judge himself apparently without the least influence of personal prejudice or of self-love. He had a strong propensity to poetical composition, which did not diminish—as it often does—with advancing years. He continued to write poetry and to versify the Psalms in his old age. And yet it must be said that in this he had least success of all that he undertook. He saw this, and writes: "At certain seasons, however, the propensity becomes too strong for me. I walk and muse and pour forth premeditated verse, which it takes me six or nine months to lay by and resume, to find it good for nothing. It never appears to me so when I compose it. In a few instances I have suffered the publication of my effusions, and I am accredited as one of the smallest poets of any country." The excellent ex-President, were he now to return in the spirit, would find that to the present and to the last generation the notion of his having been a poet of however infinitesimal power never occurred. It is interesting to observe his estimate of the powers of other American poets of more or less reputation. Some months after writing the passage just quoted he writes: "This evening we read a number of passages of poetry by American poets—Percival, Halleck, Dana, Bryant, Peabody, Willis—and a review of their compositions [in the *North American Review*] gravely settling the pretensions to precedence among them and placing Dana at their head. Halleck has poetical powers, smothered by a burden of burlesque; Percival has half the property of a poet—wild and fanciful conception; Peabody has tenderness and pathos for copies of verses, and Bryant has some talent at description. With the exception of Halleck, it would take nine such poets to make a Tate." This Tate was the now forgotten "poet" who versified the Psalms in collaboration with Brady. Of their joint labors it was written:

"Tate and Brady, they had qualms
When they translated David's Psalms."

It must be said that Mr. Adams was quite as severely just in criticising others as himself. Had a foreign critic expressed the same opinion in regard to those American writers, it would have been resented by the whole reading public of America, perhaps to a certain degree by Mr. Adams himself. Yet upon the subject of British criticism of things American, he has, in 1830, this passage, the truth of which can hardly be questioned. "I finished reading the article in the *Edinburgh Review* upon Capt. Hall's *Travels*, and Cooper's *Notions of a Bachelor*. There is a feeling of chagrin and irritation in everything that the English travelers and reviewers write or say about America; but they say nothing worse, perhaps nothing half so bad of us as we say or think of one another. It is somewhat singular, though perhaps not an unnatural inconsistency, that while we have so much self-complacency in our national vanity, we have so much mutual hatred and contempt for one another."

Mr. Adams' diary has passages of sagacious reflection like this scattered through it, although somewhat sparsely. It is too much filled with a mere record of events, important to a certain degree at the day and for the day, but of no possible consequence now to have as a whole any great interest for the general public. But as the diary appears, volume by volume, it affords us an opportunity, by selection and remark, of giving to our readers a truthful portrait of one of the most distinguished and gifted, and, on the whole, one of the most admirable men that America has produced.

OLIVER CROMWELL.

LECTURE BY DR. JOHN LORD AT ASSOCIATION HALL.

Rev. Dr. John Lord lectured at Association Hall on "Oliver Cromwell." The lecturer gave a rapid glance at the history of England before Cromwell loomed up as the great character of the age. Like Napoleon, he was the product of a great revolution, and merely personated the ideas which sprang out of the Reformation, which convulsed the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It was in these unsettled times, when everything was in confusion, a strife of parties and passions and interests, yet when an intense earnestness animated the nation, that the star of Oliver Cromwell arose. The memorable war brought out his marvelous powers. As a member of Parliament before the war he was not of much account. Without the war he could not have arisen to greatness. He was the child of military success; he was the hero of battle-fields. Victory gave him his prestige, his influence, and his glory. No one doubts extraordinary genius. He was practical, comprehensive, and had vast executive ability. If visionary, he had common sense. His resources, his power of will, his energy, and the loftiness of his character stamp him as one of the world's great men. And he was a sincere man. His strong convictions were as deep as those of Robespierre. He was not fanatical. He was liberal, just, religious, spiritually-minded, and intensely patriotic. In fact, he was a Puritan of Puritans—not a Presbyterian, but an Independent. He believed in the second coming of Christ personally on earth. He was a rigid Calvinist. He was an enthusiast in civil liberty, and he had no faith in any kingly government unless it was the Kingdom of Christ. He intensely hated Rome and everything which reminded him of Rome. He carried out the right of private judgment to its most logical sequence. His severe Calvinism and his republican principles arrayed him from the first against the King. He took up arms without any military training or experience, and first distinguished himself at Marston Moor. The Self-denying Ordinance would have set him aside, but he could not be spared by his party. He then gained with the Army the great victory at Naseby, which made him the first man in England, and led to the captivity and death of the King. The decisive battle of Preston made him General in Chief of the Commonwealth. He then conquered Ireland and Scotland, and "the crowning mercy of Worcester" made him supreme. We will not condemn him for taking the sword, for if we do we pronounce against the revolution itself, which, to most historians, was a necessity. He was constituted, by the only warrant which revolutionary power could give, the chief executive of the nation.

The lecturer then passed to what he called the question of questions raised by Cromwell's career: While a brave, conscientious, virtuous, and patriotic man, although stained with delusions, did he exceed trusts granted to him by the Parliament? Did he reign on principles of absolutism himself, and in defiance of all those constitutional checks by which the Parliament had sought to break the tyranny of Charles the First? Did he betray that noble cause of constitutional freedom in which he had enlisted, and seat himself on an absolute throne, and seek to transmit that throne to his heirs, after having waged a glorious war on the absolutism which he originally professed to detest, and, perhaps, then really did detest! Alas, here facts seem to be against him, and I deal with facts. Here he was plainly inconsistent with his original principles, and even the principles of the more enlightened of his party. He dissolved Parliament after Parliament because they sought to modify his power or to check his will. He destroyed the last remnants of constitutional authority. He dispersed the very body from which he had received his own authority. He refused to have any constitutional or legal checks upon his will. He imposed taxes without the consent of the people—the very thing for which he took up arms against a tyrant. He reigned rigidly and absolutely, like Louis XIV. and Philip II., and he reigned by means of military force. He availed himself of the enthusiasm of the people to mount a throne. He sought to bequeath the absolutism he enjoyed to his family, against the expostulation of the few patriots who remained true to the cause he at first represented. A hard, military, iron tyranny stamped its heel on England. And if that tyranny were perpetuated as exercised in the hands of the Protector, a despotism as rigid as that of Charles would have doomed England to desolation. If Richard Cromwell had reigned as his father Oliver, then absolute monarchy, with all its hateful adjuncts, would have been continued, and the cause of liberty would have been betrayed. He was a visionary man, and was deceived as to his call. But his plea redeems his memory from shame. He became a tyrant in order to put down tyranny. It may have turned out well for England that Cromwell seized the reins, but we should not confound the relations in which he stood.

Dr. Lord next passed to a consideration of the question as to how Cromwell used his power, and showed that he proved himself an enlightened monarch and the friend of England. He contrasted him with Louis XIV., and of course showed him to be the representative of all that was moral and excellent, while Louis was the representative of the contrary and opposite state. Cromwell takes his place with Peter the Great and Charlemagne as world-heroes for our admiration and wonder. The last words of the Protector were: "Oh, Lord, though I am a miserable sinner, yet I am in covenant with Thee. Thou hast made me, though very unworthy, an instrument to do Thy people good; and go on, O Lord, to deliver Thy people and make Thy name glorious in the world." Thus died that hope of Puritans, that stout believer in God, and in that righteousness which exalteth a nation. And it is in this light, as an instrument of good, that this man must ever be viewed. He was used to avenge the wrongs of an insulted nation, and to impress upon the world a wise and benignant influence. He arose to rebuke scoffers and infidels. He arose to point out the true sources of national prosperity, to head off the advance guards of Romanism, and to promote liberty of conscience as the most invaluable of human rights. He was raised up as the champion of Protestantism, when Kings were returning to Rome. And, above all, he was raised up to try the experiment of liberty in the seventeenth century. That experiment failed, because sects and parties sought their own ascendency rather than the public good. Sectarianism—ah, that was the hydra that baffled the energies of the courageous battlers for liberty! The career of Cromwell teaches us that despotism must succeed republicanism whenever the people are not good and wise and self-restrained. No country ever did rest, or will rest, with anarchy, or submit long to the dictation of selfish partisans. It will cry out for a King. But odious as the régime of Cromwell became to the nation, and great as were the errors, we cannot, after all, say that this experiment of liberty was in vain, or that his career was a failure. No earnest human experiment is ever thrown away. The great ideas of Cromwell and of his party entered into subsequent combinations. The spirit remained after the form had perished. After a temporary reaction liberty again revived. The revolution of 1688 flowed from that of 1649. Two experiments with the wretched Stuarts were necessary before the English mind was satisfied forever that liberty could not exist while they remained upon the throne. Had the experiment not been tried by Cromwell, it might have been tried by a worse man. May not his example have taught the great Washington how dangerous it would be to accept an earthly crown while denouncing the tyranny of Kings, and how much more enduring is that fame which is treasured in the nation's heart, and that power which is wielded for the enfranchisement of humanity, and not for selfish and ambitious purposes, however these may be disguised by hypocritical and lying pretenses.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—March 13.

SENATE.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of the Trustees of the Antietam Cemetery adversely. Placed on the calendar with the adverse report.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, introduced a bill to limit the jurisdiction of heads of departments in regard to allowance of claims. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

COUNTING THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTES.

On motion of Mr. MORTON, the Senate took up the bill to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice President.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, briefly addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill.

Mr. MORTON said the bill presented three important changes from the old method, which he proposed to point out. The bill provides for debate or explanation while the vote is counted. It provides against the disfranchisement of any of the States, and it provides that the vote of every State shall be counted.

Mr. EATON, of Connecticut, said that the second section of the bill provides that the return from such Sttae shall be counted, which the two Houses, acting separately, shall decide to be the true and valid return, and asked what would be the effect if the House decided that one set of returns were correct, and the Senate decided that another set was correct, in a case where there were two sets of returns from one State.

Mr. MORTON replied that in such a case as that the vote of the State would fall to the ground and the State would lose its vote, for there was no outside tribunal constitutionally qualified to decide the matter.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, said he had not the faith in the wisdom of the bill that the Chairman [Mr. Morton] had, although he should probably vote for the bill. He did not assume that the Vice President had any other duty to perform than simply to open the returns. For nearly a century the old method had been in use under the Constitution and it was not possible for Congress to delegate it to a court or anybody else.

Mr. THURMAN said it was time that some such measure as that should be adopted, for he could easily foresee that the votes of States might some time be thrown out to such an extent as to plunge the country into anarchy and rebellion. It could not happen once in a thousand times that the Vice President would not know just what package of returns contains the votes of his particular party, and he could pick that up and open it. It was through his [Mr. Thurman's] solicitation that the Senator from Indiana introduced the second section of the bill, and he considered it necessary. If any Senator could devise any better plan he would be glad to hear it.

Mr. WHYTE, of Maryland, said he would have it left just where our fathers and the Constitution left it. He held that the Vice President had the right to decide which was the correct set of returns. The two Houses were present as witnesses of the transaction. He would not allow any body to meddle with this matter, but he would much rather the House would do it than the Senate. The House represented the people, and came from the people every two years, while the Senate did not, and he would prefer to let them decide the matter if it was to be changed at all.

Mr. COOPER entertained the same opinion, and moved to amend by adding after the words, "The two houses acting separately shall decide to be the true and valid return," the following words: "And if the two houses cannot agree, then the House of Representatives, voting by States in the manner provided by the Constitution when the election devolves upon the House, shall decide to be the true and valid return."

Mr. KERNAN, of New-York, dissented from the Senator from Maryland, [Mr. Whyte.] He did not think the President *pro tempore* had the right to decide which were the true and valid returns, and he did not think the Constitution warranted such a conclusion. It said he should open all the returns and they should be counted. If any question should ever arise as has been spoken of then he would prefer to have the House decide the matter, as they more clearly represented the people.

Mr. MORTON said, then, if the House voted on the question by States, the State which had but one Representative would have just as much voice in the matter as the State of New-York, which had thirty-three Representatives. He said he had once made a computation of the matter, and had ascertained that forty-five members of the House voting by States, and representing 8,000,000 of people, could out vote the other 247 members, representing 35,000,000 of people. Could anything be conceived of that would come further from the will of the people? The principle involved in this bill is precisely the same as that upon which all legislation of the country depends. If the two houses cannot agree upon a bill before Congress it falls, of course, and there is no power to refer it to a third party as arbiter or referee. If power can be delegated to the House to decide upon valid returns, it can be delegated to the Senate, it can be delegated to the Vice President or the President, and the entire will of the people be set aside; and the idea of selecting a referee or umpire to decide a question of this character was an absurd one.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New-Jersey, said that, as absurd as the idea was, there were several precedents for it; and he instanced the case of Iowa, wherein a Governor had been declared elected, and a question arising, the Court of Claims was delegated as umpire.

At 4:10 o'clock the Senate went into executive session, and at 4:50 adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Under the call of States for bills the following were introduced and referred:

By Mr. HEWITT, of Alabama—Prohibiting contributions from officers and employes of the Government for political purposes.

By Mr. LANDERS, of Indiana—To allow twenty days vacation with pay to all Government employes to attend the Centennial celebration.

By Mr. FORT, of Illinois—To impose a tax on sales of stocks, gold, and bullion.

By Mr. MEADE, of New-York, by request, to provide for the more certain resumption of specie payments on Jan. 1, 1879.

CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.

Mr. WHITTHORNE, of Tennessee, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Appropriations to inquire into the formation of the divisions in the Treasury Department having charge of the proceeds of captured and abandoned property. Adopted.

INFORMATION AS TO ARMY PROMOTIONS.

Mr. SOUTHARD, of Ohio, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to whether promotions in the Army since the 22d of June, 1874, have been in accordance with section 1,204 of the Revised Statues, and if not, why not. Adopted.

NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY.

Mr. BAKER, of Indiana, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the people of the United States constitute one nation, and not a mere confederacy of States or nations; that the Constitution was formed by the people acting in their primary and individual capacity through their delegates thereto duly constituted; that the Government under the Constitution is one of the people, by the people, and for the people, and that in its appropriate sphere the Government of this nation is sovereign and supreme; that in its nature it is permanent and indissoluble, except by the action and consent of the whole people; that no State has any right or authority to judge of the constitutionality of laws enacted by Congress, or to nullify the execution of the same; and that all overt acts by any State, or the people thereof, of secession therefrom, or of rebellion against the same, constitute treason, and that the late war of the rebellion for the dismemberment of the Union was causeless and indefensible on any theory of right or of constitutional law.

He moved that the rules be suspended and the resolution be adopted, and he called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

Mr. STONE, of Missouri, moved that the House adjourn. Rejected.

Mr. COX, of New-York, asked whether the resolution was divisible.

The SPEAKER responded that a motion to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution was not divisible.

Mr. COX asked whether it was in order to read from the Constitution these words:

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the States. GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The SPEAKER replied that that would be in the nature of debate, and was not in order.

The motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution was rejected—yeas 91, nays 72—two-thirds not having voted in the affirmative. Very few Democrats voted for it; among them were Messrs. Durand, of Michigan; Hardenburgh, of New-Jersey; Jenks, of Pennsylvania; New, of Indiana; Phelps, of Connecticut; Potter, of Michigan; Vance, of Ohio, and A. S. Williams, of Michigan.

All the Republicans voted for it, all the Southern Democrats against it, and most of the Northern Democrats refrained from voting.

Before the vote was announced Mr. Baker called the attention of the Chair to the fact that many members were present who were not voting, and he made the point of order that they be compelled to vote.

The SPEAKER overruled the point of order.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, remarked that there was a good deal of truth in the resolution, and also a good deal of false principle.

The result of the vote was then announced. The following is the negative vote:

Messrs. Ashe, Atkins, Beebe, Blackburn, Bland, Blount, Boone, Bright, Brown of Kentucky, Cabell, Caldwell of Alabama, Caldwell of Tennessee, Candler, Cate, Clarke of Kentucky, Cook, Cowan, Culberson, DeBolt, Dibrell, Douglas, Ellis, Faulkner, Felton, Forney, Franklin, Glover, Goode, Gunter, Hancock, Hartridge, Harris of Georgia, Hewitt of Alabama, Hill, Hooker, House, Hunton, Hurd, Jones of Kentucky, Knott, Levy, Lewis, Lord, Meade, Milliken, Mutchler, Odell, Parsons, Payne, Philips of Missouri, Piper, Rea, Reagan, Rice, Riddle, Robbins of North Carolina, Robbins of Pennsylvania, Ross, Scales, Sheakley, Singleton, Smith of Georgia, Stone, Terry, Throckmorton, Tucker, Vance of North Carolina, Waddell, Walker of New-York, Ward, Williams of Alabama, Williams of Indiana, Willis, Yeates, and Young—75.

Mr. COX, of New-York, then offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the people of the United States constitute a nation, in the sense, to the extent, and for the purposes defined in the Federal Constitution.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States is a Federal Union, and was formed by the people of the several States in their sovereign capacity; that the rights and powers of the United States Government are defined and limited by the Federal Constitution, and these rights and powers cannot be enlarged or diminished except by an amendment to the Constitution.

Resolved, That the rights of States have the same sanction of security in the Constitution as the rights and powers of the Federal Government, and that local domestic government by the several States, within the limits of the Constitution, is absolutely necessary for the preservation of the liberties of the citizen and the continuance of our republican system of government.

Resolved, That the doctrine that any State has the right to secede from the Union is in conflict with the idea of a perpetual Union as contemplated by the Constitution, and should be regarded as being forever extinguished by the result of the recent civil conflict.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, called for the yeas and nays and they were ordered.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, expressed the hope that every Union man in the House would vote against the resolution.

The motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution was adopted; yeas 150, nays 42. All the Democrats and a few of the Republicans voted for the resolution.

Among the Republicans voting yea were Messrs. Kelley, Leavenworth, McDill, Phillips, of Kentucky; Platt, Townsend, of Pennsylvania; Willard and W. B. Williams, of Michigan; and Wilson, of Michigan. The rest of the Republicans voted nay.

THE DISTRICT 3.65 BONDS INTEREST.

Mr. BUCKNER, of Missouri, from the Conference Committee on the bill to provide for the payment of the interest on the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia, made a report and proceeded to explain it. He stated that the amount of these bonds issued up to the 25th of January was $13,558,700, and that from that time up to the 3d of February the additional amount of $184,350 had been issued, but since that time no bonds had been issued.

After some discussion the report was agreed to—yeas 108, nays 78.

PURCHASE OF SILVER TO BE COINED.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution, declaring it to be the sense of the House that the issue of gold interest-bearing bonds for the purchase of silver, and its manufacture into coin, is an unwise and wasteful expenditure of the public money, and ought to be discontinued. It was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

COTTON CLAIMS.

Mr. WILLIS, of New-York, offered a resolution calling for information as to cotton claims presented and paid by the Treasury Department since January, 1865, requiring the names and residences of the original owners and attorneys; also, as to the manner of paying fees in such cases, and whether there has been any combination to defraud the Government in respect of such claims. This was adopted.

INDIAN CLAIM FRAUDS.

Mr. WILLIS also offered a resolution directing the Committee on Civil Service Reform to inquire into the alleged conspiracy on the part of John W. Wright and others to defraud the Government in connection with Indian claims, which was adopted.

The House then, at 4:30, adjourned.

THE ALLEGED BATTERY OUTRAGE.

Patrolmen Finnerty and Mulvey, of the First Precinct, were arraigned for trial before President Smith, of the Board of Police, yesterday, on the technical charge of being off post. This charge is based upon the complaint of Maggie Igoe, a young girl, who claims to have been outraged by Finnerty while he was on post on the night of July 30, 1875. Such of the details of the case as were not utterly unfit for publication have already appeared in THE TIMES. Finnerty was indicted for the alleged offense and Mulvey as an accessory. On the first trial the jury disagreed, and on the second the prosecution abandoned the case after the cross-examination of the complainant, and Recorder Hackett directed the jury to acquit. The case is now renewed before the Police Board, who have placed the officers on trial for a breach of discipline. The same witnesses as appeared in the Court of General Sessions were produced yesterday, but President Smith confined the testimony to the simple fact as to whether Finnerty and Mulvey left their posts in company with the complainant and her companion, as she charges they did. After several hours had been consumed in taking testimony the hearing was adjourned until Thursday morning next at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of securing the attendance of two important witnesses for the defense.

BUSINESS NOTES.

John T. Muller assigned his property for the benefit of creditors to Adolf Kuester yesterday.

John Carey, liquor-dealer at Third avenue and Fifty-second street, has been thrown into bankruptcy on the petition of his creditors.

Armstrong & Morrison, butter-dealers, at No. 150 Chambers street, who made an assignment to Joel D. Hunter several months ago, have been adjudged bankrupts by Register Dayton. The liabilities amount to $57,000, which includes $28,000 on indorsements of the paper of Fairchild & Trask. The nominal value of the assets is placed at $30,000, of which $16,000 is in book accounts.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COUNTY COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—PETER BERGEN and JOHN P. MORRIS, Trustees under the last will and testament of Simon Bergen, deceased, plaintiffs, against STEPHEN P. TALLMAN and MARY A. TALLMAN, his wife, ANN E. CLAY and JOHN CLAY, her husband, ALVAH A. CLARK, AUGUSTINE REGER and PATRICK ORR, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, Kings County, State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 219 Montague street, in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 31, 1875.

JOHN P. MORRIS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 219 Montague st., Brooklyn.

To the defendants Ann E. Clay and John Clay: Take notice that the summons in this action, of which the foregoing is a copy, together with the complaint in this action, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, Kings County, State of New-York, on the 4th day of January, 1876.—Dated Brooklyn, March 13, 1876.

JOHN P. MORRIS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
mh14-1aw6wTu No. 219 Montague st., Brooklyn.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York, City and County of New-York place of trial.—MOSES SCHLOSS and PHILIP SCHLOSS, plaintiffs, against FERDINAND F. MARX, surviving partner of the firm of Nordheimer & Marx, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—Complaint not served.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the above-named court, at his office, in the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 206 Broadway, (Rooms Nos. 61 to 65,) in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven thousand and two hundred dollars, with interest at and after the rate of two per cent. per month, from the 16th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, on four thousand dollars thereof, and on the remaining thirty-two hundred dollars from December 1, 1860, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated January 10, 1876.

LAUTERBACH & SPINGARN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 206 Broadway, New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City of New-York, on the 7th day of February, 1876.

LAUTERBACH & SPINGARN,
f8-1aw6wTu* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—AARON CLAFLIN and HENRY A. CLAFLIN, plaintiffs, against JAMES F. SHERWOOD and JOSEPH SHERWOOD, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract, com. not ser.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, No. 319 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service: and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred and forty-seven 05-100 dollars, with interest from the 5th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated January 17th, 1876. ARMSTRONG & BRIGGS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 319 Broadway, New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City of New York, on the 14th day of February, 1876.

ARMSTRONG & BRIGGS, Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
feb15-1aw6wTu* 319 Broadway, New-York City.

MARINE COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—JANE C. CLARENDON and WILLIAM STRANG, plaintiffs, against JOHN B. HARVEY, defendant.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 229 Broadway, New-York City, within six days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and eighty-two 29-100 dollars, with interest on $137 25 from December 18, 1875, and on $142 20 from the 1st day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Feb. 2, 1876.

LOUIS COHEN,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court of the City of New-York.—Dated March 2, 1876.

LOUIS COHEN, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
mh7-1aw6wTu* No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

IN CIRCUIT COURT UNITED STATES, NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS.—THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK vs. THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—In Chancery.—Whereas, Henry W. Bishop, Esq., Master in Chancery, has paid into court the proceeds of the sale of the said railroad under and in pursuance of a decretal order of said Circuit Court in said entitled cause of the date of July 13, 1875, now, therefore, as ordered in said decree, notice is hereby given to the legal holders of the outstanding bonds, coupons and certificate of indebtedness of said company to present them at the Clerk's office of said court, in the City of Chicago, and Northern District of Illinois, accompanied by a detailed statement of each bond, coupon, and certificate of indebtedness to receive the distributive share or dividend to which said several and respective bonds, coupons, and certificate of indebtedness may be entitled in said proceeds under the said decree, and of a further supplemental decretal order in said case of the date January 28, 1876.—Chicago, Feb. 24, 1876. WM. H. BRADLEY,
f29-1aw4wTu Clerk of said Court.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the NAPA QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: In pursuance of an order made herein on the 13th day of March, 1876, you are hereby notified that a second general meeting of the creditors of the Napa Quicksilver Mining Company, bankrupt, will be held at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, one of the Registers in bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in section 5,092 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title lx., Bankruptcy.—Dated New-York, March 13, 1876.

A. G. BLACK,
Assignee of said bankrupt,
the Napa Quicksilver Mining Company.

To the creditors of the Napa Quicksilver Mining Company, Bankrupt.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JENNIE L. COHEN and IGNATZ FRANK, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Jennie L. Cohen and Ignatz Frank, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT ELSASSER, LOUIS ELSASSER, and HERMAN WORMS, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Albert Elsasser and Louis Elsasser, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the fourth day of April, 1876, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the eleventh day of March, 1876.

mh14-1aw3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 10th day of March, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HECTOR ARMSTRONG and STATES D. MORRISON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts to them or for their use and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of their estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M. OLIVER FISKE,

U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ERNEST ZEIDLER, for himself, and against HENRY CLEWS, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Ernest Zeidler, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and the acts amendatory thereof, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said acts, and that the third day of April, 1876, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the fourth day of March, 1876. GEO. F. BETTS,

mh7-1aw3wTu* Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDMUND S. GRAVES and WILLIAM E. PIER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the fourth day of February, 1876.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of Edmund S. Graves and William E. Pier, both of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, who have carried on business under the firm name of Graves & Pier for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of their petition in the City of New-York, in said district, who were on the fifth day of January, A. D. 1876, adjudged bankrupts, upon their own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

mh7-1aw3wTu* WILLIAM J. TRIMBLE, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY WILSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the second day of March, 1876: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of Henry Wilson, of the City of Plainfield, County of Union and State of New-Jersey, who carried on business for six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the twentieth day of January, A. D. 1876, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. WILLIAM T. CARLISLE,

mh7-1aw3wTu* Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE NAPA QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—At New-York on the 13th day of March, 1876.—And you are further notified that, having filed my final accounts as Assignee of said bankrupt, in said court at said time and place set forth in above notice, I shall apply to said Register for the settlement of my said accounts and for a discharge from all liability as Assignee of said estate, in accordance with the provisions of section 5,096 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title Bankruptcy. Yours, &c., A. G. BLACK, Assignee. To the creditors of the Napa Quicksilver Mining Company, bankrupt.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 22D day of February, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GABRIEL ZABINSKI, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1876, at 12 o'clock M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of WARNE S. CREVELING, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State House, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the fourth day of April, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

G. A. HOBART, Attorney. m14-1aw3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of ALEXANDER H. LAIDLAW, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—District of New-Jersey, ss: at the city of Jersey City, the first day of December, A. D. 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Trustee of Alexander H. Laidlaw, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

ABRAHAM COLLERD, Trustee, &c.,
Provost, corner 15th st., Jersey City, N. J.

mh7-1aw3wTu*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT of New-Jersey.—At Jersey City, the first day of March, A. D. 1876.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of HENRY G. BELL and CHARLES L. LORD, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of said district. LINSLY ROWE,

No. 1 Montgomery st.,
mh7-1aw3wTu* Jersey City, N. J.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRIET LAWRENCE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 314 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of March, 1876.

HENRY E. LAWRENCE,
THOMAS T. LAWRENCE,
Executors.

LORD, DAY & LORD, Proctors for Executors.
mh14-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. Van Schaick, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN McCOLLUM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her office, No. 41 Eldridge street in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of January, 1876. LYDIA ANN McCOLLUM,

ja25-1aw6mTu* Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ZIPPORAH LAZARUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 212 Fifth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of November, 1875.

MOSES LAZARUS and JACOB H. LAZARUS,
Executors of ZIPPORAH LAZARUS, deceased.

n23-1aw6mTu*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The firm of A. J. WOOD & CO., composed of the undersigned, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

S. C. Decker and J. M. Decker are alone authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.

Dated New-York, March 11, 1876.

A. J. WOOD.
S. C. DECKER.
J. MILNOR DECKER.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of business under the firm name and style of DECKER & COMPANY, and will continue in the same line of business heretofore carried on by the firm of A. J. Wood & Co.

S. C. DECKER.
J. MILNOR DECKER.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN ALSOP KING, JR., IS THIS day admitted as a partner in our firm.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS.
No. 53 WILLIAM ST., March 7, 1876.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
NO. 27 PINE ST
OFFER FOR SALE
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton
RAILROAD COMPANY.
First Consolidated 30 Years
SINKING FUND MORTGAGE BONDS.

Interest Seven per Cent., payable 1st April and 1st October. United States Trust Company, Trustees.

Total amount Secured under the Mortgage is $3,000,000.

Of the old indebtedness, $500,000 Eight per Cent. Bonds mature June 1, 1877, and we are now prepared to pay them off at par and accrued interest, or to pay 101 and accrued interest in exchange for the new bonds.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN,
AND DANVILLE, URBANA, BLOOMINGTON AND PEKIN RAILWAY CO. MAIN LINE
BONDHOLDERS

Are hereby notified that majorities of all the issues of bonds have been deposited with the Central Trust Company under the reorganization agreement.

The court sits on the 20th inst., at which time the case is expected to be heard, and it is necessary for all outstanding bondholders to deposit their bonds in the Central Trust Company by the 31st inst.

AUSTIN CORBIN, No. 61 Broadway,
G. E. TAINTOR, No. 20 Broad st.,
JOSIAH B. BLOSSOM, No. 76 Wall st.,
MARCH 10, 1876. Committee.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF BONDS OF CITY of Racine, issued under authority of an act of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, approved Feb. 7, 1871.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City Clerk of the City of Racine until noon of the 1st day of April, 1876, from holders of the bonds named above, to surrender their said bonds for cancellation on payment of the same from the sinking fund to an amount not to exceed fifteen thousand dollars.

Such proposals shall give numbers of bonds, amounts, rate per cent., and time for which they were issued, and be marked "Proposals for Sale of Racine City Bonds." The city reserves the right to reject any and all bids. R. DOUD, Mayor.

M. CLANCY, JR., Controller.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD,
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

NOTICE.

The first mortgage bondholders of the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad Company are requested to sign the bondholders' agreement without delay. Duplicates will be found and can be signed at the office of the Union Trust Company, New-York; at the office of M. Baird, No. 1,416 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, and at the office of J. F. Bullett, Louisville, Ky.

THOMAS H. DUDLEY,
THOMAS T. WIERMAN,
THOMAS RUTTER,
Committee of Bondholders.

AGENCY OF THE LONDON, ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY, LIMITED, No. 30 PINE ST., New-York, March 1, 1876.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY, limited, of London, having gone into liquidation, all their outstanding business in America will be wound up by the undersigned, who hold the necessary powers from the liquidators.

JAMES PURDON, AUGUSTUS WIGGIN.

Referring to the above notice, we beg to say that we shall continue a general agency and commission business in this City, under the firm name of PURDON & WIGGIN. JAMES PURDON, AUGUSTUS WIGGIN.

STOCK SPECULATIONS CONDUCTED IN every legitimate form. Contracts made during the past thirty days, costing $50 and upward, have realized from five to twenty times the amount invested. Stocks purchased and carried as long as desired on a deposit of three to five per cent. Address for explanatory circular and weekly reports,

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall st.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held on TUESDAY, March 14, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Musical Fund Hall, Locust st., above 8th st., Philadelphia.

JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine st.

MORSE, KIMBALL & COMPANY.
BANKERS, NO. 18 NEW ST., NEW-YORK.
Members New-York Stock and Gold Exchanges.
Transact general BANKING and BROKERAGE business.

OFFICES.—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES to rent; suitable for stock brokers or other business; rent low; in buildings Nos. 46 and 48 Broad street. Inquire of ROBERT T. MEEKS, 46 Broad st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ELECTIONS.

TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 6, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, No. 168 Broadway, March 14, 1876. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. T. Y. BROWNE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 13, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared the regular semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock; also, a SIX PER CENT. INTEREST DIVIDEND on the outstanding certificates of profits; also, TWENTY PER CENT. on the capital stock to redeem and pay the certificates of profits of the year 1869, to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after March 13, 1876, from which date all interest dividends thereon will cease. The certificates must be produced at the time of payment and canceled. The above dividends payable in cash on demand. Also, TWENTY PER CENT. on the capital stock in certificates, being the undivided profits of the year 1875.

WILLIAM B. FLOWERY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY R. R. CO., No. 52 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, March 8, 1876.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT. has this day been declared on the stock of this company, payable on the 15th day of April next, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., to stockholders registered as such at the closing of the books. Transfer-books will be closed on the 1st and reopened on the 17th day of April next.

J. B. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, EAST 42D ST., NEW-YORK, March 9, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. WILL be paid from the earnings and profits of the City Line, on the preferred and common stock, on the 1st day of April next at this office.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. March 20, and reopened at 10 A. M. April 3.

C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Two and One-half per cent. on its capital stock, payable on and after March 15 next.

The transfer books will close March 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the morning of 16th March.

H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Twelve Million Dollars.
Surplus, over One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM

is made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, and the public is fast discovering the fact, as they compare it with others' make, not made from pure cream.

Our sales exceed those of any other establishment of the kind in the world, and almost equal those of all the New-York dealers combined. We are thus enabled to supply a better article at a lower figure than any other establishment.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE, rich and delicious.
72 Cents per Dozen, or 50 Cents per Quart.
DEPOTS, NO. 305 4TH AV. AND NO. 1,264 BROADWAY.

J. FUSSELL & SONS' ICE CREAM,
No. 12 BIBLE HOUSE, opposite Cooper Institute.
Special attention to out-of town orders.

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE WONDER—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Ada Dyas.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—OPERA—COMEDY—BURLESQUE—Miss A. Estelle, Mr. Walter Lennox, Mr. W. A. Rouse.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport.

PARK THEATRE.—BRASS—Miss Rose Wood, Miss Lesle, Mr. George F. Rowe, Mr. Lewis Morrison.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Kate Claxton.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

CHICKERING HALL.—ILLUSTRATED LECTURE by Prof. Cromwell—"The Old and the New."

EAGLE THEATRE.—SONGS, DANCES, DRAMA, FARCE.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY by the California Minstrels.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
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New-York City.

☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

From the way in which the House of Representatives wasted its time yesterday over resolutions on the subject of State Rights, it might be inferred that it was still at the very outset of a session which promised to be remarkably free from important business. In point of fact, it is in the middle of a session crowded with work, and in which the chief details of public business were never so far in arrears. The House makes but little pretense of working more than five days in the week, and even then it is always ready to be drawn aside from the consideration of its most pressing duties by some partisan debate over any topic, however trifling, that presents an opportunity for making stump speeches. There will be a very ugly rush to get rid of unfinished business, if the session is to be brought to a close before Midsummer. A little well-directed industry now might save a good deal of disreputable trickery in the confusion of the closing days of a tedious session.

In the various local elections held in the State of Maine, yesterday, the Republicans were as generally successful as they have lately been elsewhere in similar contests. Bangor, for example, gives a considerable Republican gain, both in the election of Mayor and in the choice of the Board of Aldermen. In Biddeford, Augusta, Belfast, and Camden, too, a similar result is reported. To some extent, local influences were at work in these elections, but in a Presidential year, if in no other, party lines are drawn quite rigidly in small localities, and the result is a fair indication of the drift of public opinion in these places. In Bangor, for instance, the City Government has been Democratic nearly ever since the close of the war. The final overthrow of the party this year is certainly of some significance.

When MARSH, the principal witness against BELKNAP, fled to Canada, Mr. CLYMER and his friends said that he had been driven away by the threats of the President, made in Cabinet meeting, that he should be punished. But MARSH left Washington in haste, on Thursday noon, and Mr. CLYMER was in such a hurry to have him go, that he agreed to send his [MARSH'S] fees after him, in order that he should not be detained. That is to say, MARSH ran away because the President, next day, was to express a desire to have him punished. Driven from Washington by this "fearful looking for of judgment," Mr. MARSH might have tarried in New-York, but he had a brief interview with his lawyer and with his wife, and kept on to Canada. Therefore, the threats of the President, made while he was in this City, could not have scared him away. Driven from this ground, the Democrats now say that he fled because the Republican papers "hounded" him down. The *World* solemnly says that "on Saturday morning the Republican papers, THE NEW-YORK TIMES included, thirsted for this witness' punishment." But, on Saturday morning, when THE TIMES is quite gratuitously assumed to have been calling for MARSH'S punishment, that discreet person was already safely across the border. The question is, therefore, did the President, on Friday, drive MARSH away from Washington? He left on Thursday. Or did THE TIMES, on Saturday, drive him away from New-York? He left on Friday. Going back to the beginning, then, we see that MARSH was hurried away by CLYMER, who was so anxious to have the man go that he offered to send after him—this rich trader and capitalist—his paltry witness fees.

Another question in this singular affair is that which relates to the custody of MARSH. One of the Democratic members of the committee who examined MARSH—Mr. BLACKBURN—said that any detention of the witness after his evidence was concluded would have been "an assault" upon him. MARSH was in custody of the House on a subpœna, and it was in the discretion of the committee to say when he should be discharged. If he had gone away before he was informed that he might go, a Sergeant at Arms could have been sent after him with a summons, just as one was sent for WILLIAM S. KING, in the Pacific Mail investigation, and just as officers are sent after other witnesses. Moreover, Mr. LAMAR, in arguing the abstract question of the effect of impeachment the other day, said of the late Secretary of War, "WILLIAM W. BELKNAP is in the custody of this House, Sir." Was, or is, the ex-Secretary in the custody of the House any more than MARSH was? And yet, when that witness flees to Canada, Mr. CLYMER and his friends set up a feeble wail and say that the President or THE TIMES drove him away. And several Democrats on the floor of the House whine because the President does not send out an embassy to fetch back the fugitive witness. The President, they complain, is the only man who can recall the man whom they have let slip. A pardon will bring him back. This is the height of absurdity. If MARSH is guilty of any crime he is the only witness against himself. And, as a witness in the House, he is protected by a privilege which compels the courts to disregard his evidence. He has not been convicted of any crime. No charge has ever been made against him. Yet Mr. CLYMER demands that he shall be pardoned of a crime of which he has not been convicted, and so coaxed back. If anything more absurd than this can be imagined we should be glad to hear of it.

Changes of the weather appear to play a conspicuous part in the New-Hampshire election. One of the local Democratic papers, commenting upon the Republican victory in Newcastle the other day, lugubriously said: "Had the day been anything but the warm, pleasant day that it was, the fishermen would have remained at home, and the Republican majority would have been knocked higher than a cocked hat." This is not a good figure. It is "Gilderoy's kite" which is "knocked higher," and not the "cocked hat" of the Portsmouth mourner. Yesterday, we are told, on the other hand, was stormy in New-Hampshire, and there are fears that the bad weather may continue to-day, to the great peril of both parties. The general impression, however, is that the Republicans will be the chief sufferers from the storm. Nevertheless they are more confident than the Democrats, and expect to have a popular majority for Governor, and a balance of power in the Legislature. The Democratic speakers, somehow, were early discouraged, and left the field before the end of the canvass.

A bill of somewhat questionable purport is now before the Committee of the Whole of the State Senate. It creates, in every county of the State with the exception of New-York and Kings, a commission for the selection of text-books to be used in the common schools, and forbids any interference with the selection thus made for a term of six years. Some hardship may arise from frequent and capricious changes of school-books, but this is certainly not the way to remedy it. Apart from the impolicy of interfering with the action of those who are directly responsible for the management of the common schools, it is absurd to shut off the children attending them from enjoying the benefits of any improvement in text-books for so long a period as six years. Then, the selection must be made from books in use, and such a provision would clearly operate against free competition in a sphere where competition is eminently desirable. Altogether, it is very difficult to imagine what good purpose such a bill would serve, and very easy to perceive how it could be used for objectionable ends.

A REPRESENTATIVE STATE CONVENTION.

The Republican State Convention for the election of delegates to the National Convention at Cincinnati will meet at Syracuse to-morrow week. Various county conventions have been already held for the choice of delegates to the State Convention, but the majority of them have still to meet. A word of advice to these may not be out of place. It has become the unfortunate practice of both political parties to allow a certain limited number of interested persons to "run" the nominating machinery which eventually controls the party action. In the Republican Party this neglect of the preliminary organization which shapes the issues of State and national contests has been carried further than in the ranks of their opponents. The fact is that the higher the grade of intelligence and social refinement of any class of voters, the less inclined are they to mix in the struggles of ward politics. That, undoubtedly, reveals a fastidiousness as foolish as it is dangerous, but are the voters entirely to blame? Who are responsible for making ward associations close corporations of office-holders or office-seekers, and for diverting their activity into petty squabbles and ignoble strife, calculated to disgust and dishearten the best members of the party?

Whoever is chiefly to blame, the fact remains that the mass of Republican voters, who simply desire the success of certain principles of public policy and certain rules of public duty, are very inadequately represented in the executive councils of the party. In ordinary times, such voters are content to fall back upon their privilege of bolting bad nominations, or of staying away from the polls when the party ticket is considered unworthy of its position and principles. The active politicians who have the good name of the party practically in their keeping, desire above all things success. When they become convinced that in order to win they must consult the highest standards of political action, they are pretty sure to make an earnest effort to do it. In this way, the enlightened sentiment of the party has frequently compelled recognition from mere political wire-pullers, who neither fully appreciated nor sympathized with it. If we could be sure that the men who have been allowed to control the Republican Party machinery in this State would always be able to perceive the drift of opinion among the honest and intelligent mass of Republican voters, there might be no special reason for apprehension at the present time. But we happen to have reached one of those critical points in political and party history, where men who have personal interests at stake are likely to be the worst possible judges of the sentiments of those who are moved only by considerations of public interest. We have also reached a point where a single false step may involve not only the greatest peril to the party, but may endanger the supremacy of those principles which furnish the reason for the party's existence.

It is universally admitted that New-York will be the true keystone State in the approaching Presidential struggle. The party that carries New-York will, in all probability, carry the Union. The action of the State Convention to-morrow week will have a very important bearing on the Republican chances of carrying New-York. That convention must reflect the sentiment of the party as a whole, and not the sentiment of any mere section of it, however active and noisy, if it is to do its part toward "organizing victory" in November. We are perfectly willing to accept the deliberate choice of a Presidential candidate made by a convention which is, in the highest sense, representative of the Republican Party in this State, should such a body think it worth while to prescribe a choice to its delegates. But in common with three-fourths of the party membership throughout the State, we should have little respect for a choice made by a convention deliberately packed for that purpose. Every intelligent Republican recognizes the necessity of the coming State Convention being a body of unusual independence and ability—a body in which frank and fearless discussion will not only be possible, but be forthcoming as a matter of course. But there are already indications that if Federal office-holders get their own way, the convention would simply meet to carry out a cut and dried programme, on which representatives of all sections of the party should have no chance of pronouncing judgment. The war made upon Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS by certain Federal officials residing on Staten Island is about as discreditable a sample of party tactics as could well be imagined. The attempt was made to exclude Mr. CURTIS from the County Convention simply because he was assumed to be responsible for the opinions expressed in *Harper's Weekly* adverse to the influence of office-holders in politics, and to the claims of the candidate whose cause that class has espoused. The men engaged in this business affect no concealment of their motives in opposing Mr. CURTIS, and seem totally unable to see that they have any cause to be ashamed of them.

If the tactics of Marshal FISKE and his following are to be repeated in every county where Federal office-holders have an equally good chance of making their influence felt, the results cannot fail to be destructive of the representative character of the coming State Convention. We grumble a good deal about the tyranny of majorities, but the success of any such methods of political action would simply lead to the tyranny of a very arrogant and unscrupulous minority. It would also prepare the way for party defeat. The Republicans of the State can be kept together in the coming contest by the enthusiasm of a good cause, by unexceptionable nominees, and by leadership worthy of the highest requirements of the times. They will neither be united nor ardent if their votes are mainly in demand to perpetuate influences which have brought disgrace on the party, and to keep a certain number of active politicians secure in their enjoyment of public office.

HINTS FROM THE OTHER SIDE.

If it is generally safe to judge what an opponent says upon the presumption that he is not altogether sincere, it is not always advisable to do so. The New-York *World*, for instance, has been too persevering and too consistent in its advocacy of sound financial doctrine to justify any doubt that its desire to commit its party in Congress to that doctrine is entirely genuine. And when it criticises with unsparing acuteness the policy which its party is on the eve of adopting, we may accept its position as taken in candor. Whether the position will be firmly maintained, after the party has refused to come to it, is a question for the future.

The Democratic House of Representatives will unquestionably fix the policy of its party on the financial issue beyond the power of any convention to change it. What a majority in the popular branch of the National Legislature maintains on such a subject cannot be overthrown by an assembly of mere party delegates. The acts of the former are deliberate, and they are done under a controlling sense of responsibility. Those of the latter are relatively hasty and are manipulated in caucuses, with at most a few days' discussion in private or in public. The former is in the highest and practical sense a representative body; the latter is the outcome of a clumsy and complex lot of political machinery. Just as the Republican Party in 1872 was judged far more by what its Congress did than by the Philadelphia Convention, so the policy of the Democrats will be determined at Washington and not at St. Louis.

The *World* understands this, and lays down the following succinct rule for the guidance of its party:

> "The existing law promises specie resumption for January, 1879. If the caucus decides to recommend the repeal of this promise, there is no tongue so persuasive as to induce the people to believe the Democratic Party sincere in its demand for resumption. We must adhere to the day, and do better than the Republicans in showing the means, or run the risk of being believed no better fitted than the Republicans to repair the country's financial system."

Undoubtedly this is a perfectly fair standard by which to judge the two parties. Neither of them can evade the obligation of the existing law. Whether it was passed in good faith or not has nothing to do with its present authority. The only bad faith there could be in it would be in fixing a day for resumption and in pretending to place an effective law upon the statute books to bring about resumption at the day named, when in reality the law is not effective. But if this had been the case, it would be no excuse for evading the day. It would only make it more necessary for the country that the ineffective measure should be replaced by one that would work. The promise contained in the law is binding, whether the Republicans meant to keep it or not. Certainly, the Democrats cannot accuse the Republicans of making a hollow promise and claim any credit to themselves for refusing to provide the means of fulfillment which they blame the Republicans for omitting. That would be a strange way of showing fidelity to the cause of specie payments.

Neither party has anything to gain by dodging the pledge of resumption in 1879. If the Republicans evade it, they will prove the correctness of the charge that they were not sincere in making it. If the Democrats vote to repeal the pledge, they acknowledge that their party is in favor of repudiation, and necessarily drive all who really value the national honor to the ranks of their opponents. In any case, the act of 1875 is the turning point of the canvass of this year, so far as the finances are concerned. It is evident that, as to this point, the Republicans may fairly be said to have a great advantage, and the Democratic organ in this City sees this fact clearly enough. The Republicans have two lines on which to operate; they can press upon Congress additional measures for carrying out the existing law, or they can, through their representative in the Treasury Department, use with vigor and decision the powers contained in that act. Either line is superior to anything the Democrats can possibly agree upon. The *World* says that the Democrats must "adhere to the day" fixed by the law for resumption, "and do better than the Republicans in showing the means." But it can hardly be expected even in the *World* office that the Democrats will join in any such policy.

The most the hard-money Democrats can hope for is negative action. If they can restrain the soft-money men, and keep the party from committal to the naked repeal of the Resumption law, they will deem themselves very lucky, and justly. The notion that they can get general consent to any measure increasing the means of resumption in 1879 is only one of those desperate hopes born of enthusiasm, but still-born. There is nothing in the past, nothing in the present, of the party to sustain such an expectation an instant. But even if such a course could be adopted by the Democrats, the Republicans would still have it in their power to show that they are the natural agents in the process of resumption. For they could *do* what the Democrats could only *attempt*. They could accept any feasible proposition the Democrats should bring forward, and by the vote of the Senate and the signature of the President adopt it as their own. In all probability, however, nothing of the kind can be done. The *World* is calling on its representatives to go forward in the hope that it can thus prevent them at least from going backward. The Republicans show as yet but little appreciation of the golden opportunity that is theirs to secure by bold and judicious action a firm position for the national canvass. We shall probably, therefore, go on as we are, unless Secretary BRISTOW should see his way clear to use the great powers the existing law gives him, and place his party further on the road to a great victory than it is disposed to go of its own accord.

A PROPOSED POCKET STATE.

If we keep on adding miniature States to the Republic, the petty sovereignties of other lands, which have sometimes moved our good-natured laughter, may well be amused by our travesties of popular government. Certainly, the spectacle of ninety thousand New-Mexicans, of whom more than one-half can neither read nor write, being given a representation in the Senate of the United States would be anything but edifying to the friends of good government. Yet the Senate has passed a bill to admit New-Mexico into the family of States on an equal footing with the other States of the Union. And it is reported that this grotesque proposition has friends enough in the House to push it through that body. The basis of population required for one Representative, in each State, is about 135,000. According to the latest United States census, the Territory of New-Mexico has 91,874. This population is scattered over an area of 121,201 square miles. The largest community in the Territory numbers less than five thousand persons. It is idle to say that this Territory has an area "as large as New-England and New-York," or "one hundred times as large as some of the States of the Union." If such an argument as this proves anything Alaska, which is nearly five times as large as New-Mexico, should be at once admitted as a State. Yet, Alaska, with its 580,000 square miles, has not even been raised to the dignity of a Territory, and its handful of inhabitants would be glad to be included in one of the county organizations of Washington Territory or Oregon.

By a great stretch of imagination one of the Senatorial advocates of the admission of New-Mexico, the other day, put the population of the Territory at "from 130,000 to 160,000." There is absolutely no warrant for any such statement. It is mere guesswork, and is inflated by a natural desire to make the best possible appearance. Since 1870, when the latest census was taken, Colorado has attracted considerable mining and agricultural emigration, but the tide has set more strongly to the North-west than to New-Mexico and Arizona. The lowest figure—130,000—of this flattering estimate would undoubtedly be above the actual number of the population of the Territory. And even if the requisite number of population to entitle New-Mexico to a Representative in Congress should there exist, the fact proves nothing in favor of erecting a State Government in that sterile wilderness. There is nothing whatever to substantiate the loose statement that more than one hundred thousand people live in New-Mexico; but we do know that the inhabitants are generally ignorant, of Mexican descent, and that they are sprinkled over the Territory in a proportion which gives less than one person to each square mile. Of these people more than seventy-five per cent. over the age of ten years can neither read nor write. It was not until 1871 that any public schools whatever were established in the Territory, and in 1873 there were only about fifty-six hundred pupils in the schools, which were kept open one-half the year.

It would be preposterous to endow such a people with a State Government. To admit this unintelligent little community to an equal footing with the other States would be creating a rotten borough, from which we should have a couple of political adventurers coming to take seats in the United States Senate, to vote equally on national measures with a Senatorial delegation from New-York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. The Legislature, which is now a motley mob of mixed races, and which prints its enactments in a foreign language, would be at the mercy of political sharpers, and the State Government would probably bankrupt the cattle-herders and camp-followers within five years.

As we have said, Alaska has nearly five times the area of New-Mexico, and there are wards in this City, and counties in this State, with a much greater population. Nevada, with its eighteen thousand votes and its easily-handled Legislature, should be a warning against the system of pocket States which it is sought to perpetuate. As "a war measure," when two more votes were thought desirable in the Senate, the sparsely settled Territory of Washoe became a State. To-day, Nevada, with its vast mineral wealth, is an appanage of California, and its Senators do not so much as pretend to be residents of the Silver State. It might be good policy to make New-Mexico a county for the new State of Colorado. To clothe the nomads of that region with the power of electing Senators, a Representative in Congress, a Governor, and other State officers, would be a wild absurdity.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The special committee of the Senate, appointed last May to inquire into the management of the various City departments, have drawn up their report, and will probably present it to the Legislature to-day. A very clear and comprehensive outline of it will be found on another page. The Municipal Government is divided into ten departments, and the committee found something to correct or improve in nearly all of them. The first department whose workings were the subject of inquiry was that of finance. The report shows that while the labor thrown upon it has been constantly increasing during the past four years, its working expenses have as regularly decreased. The amount appropriated for the current year is $200,000, while in 1870 this department cost the City $417,500. In regard to the City debt, the committee recommend that no more assessment bonds be issued, and the rule of "pay as you go" be adopted with respect to improvements, and that the various classes of City bonds be consolidated into a single denomination of bonds, to be provided for by a general sinking fund. It is acknowledged, however, that this must be a work of years, as the practical difficulties in the way are very numerous. It is satisfactory to find that the expenses of the City Government show a reduction of over $5,000,000 as compared with 1872, though a large portion of Westchester County has been added to the City since that period.

In the Law Department, the committee recommend the discontinuance of the system of employing special counsel; that an assistant be placed in the auditing bureau of the Finance Department, to investigate claims against the City which go to the courts; that heads of departments register all liabilities incurred by them with the Controller, so as to furnish an available record of debts against appropriations; and that it be made a misdemeanor to incur liabilities in excess of appropriations. The charter forbids this, but it has constantly been done, and the City debt increased thereby. The Bureau for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes was found, owing to the imperfection of the laws relating to it, to be in a deplorable condition of confusion, and the committee recommend that it be made a bureau in the Law Department.

A large portion of the report is devoted to the Police. The grading of the patrol force and its increase, the reorganization of the detective system, the increase of salaries of Inspectors, Captains, and Sergeants; the reduction of the number of Police surgeons to thirteen, and their disconnection from the Police force, are among the recommendations made for increasing the efficiency of the department. For the weeding out of incompetent and inefficient members, which cannot be done under the present requirements as to evidence in trials, it is suggested that provision of law be made for the dismissal, without trial, by concurrent vote of the board; and further, that the Commissioners be required to make oath that they will not remove, promote, or appoint any member of the force for political reasons. The Legislature is requested to pass a law giving the board the power to compel the attendance of witnesses. The committee also urge that records of pardons, convictions, and discharges of criminals, with the descriptions necessary for identification of these persons, be made to the Police by the Wardens of prisons and other officers, and that a law to this effect be enacted. The committee deem it best for the interest of the City that the Police Board should be composed, as now, of representatives of the two political parties, as in no other way do they think its multifarious and responsible duties could be satisfactorily performed.

Many improvements are suggested in the management of the Department of Charities and Correction, and the committee do not hesitate to say that the institutions on Blackwell's Island, as conducted for many years past, have been hot-beds of crime. They severely condemn the management of the Tombs, affirming that under its present Warden—QUINN—it is a disgrace to the City. The Fire Department is warmly commended for its efficiency, and the Health Department gets a good word for the thorough work done by it. Some general recommendations are made in respect to the dock management; and it is shown that Gen. GRAHAM was not responsible for the bad work put into the wall at Christopher street. The Sheriff's office the committee had not the opportunity to examine very closely, but they paid special attention to that of the District Attorney, and conclude that if the City had many more such faithful officers as Mr. PHELPS it would be well served. Some very severe remarks are made on the utter disregard of law shown by the Coroners, and in the opinion of the committee a more expensive, wasteful, and incompetent set of officials never existed. Some very radical reforms are recommended in this office, the principal one being the making of the office of Coroner a salaried one. In the Judicial Department, the committee note with pleasure the improved tone of the Police Justice Courts, but advise that the Civil District Courts be reduced from ten to six, and the salaries of the Justices to $5,000, at the expiration of the terms of the present incumbents. In conclusion, the committee recommend the passage of a law making it a misdemeanor for any officer or member of the City Government to pay or agree to pay more than the regular market price for labor or any kind of material used in the public service; and also to willfully employ any incompetent person as foreman, inspector, or other subordinate in any branch of the public service.

THE REVIVALISTS AND THE CLERGY.

It is to be earnestly hoped that the remarkably successful meetings of the revivalists in this City will not pass away without some permanent benefit gained by the Protestant clergy as to the best methods of popular influence. There is no question that the weak point of Protestantism for some time has been its apparent incapacity of reaching the masses in large cities. The churches have become to an extreme degree the associations of people in comfortable circumstances; and, as classes separate, the Protestant poor have become more and more a distinct community from the well-to-do. The essential idea of a church is its uniting all persons, without distinction of position or means, in one body for worship or useful work or religious improvement. This, Protestantism has too much left out of view. It is true that the churches of this City do a great deal, both directly and indirectly for the poorer classes. The vast and manifold charities, the missions and chapels in the lower wards, and most of the machinery for the improvement of the dangerous classes, are mainly sustained by the members of Protestant denominations. But one of the most elevating influences in the world is the consciousness of membership of a body devoted to the highest purposes, where rich and poor, white and black, learned and ignorant, are all equal. The reformed churches of American cities have been gradually losing or obliterating this consciousness.

It is here that the Messrs. MOODY and SANKEY have come in with a new influence on Protestantism. The choice of the building, which was at first thought a little sensational, has proved in this respect singularly judicious. It has seemed a great people's hall or "tabernacle," where all, of whatever class, race, position, or sect, were welcome, and in consequence, for the first time in a long period, the rich and poor, master and servant, have sat side by side in a Protestant place of worship. It is true, the great bulk of the audience are of the comfortable and church-going class, still there are considerable numbers of others of a very humble position, and some are of the homeless and vagabond throng which drifts through our lowest streets. If the devoted committee who have managed these meetings so skillfully could for a brief period open a hall in the densely-crowded poor wards near the East River, and set the revivalists at work there, we might see results which would fairly astonish this City and the country. For it still holds, as it did eighteen centuries ago, that the poor hear the Gospel gladly, and those miserable and depressed masses in our packed tenement-houses would rise up to a new life at the message which has always carried hope to the despondent and a warning to the vicious.

We ought to have, as a result of this remarkable Winter's work, a free popular hall or church for religious services, not far from the poorest districts, where Protestantism could show the power which it still possesses of moving the hearts of the masses. But our clergy have learned not only the influence of a free and equal assembly for religious purposes from these meetings, but also the power of simplicity and directness in preaching. Certainly, Mr. MOODY possesses little rhetorical power, less culture, and no learning; yet his unusual earnestness and simplicity keep all hearers enchained. The impression left is that there is some truth behind the man, greater than he. It is to be observed, too, that he trusts little to appeals to fear, and that pictures of future torment do not figure in the oratory of these revivalists as they did in the past generation. The simple Scriptures are the great armory of these preachers, and from that they draw their weapons. It cannot be said either, apart from the public features of the meetings, that there is much exciting or sensational in them. There is, indeed, preparation and organization. Mr. SANKEY'S use of recitative and the lively airs he has introduced are very attractive and effective for his objects, and Mr. MOODY has put quite a large force of assistants to work in aiding him.

The entire absence of the controversial and denominational element in these meetings is a suggestion to our clergy which will be heeded. The day has passed in which a great preacher will command influence principally from his devotion to a sect, or as a controversialist. He must speak to humanity, and be filled with sympathy for man as man. We cannot but think that the Protestant churches of this City will derive much permanent good from this religious awakening. The great difficulty of the day in the way of religion is indifferentism, and whatever breaks that up is useful. Many will have their attention turned to truths which were before dim to their minds. The great ideas of the reformed sects will work afresh on the popular mind. Perhaps a new barrier will be raised to the increasing tide of greed and dishonesty. Possibly a generation will arise with higer aims than the one whose vices and corruption have become rank before heaven. For, after all, public morality is only private honor, and the best "defense of honor" is the fear of GOD. Protestantism has not yet finished its grand part in the world's drama. Its truths are yet to regenerate modern, as the early Christian truths did (though only partially) ancient, society. Why will not some of our most public-spirited Christian men of business set about founding a public and enduring memorial of this "revival" in a large, free, Protestant place of worship for both rich and poor?

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The representation of "The Wonder," at Wallack's Theatre, last evening, brought together a brilliant and numerous audience. The company at this house is, as a rule, admirably fitted to performances of this order, which can hardly, indeed, be offered elsewhere, and hence the attractiveness which a revival of old comedies always possesses during the progress of the regular season. We cannot say, however, that the rendering of "The Wonder" yesterday was as good as that of "She Stoops to Conquer." Mrs. Centlivre's comedy, of course, is not to be compared with Goldsmith's, and, in truth, witnessing its interpretation, the spectator is sometimes prone to wonder at the facility with which the play-goers of the period were entertained, but yesterday's performance itself was somewhat deficient in spirit and, so to speak, in local color, and many of the artists imparted to their work a flavor more modern and prosaic than was consonant with the tone in which it was written. Mr. Lester Wallack's *Don Felix* naturally escaped this charge, and although the portrayal was a trifle wanting in buoyancy, it is still to be referred to as a delightful specimen of a style of acting which the slighter requirements of the drama of the day are fast obliterating. Mr. Gilbert's *Don Pedro*, too, must be spoken of with at least equal compliment; we are not prepared to say that either Miss Ada Dyas, or Miss Effie Germon, or Mr. Stevenson were worthy of companionship with the representatives of *Violante's* lover and father. The entertainment, however, if it did not in our judgment quite attain to the high plane of excellence and appropriateness habitually occupied by revivals at Wallack's, was smooth and effective, and there was abundant laughter and applause. "The Wonder" is beautifully placed upon the stage, which it is destined to hold this week at all events.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

An entertainment including several songs, a series of imitations of actors, a comedietta and a "burlesque" was last evening offered at the Lyceum Theatre. It would be a waste of space to review the performance, which, with the exception of the rather clever imitations—to be credited to Mr. N. C. Goodwin, Jr.—had not one element to commend it to attention. The "operatic" part of the programme introduced Misses Estelle, Hogan, Bullen, and Somerville, four young ladies equally poor in voice and culture; the comedietta brought before the audience, for the delivery of a vast number of unvarying platitudes, six unfortunate persons who appeared to realize their sad position almost as keenly as the spectators did their own, and Mr. Sidney Rosenfeld's "burlesque" on "Pique," with which the affair terminated, proved to be the only portion of the representation justifying the words of the announcement, because "atrociously absurd, constructed without regard to construction and written in defiance of everything." Mr. Matt Morgan's estimate of the taste of New-York play-goers must be low, indeed, if he is really responsible for the reopening of the Lyceum under such unhappy circumstances.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

A highly sensational play entitled "Suil Gair" was produced at Wood's Museum last evening. As its name implies, "Suil Gair" is an Irish drama, and it affords an opportunity for Mr. T. G. Riggs to make known his peculiar talent in no less than five distinct characters. The plot of the play is briefly as follows: *Martin Doyle*, (E. L. Mortimer,) a wealthy landowner, covets *Ellen Curran*, (Miss Louise Sylvester,) the wife of *Pierce Curran*, (Harry Cotton,) and the better to enable him to secure possession of his wife, the farmer causes the arrest of *Pierce Curran* upon charges which are not, however, made known during the representation. *Curran* is transported for life. The husband being thus disposed of, *Doyle*, with the co-operation of *Shaun Rush*, [Harry Clifton,] a vagrant, steals *Ellen*, and throws her into a dungeon. His movements are observed by *Suil Gair*, (Mr. T. G. Riggs,) who, disguised as *Con*, a simpleton, releases *Ellen* during the temporary absence of *Doyle*, and upon the unexpected return of *Doyle*, thrusts him into the jail, and then turns the key upon him. In the second act *Pierce Curran* visits his home disguised as a mendicant, and as it appears comes just in time to prevent his wife from being kidnapped anew by *Doyle*, who embraces the opportunity afforded by the absence of her friends. *Curran* having thus discovered himself is sought for soon afterward by the officers of the law, when the ubiquitous *Suil Gair* again saves his friend by personating *Tinkering Tim*, an itinerant tinsmith, who is arrested as the supposed *Pierce Curran*. The principal characters soon afterward emigrate to New-York, where *Suil Gair* personates *Mrs. Hanbury*, a boarding-house keeper, and *Mr. Maguire*, a ready-made citizen, by means of which personage the Tammany process of manufacturing citizens from newly-arrived foreigners is humorously illustrated. The large audience manifested their pleasure by calling Mr. Riggs before the curtain at the close of each act of the drama.

EAGLE THEATRE.

A complete change was made in the programme at this theatre last evening, and a very large audience was present to witness the novelties. The olio comprised a laughable sketch entitled "My Wife and Mother-in-law," in which a series of domestic infelicities were revealed; Miss Louise Franklin then sang some ballads, and Miss Ella Wesner, Mr. Harry Kernell, Mr. James Bradley and Dave Reed appeared afterward in their "specialties." The Garnella Brothers performed several difficult acrobatic feats, after which the new satire entitled "Peaked" was made known. The play is intended to fill the outline of "Pique," and in some respects it resembles that drama. The first scene opens in a well-stocked country store. Among the barrels and boxes of vegetables stands *Dan Simple*, (Mr. E. H. Macdermott,) a young millionaire, attired in full dress. After *Simple* has informed the spectators of his station in life, *Label Henfrou* (Mr. George K. Fortescue,) enters the store in gorgeous attire, and is at once importuned by *Simple* to marry him. Before the marriage contract can be signed, *Doctor Gossip*, (Mr. D. A. Kelley,) a sort of *Paul Pry*, enters, to the manifest vexation of the affectionate pair, and after borrowing a dollar from *Label*, who in turn secures a loan from *Simple*, takes his departure, to be succeeded by *Arthur* (Miss Ella Wesner,) a natty Police Captain. The latter, armed with book and pencil, satirizes the late order requiring all members of the Police Department to register their movements while off duty. *Simple* realizes suddenly that his chances of securing *Label* have vanished, invests his fortune in a "bank" in "Ann street," and is reduced to the level of tramps, whose society he thereafter frequents. The next scene introduces the *Cheyild*, (Mr. James Bradley,) who is stolen from his crib by two vagrants and secreted in the house of one of the pair, to be subsequently discovered by *Matt U. Standit*, who plaintively asserts that all of *Label's* trouble has been caused by her unwillingness to submit to his humble fare. The closing scene reunites the "cheyild" to its mother, and all parties indulge in a chorus, terminating in the "Can-can."

THE STOLEN TOLEDO RAILROAD BONDS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—Thomas Nelson, who was arrested on Thursday last with stolen certificates of stock of the Ohio and Toledo Railroad in his possession, was arraigned before a Magistrate this afternoon, but the case was postponed for a few days. It will be remembered that the certificates found on Nelson represented some $70,000, and were a part of the $200,000 worth stolen from President Eckley while the latter was asleep on a train on his way to New-York to negotiate the paper. The detective who arrested Nelson stated to-day that he obtained 200 more shares in a broker's on Third street, where they had been left by a party who wanted them sold.

THE COUNCIL CONDEMNED.

ACTION OF DR. STORRS' CHURCH.

THE CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS DECLARE THAT IT WILL NOT BE BOUND TO THE PRINCIPLES OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL—THEY ARE DENOUNCED AS REVOLUTIONARY AND FALSE—SEVERAL MEMBERS DEFEND THE COUNCIL.

A special business meeting of the Church of the Pilgrims was held last evening to consider the recent action of the Advisory Council called by Plymouth Church. Rev. Dr. Storrs, the Pastor of the church, presided, and about one hundred and twenty members were present, exclusive of a large number of ladies. Mr. Hatch submitted a long preamble and resolutions, which declared that the Church of the Pilgrims would not accede to and would not be bound by the principles declared in the result of the council, and that it regarded those principles as novel, false, revolutionary, and subversive of the platform and polity of the Congregational communion. Mr. Whittimore defended the action of the Advisory Council, while Mr. R. P. Buck was convinced that the council was convened to shield crime, and Mr. Woodbridge said that he honestly believed that the charges against Mr. Beecher were true.

Dr. Storrs called Mr. Woodbridge to order, and said that he hoped they would confine themselves strictly to the subject before the meeting. Mr. Forman offered an amendment to the resolutions to the effect that they be printed with the Pastor's address and circulated among the members, and that action upon them be postponed for two weeks. A long discussion followed, and finally the preamble and resolutions were adopted by a rising vote of ninety in the affirmative to twenty-three in the negative.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

Dr. Storrs opened the meeting with prayer, and then stated that the object for which it had been convened was, as they were aware, to give expression to their views in relation to the action of the recent Advisory Council which assembled in Brooklyn. He read the requisition calling for the meeting, which was signed by Jeremiah Robinson, Franklin Woodruff, Joshua M. Van Cott, and Messrs. Butt, Hatch, Birdseye, and Green, after which Mr. Hatch presented the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, There is a known and authoritative ecclesiastical law of the Congregational Church, evidenced by its usages and its accredited platforms of polity, by which the validity of the acts of churches and of councils are determinable; and

Whereas, The procedures of churches and councils which do not conform to that law are disorderly, illegal, and revolutionary and not binding upon individual churches or the Congregational communion; and

Whereas, The late Advisory Council, convened in Brooklyn in February, 1876, did in its public result of council, in terms or effect, declare and affirm: (1) That a subsequent ordinary council may disregard, annul, and set aside the result of a previous council which acted within its letter missive and within the acknowledged competency of a council; (2) that a church may, without reproach for laxity of discipline, drop a member for alleged prolonged absence from ordinances or other minor offense, without inquiring into the truth of graver charges publicly and specifically made against the moral and Christian character of such member; "selecting" a minor "offense on which it shall separate him from its fellowship," that it may avoid the scandal of investigating and cutting him off for the graver offense; (3) that a council may declare itself upon matters of the gravest concern to an individual church and to the collective churches of the communion which are not submitted by the letter missive, from which, by the consentaneous act of the inviting and invited churches, the sole authority of the individual delegates and of the collective council is derived, and by which its functions are strictly limited; (4) that without hearing a church which has proffered a mutual council to a sister church, and with a submission of that question by the letter missive, a council may advise the latter church that such proffer was unauthorized and should be rejected; and may thus take upon itself the exclusive responsibility for the rejection of a proffer which it was within the undoubted competency of one church to make and of the other church to accept; (5) that after agreeing to unite in calling a mutual council, each party has an unconditional and unlimited right, by objecting, to exclude from the council any church or minister proposed by the other party to be invited, even irrespective of the question whether such excluded church or minister is in truth or in fact so committed to a pronounced judgment in the case as to be morally ineligible to sit in the council; that such right of exclusion exists even after the excluded church or minister has been named, agreed to, and by arrangement between the parties notified that an invitation will be sent, and may be exercised so as to exclude from a mutual council (one-half of which is to be named by each party) all churches which and all ministers who by their maturity of age, experience, and wisdom, or by reason of vicinage, or special knowledge of the parties or relevant facts on which the council is to pronounce a conclusion, are in the nature of things most competent morally and intellectually to conclude wisely and justly; (6) that a Pastor (and by point of reasoning a church member, who has equal rights with the Pastor) who is charged with a scandalous offense may be permitted by his church to pass by the standing Examining Committee, and constitute a special committee of attached friends and business associates (some of whom are not members of the church) to investigate the charge, with the assistance and direction of his private attorney; and that the church may accept an investigation by such special committee so constituted and directed, and its decision as ample and final, as relieving such church of all duty, to make further inquiry into the truth of the charge; (7) that a council may set aside the orderly method of investigation by a regularly constituted council, a grave matter which concerns the purity and good name of all the churches, and may substitute therefor a secret commission, anamalous in the mode of its constitution, in the definition and limitation of its functions, and in its methods of procedure; and, in the *personel* of the tribunal so unknown that confidence cannot be implicitly reposed in either its integrity, intelligence, or impartiality; therefore,

Resolved, First, that the Church of the Pilgrims will not accede to, and will not be bound by, the principles so declared in the result of the council; that it regards those principles as novel, false, and revolutionary, and subversive of the platforms and polity of the Congregational communion; and that it does not hold itself bound to continue denominational fellowship with any church which adheres to those principles.

Resolved, Secondly, that upon the fundamental principles of the Congregational platforms and polity—principles which underlie all voluntary corporate association and effort—whatever concerns the collective brotherhood of the churches may be judged by that brotherhood in a properly constituted council, ordinary or extraordinary, according to the particular case; and that if a church proves itself unwilling or unable by some appropriate ecclesiastical procedure, instituted by itself, or in an orderly way, proffered by sister churches, to rid itself of a scandal which tends and threatens to discredit all the churches, it is the right, and it may be the imperative duty, of the brotherhood of churches to institute inquiry in order to rid itself either of such scandal or of such church; and that we shall regard a final denial of such right of the brotherhood of churches to investigate, in any extreme case, through an Ecclesiastical Council, as endangering not only the purity but the very existence of the communion of Congregational Churches.

After reading the resolutions Mr. Hatch said that he did not propose to say anything on the subject himself, because the question had been so fully and ably handled on the previous evening by the Pastor.

Mr. Whittimore said that he had spent many years in the ministry of the Congregational Church, and his knowledge of its polity and the character of its churches and its eminent usefulness was derived chiefly from his experience in the States of Connecticut and Massachusetts. He was acquainted with many of the members of the Advisory Council, and he believed that they were men who were striving in all things for the best interests of the Church, and he had no doubt the spirit of God was with them and directing them. And he believed that in their deliberations and decisions they conscientiously did what they considered to be in accordance with the principles of Congregationalism. He would say that Congregationalism was not dying out, but was growing in strength, usefulness, and vigor all over the world. He believed it would go on increasing in its usefulness in spite of all that was said about its crumbling into pieces. Regarding the doings of the Advisory Council, he desired to say that its action seemed to him in perfect accordance with Congregationalism.

Deacon R. P. Buck said that he most heartily concurred in the spirit and the letter of the preamble and resolutions. They had heard much of conservative and radical parties, and he wanted to say that there was only one party in the Church of the Pilgrims, and they were conservative. The radical party had left the church some years ago and had founded another church, and the result of that radicalism had been seen. During the thirty years of their work the church had agreed upon the most important questions. He said they intended to defend the principles of their church to the last, no matter how many councils were called. They intended as a church to carry on the principles of their fathers, in spite of all difficulties. He said that there had been called to the recent council many learned men, many of the best men of the country, who, when they left home, intended to do right, but he did not know how they felt when they went away. They did not do their work themselves, but let others do it for them. There had been much said as to the strain which was to come upon the Church. The strain had already come, but the Church was able to bear it. He had no fear of her failure. There was no fear of the Congregational Church dissolving, although he had his misgivings in regard to one portion of it. He thought the council was convened to shield crime, and he was free to say it. The council did just what they were told to do. He did not ask them to disfellowship Plymouth Church or any other church, but he hoped that the resolutions would pass as condemnatory of the action of the council. In closing, he asked that Judge Van Cott give his views on the subject, which suggestion was greeted with applause.

In reply to a question, Dr. Storrs said that the resolutions were intended simply as a protest against the published result reached by the recent Advisory Council, a protest which any church had the right to make.

Mr. Woodbridge said there had been a great deal of trouble in Brooklyn over this matter. Others might like it and others might relish it, but he for one felt that there should be a relief from the feeling which was now hanging over the matter. He had prayed many a time that Mr. Beecher, if he was in the wrong, might be led to confess, and if he was right, that his vindication might be clearly made. At first he did not see how any one could credit the rumors which were afloat, but now he was free to state that he believed Mr. Beecher guilty.

At this point the speaker was called to order by Dr. Storrs, who said that they had not met to express individual opinions in regard to matters which were not before the assembly, and which they had no function to investigate. The question before the meeting was whether the preamble set forth correctly the result of the council, and whether that result was such as they were willing to propagate to mankind. If it was not, they had the right to protest.

Mr. Van Cott wished Mr. Woodbridge to withdraw his opinion, so that it would not appear that the church was responsible for it. To this request Mr. Woodbridge acceded, and then continued speaking. He said that councils were not infallible, and that if the council had provided no relief from this doubt, the church at least ought to relieve itself of it.

Mr. Forman offered an amendment that the resolutions be printed, together with the Pastor's address, and distributed to the members of the church, so that they might vote intelligently. He also moved as an amendment that the matter be then postponed two weeks, so as to give time for consideration. This amendment was seconded by Dr. Stewart.

Mr. Woodhouse wished to know if the future position of the church was defined in the resolutions, to which Mr. Hatch replied that the church merely stated that she would not hold herself responsible for any churches which adhered to the results of the recent council.

Mr. Woodhouse then took the floor and said that as this was a question of principle, they might all agree on it. His feelings had been for some time that if he could not find what Congregational law and polity were he would not be a member of the Congregational Church. The church simply protested against the action of the council. That was all, and therefore he was in entire sympathy with the letter and spirit of the resolutions.

The gentleman was called to order, as the discussion was upon the amendment, and then Dr. Stewart, the gentleman who seconded the amendment, withdrew his approval, saying that he had become convinced that it was a matter which should be acted upon at once. He said he had come with the hope that the resolutions would be put in print, and that they would be distributed not only to church members, but to the Congregational Church at large. The Pastor's address had presented the case in such a clear light that there was no need for deliberation and consideration, but they were prepared to vote upon the matter at once. Scandals in other churches in neighboring cities had been investigated and cleared up, but the scandal in Plymouth Church had not been cleared up.

Mr. Adams said that he was the person who first seconded the amendment, and he would not withdraw his approval.

Mr. Waterman said that in critical times leaders were needed. Their Pastor was their leader, and had been so for thirty years, and he thought that any one who did not act under his leadership, but attempted to express opinions of his own, ought to be ashamed of himself.

Mr. Woodruff said that the vote about to be taken was an informal one, and was intended to show how large the minority was. He hoped, however, that they would all act in harmony.

Mr. Davenport said that he wished to make a protest against some remarks which had been made. He did not like to be told that, when he dissented from his Pastor, he ought to be ashamed of himself. He had a right to his private opinions, and he did not propose to give up his rights in that direction. He did not agree with Deacon Buck when he said that the council was called to shield crime. He did not think its members came together for that purpose, and he protested against such talk.

Mr. Waterman explained that he did not wish any man to give up his opinions, but he thought that if they relied upon the Pastor, who had carefully examined the subject, they would not be far wrong.

Mr. Woodhouse moved that 1,000 copies of the Pastor's address be printed and distributed among the church members.

Mr. Birdseye said that this was an important movement, and it was better to take more time and examine the result for themselves. He said they all had their opinions, and he believed they should vote intelligently. But he did not believe there was cause for delay. They had had the result of the council before them for over two weeks, and the Pastor's address for twenty-four hours, and he thought they were all prepared to decide the matter there and then. He thought the result of the council was not only not Congregational law and polity and usage, but it was not reason. He thought if there was an adjournment for two weeks it would only produce a great deal of talk and discussion among the members, and be productive of no good. He said that his continuance in the Congregational Church depended on whether the protest of the Church of the Pilgrims was responded to by the other Congregational churches of the country. He hoped that the preambles and resolutions would be carried without adjournment, and that the amendments would be voted down.

Mr. Van Cott said that the question arose on the postponement, and he desired to say that the first proposition involved in the resolutions was that the Advisory Council affirmed certain propositions which were enumerated in the preamble. The second proposition was whether the principles so affirmed were in conformity with Congregational usages; and the third was, that if they were not in conformity with it, would they protest against them? This, it seemed to him, was the substance of all that was presented in the resolutions. They were told a little while ago that the Advisory Council was an inspired council, and if that were so he thought those who were of that opinion needed in turn to consider whether the principles enunciated by it were in accordance with those of the Congregational Church. He did not see the necessity for a delay of two weeks, but thought they could decide at that meeting whether the principles offered by the council were such as they could approve. He did not believe they required a fortnight's deliberation to ascertain whether these principles were Congregational or not, or whether the inspiration of the council, as it had been styled, was true inspiration or not. He hoped the members present were sufficiently acquainted with the primary and fundamental principles of Congregationalism to decide that night whether the utterances of the council were in conformity with those principles. [Applause.] He did not think it was necessary that any of the brethren should go away into the streets and into the small gatherings of gentlemen to cook up arrangements to make a division in the church. If there was a division in the church he desired to know it. He was, therefore, opposed to any postponement.

The question of postponement was then put and lost by a rising vote, only 23 having voted in favor of it.

The Moderator then read and put the several sections of the preamble to the meeting, which were carried, a few only dissenting.

The first resolution was next put, and a rising vote having been demanded, it was carried by a majority of 78 to 25. The second resolution having been put was also carried on a rising vote by a majority of 85 to 14.

The Moderator then put the preamble and resolutions as a whole, which on a rising vote were carried by a majority of 90 to 23.

On motion of Mr. Hatch, a resolution was passed authorizing the Moderator to appoint a committee of three to arrange for the publication of the Pastor's address, together with the proceedings of that evening. The meeting then adjourned.

OTHER OPINIONS OF THE COUNCIL.

DR. STORRS' POSITION INDORSED—THE ACTION OF THE COUNCIL DECLARED TO BE IN OPPOSITION TO CONGREGATIONAL POLITY—VIEWS OF REV. DRS. TAYLOR AND BUDINGTON.

In view of the important action of Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, in reading to his congregation at the Church of the Pilgrims, in Brooklyn, on Sunday last, a statement embodying his views on the late Advisory Council held at Plymouth Church, and in which he severely criticised the action of that council as contrary to the spirit of Congregationalism, and in view also of the fact that this action caused considerable feeling in Congregational circles, and that certain other eminent divines of the Congregational body were reported to be in sympathy with this movement of Dr. Storrs, a TIMES reporter called yesterday on Rev. Dr. William M. Taylor, of the Broadway Tabernacle, in this City, and upon Rev. Drs. Henry M. Scudder and William Ives Budington, of Brooklyn. Dr. Taylor at first declared that he had nothing to say yet, but he stated finally that he was in sympathy with Dr. Storrs, as he held him in great esteem, and stood in somewhat the same position regarding the matter. For himself he declared he was waiting to give the subject a thorough consideration, which he had not yet been able to do, his whole time being occupied with his present course of lectures at the Tabernacle. Indeed, he had not yet had time to read the proceedings of the Advisory Council. The question in his mind was as to the future of Congregationalism. Mr. Beecher's guilt or innocence had become, in his opinion, a secondary consideration. "I don't know now what Congregationalism *is*," said the Doctor. "The council certainly did some things they were not asked to do, and there were some queer proceedings."

Dr. Taylor further declared that he should probably soon be forced to express himself on this subject, and should do so in writing, giving the subject the thorough consideration it demanded.

Dr. Budington said that he agreed fully with Dr. Storrs. It was a proper action and a proper opinion. "The action of the late Advisory Council," said he, "is revolutionary, and its result gives fundamentally different views of Congregationalism from those hitherto received. I have no idea that the principles laid down by the council will be adopted by the body at large, but they will be generally repudiated." The letter of Andover Church Dr. Budington regards as regular and altogether proper, and he declares that it is only by listening to such an overture from a sister church that the existing controversy can be adjusted with honor to Plymouth Church and to the satisfaction of the churches at large; and the advice of the late council to Plymouth Church to decline the letter from Andover was an obvious transgression of the limits of the "letter missive," as well as a contradiction of the commonly received views of the fellowship of the churches.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

EGYPT AND ABYSSINIA.

SEVERE BATTLE AND DEFEAT OF THE ABYSSINIANS.

LONDON, March 13—2 P. M.—A postscript edition of the *Daily News*, just issued, contains the following:

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, March 12—9:45 P. M.—On Wednesday night last the Abyssinian Army crossed the river Decassa (Dekka?) and attacked the intrenched camp of the Egyptian Army, when severe fighting took place.

On Thursday the Abyssinians were repulsed and retreated to Adowa. King Kassa, the Grand Vizier, six chiefs, and 5,000 Abyssinians are reported to have been killed in the trenches. Prince Hassan and Gen. Loring escaped unhurt. Rhatib Pasha was wounded. The Egyptian losses were heavy, but the victory was complete.

Reuter's Telegram Company have the following account of the battle between the Egyptian and Abyssinian armies:

CAIRO, March 13.—Intelligence has been received here reporting that on the 7th inst. the Abyssinians attacked the Egyptian intrenched camp at Goodrah and were repulsed. On the next day Prince Hassan with several battalions sortied and captured an important adjacent position, and afterward returned to camp. On Thursday the Abyssinians renewed the attack, and were again repulsed with great loss.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE WILL OF LORD ST. LEONARDS—AID FOR WALT WHITMAN—DISABLED STEAMER.

LONDON, March 13.—The Court of Appeals has unanimously sustained the decision of the lower courts establishing the validity of the will of Lord St. Leonards, as proved by the testimony of Miss Sugden. They sustained, also, the admissibility of the testator's declarations between the time when the will was made and the time when he was last seen, as proved by Miss Sugden.

Robert Buchanan, the poet, writes to the London *Daily News* this morning concerning certain extracts from the *West Jersey Press* reproduced in the London *Athenæum*, describing Walt Whitman's impoverishment and sufferings, and makes an earnest appeal for his relief. Mr. Buchanan says: "I suggest the formation of a committee to collect subscriptions for the purchase of Whitman's complete works, (which the latter is now preparing,) to begin with say five hundred copies, and if the number could be extended to a thousand or more, so much the better for the poet; so much more honor for England, so much more shame to the literary coteries which emasculate America."

QUEENSTOWN, March 13.—The Anchor Line steamship California, Capt. Legraw, which sailed from Glasgow on the 4th inst., lost her propeller blades on the 7th, and bore up for Crookhaven. She procured a tug, and was towed to this port to-day.

FOREIGN BUSINESS REPORTS.

"MAKING UP" DAY ON THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—DEMAND FOR SILVER BARS—THE GRAIN TRADE—INDICATIONS OF HIGHER PRICES.

LONDON, March 13.—This being the first "making up" day of the regular fortnightly settlement, the attention to the Stock Exchange during the early hours was chiefly absorbed in preparations for extending or "carrying over" the engagements to the end of the month. The market is generally firm for both home and foreign securities. The impression prevails that most accounts have already been provided for.

The discount market is quiet but firm. Rates are unchanged.

Silver is in demand. The supply is limited. Bars very firm at 53½ pence per ounce.

The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the grain trade, says, the character of the weather during the past week has undergone no improvement in any part of the country, while at the end of the week it has been altogether rough, stormy, and unsettled. Vegetation under so much rain and cold wind has made very little progress, and the wheat plant, which was everywhere reported to look well, will shortly stand in need of drier days and warmer land. Holders of good wheat evinced little disposition to meet miller's views; and this feeling somewhat contracted operations. In spite of the position of merchants, it cannot be denied that the present is a period of great depression as compared with the expectations formed at the time of the last harvest. The prices realized for produce must be very disappointing both to merchants and farmers, and want of sure foundations whereon to base operations militate much against the probability of any marked improvement. The absence of frost as the season advances tends to keep the market quiet, and the large stocks still known to be in granary deter speculators from operating in a sufficient degree to influence the course of trade, in spite of the temptation to do so, now that the range of prices is so moderate, having regard to the interior European and American crops. In short, weather influences will soon be supreme in determining the future course of prices, and it would appear that even if the present dullness continues no great decline can be looked for, while with continued adverse weather the probabilities lie in the direction of material improvement.

FRANCE.

THE REPUBLICAN SENATORS AND DEPUTIES ON THE PRESENT OFFICIALS—AMNESTY.

PARIS, March 13—Evening.—A meeting of Republican Senators and Deputies was held here this evening. About three hundred were present. They resolved to uphold the resolution previously taken affirming the necessity of superseding those functionaries who are opposed to the Republic. M. Leon Gambetta made a speech, insisting upon the necessity of this measure. Referring to the new Ministry, he said: "The Republican Party should await its acts and programme without distrust, but also without confidence." On Saturday next Victor Hugo will move in the Senate for a general amnesty for offenses committed since 1870. Mr. Raspail will make a similar movement in the Chamber of Deputies on the same day.

THE TURKISH PROVINCES.

THE WAR PARTY IN SERVIA AND PRINCE MILAN—THE CAPTIVE INSURGENTS IN AUSTRIA.

BELGRADE, March 13.—The warlike feeling, which had subsided in consequence of Prince Milan's peaceful assurances to Prince Wrede while the latter was on a mission here, seems to be now reappearing. Great pressure is brought by the war party upon Prince Milan, and it is rumored that the National Militia has been ordered to be ready to march at a moment's notice.

RAGUSA, March 13.—The insurgent leaders, Ljubobratich, Petrowich, Fuella, and Cesari, were arrested by the Austrian authorities on Thursday last at Vigvani, a village on the Dalmatian frontier, near Imoschi.

ITALY.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE CENTENNIAL AT SEA.

ROME, March 13.—The Anchor Line steamship Dorian has sailed for Philadelphia with 1,440 packages of exhibits for the Philadelphia Exposition from Genoa, Naples, Messina, Leghorn, and Palermo.

INDIA.

SAILING OF THE PRINCE OF WALES FOR EUROPE.

BOMBAY, March 13.—Her Majesty's steam-ship Serapis, with the Prince of Wales and suite on board, sailed hence to-day.

A MERCHANT ARRESTED FOR FRAUD.

Henry Selling a cigar dealer, living at No. 326 East Sixty-fifth street, and doing business at No. 173 Front street, was arrested by Officer Webber, of the Tombs Court Squad, on a charge of having, by means of fraudulent representations, obtained $2,000 from Solomon Barnett, a wholesale cigar merchant doing business at No. 121 Maiden lane. Mr. Barnett's complaint states that on Jan. 26 Selling came to him and asked for the loan of $2,000 until Feb. 12, representing that, with the exception of a bill of $1,640 owed by Selling to Mr. Barnett for goods furnished, he did not owe more than $100, and was perfectly solvent. On these representations Mr. Barnett advanced the $2,000, receiving from Selling a check for that amount on the National Trust Company. On Feb. 9 Selling executed a general assignment of his property to one Morris Hatch, and it appeared from his schedule of assignment, filed Feb. 29 that his liabilities were $19,733, of which amount $7,500 was contracted through notes given subsequent to Jan. 26, and the balance debts incurred previous to that date. On these grounds, Mr. Barnett charged that Selling had defrauded him out of the $2,000 loan by fraudulent representations as to his solvency. Justice Flammer held Selling for examination in $4,000 bail, which was furnished by David Selling, of No. 166 East Sixty-third street, and Lewis Hornthal, of No. 318 East Sixty-fifth street, and he was then released.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM EX-GOV. DIX

HIS OPPOSITION TO PLEDGED DELEGATES—NEW-YORK SHOULD SET THE EXAMPLE OF DISINTERESTEDNESS.

The following letter, recently sent by ex-Gov. Dix to Gen. Myers, of St. Lawrence County, N. Y., will be read with special interest at the present time:

NEW-YORK, March 6, 1876.

MY DEAR GENERAL: I have read with the greatest pleasure the report of the Canal Appraisers. It is a sincere gratification to me that you and your colleagues were appointed under my administration, and that the remarkable reform and saving of expenditure accomplished by you are a part of it.

I have noticed with great regret the active efforts which some of our political friends are making to send to Cincinnati a delegation pledged to one of our distinguished fellow-citizens as a candidate for the Presidency. Such a pledge is to a certain extent a restraint upon its action, and is hardly just to the delegations of other States, which come together for the most part without commitments of any sort, and are thus left to the perfect freedom of consultation, which cannot exist where any portion of the deliberative body is tied up by instructions. If Ohio, for instance, which has a distinguished candidate for the Presidency, sends a delegation unembarrassed by any entanglement whatever, may it not justly complain that New-York comes with representatives pledged to cast its vote for its own candidate and do its best to secure his nomination?

We cannot ignore the importance of the coming contest. If we do not see and feel that the honor and prosperity of the country are at stake, and if we are not willing to lay aside all personal preferences and look only to the general good, the result will, to say the least, be very doubtful. We ought to succeed. I believe it is in our power, but it must be by self-denial and the sacrifice of all individual and local prepossessions. In other words, the delegations from the several States should go to Cincinnati to consider and decide two questions only: 1st, What measures are necessary to secure the country from its embarrassment and retrieve its tarnished reputation? and 2d, Who are the men best qualified to accomplish this indispensable reform?

The humiliating disclosures at Washington seem to me to give additional force to these suggestions, and I cannot but think our political friends will make a serious mistake by disregarding them.

The largest State in the Union should be the first to set the example of disinterestedness and self-denial. With cordial regard, yours,

JOHN A. DIX.

Gen. CHARLES G. MYERS.

OBITUARY.

MR. MILES WHITE, OF BALTIMORE.

A telegraphic dispatch from Baltimore announces the death on Sunday of this prominent and trustworthy citizen. Mr. White was born in Elizabeth City, N. C., in 1792, and laid the foundation of his large fortune in the shipping trade in Elizabeth, his business relations being chiefly with the West Indies. He was twice married, the second time to Miss Margaret H. Hopkins, of Baltimore, in 1849, soon after which he removed to Baltimore, and by judicious investments in suburban real estate and Western lands, amassed a fortune of between two and three million dollars. Hundreds of dwelling-houses were built by him in Baltimore. Mr. White was a Trus tee of the Johns Hopkins Hospital and University. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and it is understood that he has made a bequest to the Quarterly Meeting for benevolent purposes, amounting to about a hundred thousand dollars. Mr. White was a man of vigorous constitution, and enjoyed excellent health until within a few days of his demise, attending the Friends' meeting as late as Thursday last. His memory was marvelously tenacious, and although eighty-four years of age, he gave his personal attention to the details of his property interests to the last. He leaves an only son, Francis White, Treasurer of the Johns Hopkins University. His wife also survives him.

SISTER HARRIET, OF THE ORDER OF ALL SAINTS.

The Mother Superior of the Protestant Episcopal Order of All Saints, Sister Harriet, in charge of the All Saints Home and School in Baltimore, died in that city on Sunday morning, after a short illness. Sister Harriet was one of the first three postulants that entered the order when first organized in England in 1856. The order grew out of the Oxford revival in the English Church, and has as its objects visiting the poor and educating the young. The Sisters in Baltimore are connected with Mount Calvary Church, and engage in mission work among the colored people.

SUICIDE OF A WELL-KNOWN HEBREW.

An officer of the Fifty-ninth Street Police Station, while on duty in the vicinity of Lexington avenue and Fifty-fifth street yesterday, at 12:30 P. M. found the body of Mr. Leopold King, of No. 640 Lexington avenue, prostrate on the sidewalk fronting the Jewish Synagogue of the Congregation Ahavath Chesed. Firmly clutched in one of Mr. King's hands was a blue phial, empty, but smelling strongly of prussic acid. With the assistance of Officer Fields, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, who happened to be passing, the officer carried the body to No. 640 Lexington avenue, the residence of Mr. King, and called in Dr. Packard, whose ministrations were of no avail, Mr. King having died immediately after his removal to the house. The fact of the death and the circumstances connected therewith, as far as known, were reported at the Police station, and from there transmitted to the Coroners' office, together with the supposition that the deceased had committed suicide. Owing to the late hour at which the message was received, none of the Coroners were present to take charge of the case. Mr. King was a native of Prussia, aged fifty-four, and of the Jewish faith. Some time ago he retired from the cap manufacturing business, in which he had been actively engaged for a number of years, reaping large profits, and had since speculated extensively in real estate. His family, consisting of a wife and five children, are naturally greatly grieved at their sudden and unexpected bereavement. They profess not to be acquainted with any motive for suicide, and express the belief that he died from a fit of apoplexy.

THE KIDNAPPING MYSTERY.

The friends of Don José Holgado are as yet unrewarded in their search for him by the discovery of the slightest clue to his fate or whereabouts. Detective Davies, who has been engaged on the case by Señor Rafarte, the Spanish Vice Consul, and a personal friend of the missing man, last night visited the Central Office and the station-houses and left copies of the following circular for distribution to officers:

"JOSE HOLGADO Y CRUCES.—Arrived in New-York, by steamer City of Vera Cruz, from Havana, Island of Cuba, on Feb. 24, 1876. About 2:30 P. M. on March 8, 1876, he was kidnapped by a man at the corner of Lafayette place and Fourth street, New-York City. He had with him a large number of Havana Lottery tickets, of red color: also, Spanish doubloons, and a watch and chain with seal. Description—Sixty-four years old, but looks younger; five feet seven to eight inches in height; medium build; rather high cheeks: grayish hair, curled behind: small gray mustache; high forehead; darkish complexion; is pock-marked; was dressed in dark clothes: dark overcoat, black Alpine hat: wears box toed Cuban shoes; his watch is a stem-winder, with crystal on both sides; he wears gold-rimmed eye-glasses; he is a Spaniard and cannot speak or understand English. A liberal reward will be paid for information as to his whereabouts."

Ernest Pico, an Italian, who was arrested yesterday by Detective Moran, of the Fourteenth Precinct, on the charge of swindling, on being arraigned at the station-house, told Capt. Allaire that he knew something about the kidnapping of Don José. He was brought before Superintendent Walling, and told that official that on Friday last he saw the man who did the kidnapping on Fourteenth street, near Broadway, and had obtained $100 from him as hush-money. The Superintendent disbelieved the story of the Italian and sent him back to the station.

THE PACIFIC MAIL INQUIRY.

In the case of Rufus Hatch against Richard B. Irwin, for wrongful conversion of $750,000 of the funds of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, continued before Justice Bixby, at the office of Mr. A. J. Vanderpoel, yesterday, the only witness examined was Mr. Samuel J. Harriott, of the firm of Harriott & Noyes, who testified that he was in 1872 a banker and broker; did not receive a check of $650,000 on May 24, 1872, from the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company; Had no recollection of giving any collaterals for a loan of this amount; on Sept. 7, 1872, the firm received a check from the steam-ship company for $500,000, and on Sept 9 paid back $507,547 95; it was a mere exchange of checks, done at the request of Mr. Stockwell; did not know what the $7,547 95 was for; never made any inquiry in regard to it. There being no other witnesses present, the case was adjourned to 11 A. M. to-day, when it will probably be closed.

ALBANY.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

REGULATING THE PIERS AND WHARVES IN THE CITIES OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN—THE ELEVATED RAILROAD BILL—A NEW DISTRICTING OF THE STATE PROPOSED—PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 13.—The Legislature reassembled this evening and transacted a great deal of important routine business. In the Assembly the bill to authorize Surrogates to appoint receivers of real estate in certain cases was considered at length, but finally progressed without important amendment. Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Gallagher, to amend the act regulating piers, wharves, &c., in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn. It provides that canal-boats occupying berths next to any pier, wharf, or bulkhead in the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn, and engaged in delivering cargoes, shall pay wharfage at the rate of seventy-five cents for every day or part of a day while so engaged, but in all other cases they shall pay fifty cents per day or part thereof. But no canal-boat used or barge lying in any slip between two adjacent piers shall be required to pay wharfage to the owners or lessees of both said piers for the same day, not notwithstanding such vessel may during said day have changed her location between said piers, and the word day shall be taken to mean twenty-four hours. Also a bill to amend the same act, which provides that it shall not be lawful to interfere with the free public use as now enjoyed, or to prevent the use as a dumping-ground of any wharf, pier, slip, or bulkhead adjacent thereto in the navigable waters of the East River, in the City of New-York, which has heretofore been used for the loading and discharging of sailing-vessels regularly employed in the foreign commerce and having a draft of more than eighteen feet of water, and the provisions of this act shall not apply to any such wharf, pier, or slip, nor shall they apply to the wharves, piers, slips, and bulkheads embraced between piers numbered 2 and 10, East River, in said City, now set apart by law for the use of canal-boats and North River barges; provided, however, that nothing in this section contained shall apply to any wharf, &c., covered by any shed existing on the 6th of May, 1875, and permitted by the Department of Docks or reserved for a special use by any existing law.

A bill in relation to assessments for drains and sewers in New-York City was introduced by Mr. Englehardt. It provides that no assessment heretofore levied shall be vacated by reason of the failure of the Common Council to advertise the same, and that there shall be no vacating except by reason of fraud.

Mr. A. J. Campbell introduced a bill relative to the Elevated Railroad Company. It authorizes the company to further change the route of the road, as follows: Instead of continuing the road northerly from West Broadway through South Fifth avenue to Amity street, it is ordered and directed that at the intersection of West Broadway with Canal street, it shall continue the road westerly along Canal to the junction of Canal and Thompson streets, and thence northerly along Thompson street to the intersection of Thompson and Amity streets, and thence westerly along Amity street on the line of the road as far as designated in the existing law. The company is prohibited from building or constructing any part of its road in South Fifth avenue, in the City of New-York.

Mr. Sherman wants to reapportion the State in such a way that the great Democratic Party, which he in part represents, may secure certain advantages which it could not otherwise hope for. To this end, he introduced a reapportionment bill, which is understood to embody the views of all the Democratic members of the Apportionment Committee. It designates to the different counties Assemblymen as follows:

Albany, 4; Allegany, 1; Broome, 1; Cattaraugus, 1; Cayuga, 2; Chautauqua, 2; Chemung, 1; Chenango, 1; Clinton, 1; Columbia, 1; Cortland, 1; Delaware, 1; Dutchess, 2; Erie, 5; Essex, 1; Franklin, 1; Fulton and Hamilton, 1; Genesee, 1; Greene, 1; Herkimer, 1; Jefferson, 2; Kings, 14; Lewis, 1; Livingston, 1; Madison, 1; Monroe, 4; Montgomery, 1; New-York, 27; Niagara, 1; Oneida, 3; Onondaga, 3; Ontario, 1; Orange, 2; Orleans, 1; Oswego, 2; Otsego, 1; Putnam, 1; Queens, 2; Rensselaer, 3; Richmond, 1; Rockland, 1; St. Lawrence, 2; Saratoga, 2; Schenectady, 1; Schoharie, 1; Schuyler, 1; Seneca, 1; Steuben, 2; Suffolk, 1; Sullivan, 1; Tioga, 1; Tompkins, 1; Ulster, 3; Warren, 1; Washington, 1; Wayne, 1; Westchester, 3; Wyoming, 1; Yates, 1.

Mr. Whitson introduced two important bills. One of them provides for the widening of Broadway between Seventeenth and Twenty-second streets, and the other, which relates to wharves and piers in New-York City, provides that after the 1st of July next Sound steamers shall not receive or discharge freight at any dock or pier on North River, or on East River below Broome street. A violation of this act is punishable by a fine of $250.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

A very decided hostility was exhibited in the Senate this evening toward a bill introduced some time ago by Senator Gerard, to secure more reliable and complete information concerning the financial and social condition of several cities and villages of the State. Objections were offered to almost every line and clause in the bill. Some of these Mr. Gerard explained away, but it very soon became apparent that the measure would not be accepted by the Senate in any shape. The Senators would not even consider it in a serious mood, but insisted, despite Mr. Gerard's earnest protests, in poking fun at its provisions. Mr. Starbuck wanted to know if the originator of the bill contemplated the amount and kind of work that would fall on the officials who would be compelled to furnish the Secretary of State with an accurate report of the social condition of Brooklyn. If they did so contemplate he moved, in order that the information might be more perfect, that the words "moral and religious" be inserted after social. The motion not being made in good faith, but merely to point a very poor jest, was withdrawn. Senator Carpenter, by way of expressing his opinion of the bill, moved that its title be changed so that it would read, in substance, "A bill to provide for a large increase of unnecessary expenditure, and an additional force of twenty-five clerks in the Secretary of State's office." The bill was finally killed by a motion made by Mr. Harris to strike out the enacting clause. Very little other business was transacted. A bill was introduced by Mr. Gerard providing that no charge for process of summons, arrest, or attachment, shall be made in the District Courts of New-York and Brooklyn, to mechanics, artisans, laborers, working women, or other labor or material furnished, when the sum sued for does not exceed $25. If a judgment is recorded in favor of the plaintiff these costs are to be paid by the defendant before the suit is brought. The plaintiff, to receive the benefits conferred by the bill, must satisfy the Justice that they have probable cause of action. The following bills were considered in Committee of the Whole and ordered to a third reading: The bill directing Boards of Supervisors to take children born in poor-houses and place them in charitable institutions, when they have reached the age of five years; the bill prohibiting the hiring out of children under fourteen to sing, dance, or beg on the streets, or their employment at any kind of labor injurious to health; the bill enabling bills of exceptions in criminal cases to be made up after the adjournment of court, and the bill for the relief of imprisoned debtors.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

CHARGES AGAINST A STATE SENATOR BEING INVESTIGATED—NEW BILLS PRESENTED IN THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, March 13.—Senator Abbett to-night demanded an open investigation into a charge preferred against him in the *Evening Journal*, of Jersey City, recently. It charged that the Senator had been retained by Sheriff Laverty to appear before the House Judiciary Committee to oppose the bill reducing Sheriffs' fees twenty-five per cent. The Senate Judiciary Committee commenced the investigation immediately after adjournment of the Senate. W. M. Dobbins, a *Journal* reporter, said that he thought he might have made to the *Journal* publishers substantially the statement published in that sheet, but could not recollect the name of his informant. The members of the House Judiciary Committee stated that the Senator had not appeared before them in connection with the bill, nor even spoken to them about it. W. Hunt, correspondent of the Newark *Advertiser*, stated that he had heard the charge made at a time when John Y. Foster, Andrew M. Clark, Dobbins, and himself were present. He did not make the statement; one of the others did. Clark testified that it was not he who said it. The investigation was adjourned for further evidence.

There was a struggle in the House on the bill prohibiting the running of more than one railroad train over any road on Sunday. Efforts were made to amend it so as to allow of the running of two or more, but they were defeated. Mr. Egan introduced a bill requiring Justices of the Peace to file bonds in the sum of $3,000 for the faithful discharge of their duties. Mr. Brown introduced a bill amending the general railroad law so as to permit of the construction of suspension bridges. The bill is introduced in the interest of that Staten Island Suspension Bridge project, defeated last session. Mr. Scovel presented a bill divesting the City Council of the power to grant licenses, and giving it to the Courts of Common Pleas.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

The Seventh District Republican Association met at No. 231 West Sixteenth street last evening, Mr. Blackie in the chair. Forty-seven new members were admitted. Mr. Kehoe moved that the resolutions recently adopted by the Central Committee in regard to the offenses committed by certain officials in Washington, be approved by the association. The motion was adopted and the association adjourned.

The following gentlemen were elected as delegates to the Syracuse Convention by the Ninth Assembly District Republican Association last evening: Messrs. James W. Booth, Gilbert J. Hunter, George W. Bush, and William H. Gedney. Messrs. Andrew J. Campbell, Herman M. Meyer, George W. Parker, and William H. Corsa were chosen as alternates.

CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY'S CONDITION.

Cardinal McCloskey, who has been confined to his room for the last three or four weeks, is said to be slowly regaining his health. He sits up most of the time and personally attends to the most important business of his office. He is still weak, and will not be able to take part in the ceremonies of St. Patrick's Day.

Bleeding from Lungs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption. A Wonderful Cure.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1874.

R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: I had suffered from catarrh in an aggravated form for about twelve years and for several years from bronchial trouble. Tried many doctors and things with no lasting benefit. In May, '72, becoming nearly worn out with excessive editorial labors on a paper in New-York City, I was attacked with bronchitis in a severe form, suffering almost a total loss of voice. I returned home here, but had been home only two weeks when I was completely prostrated with hemorrhage from the lungs, having four severe bleeding spells within two weeks, and first three inside of nine days. In the September following, I improved sufficiently to be able to be about, though in a very feeble state. My bronchial trouble remained and the catarrh was tenfold worse than before. Every effort for relief seemed fruitless. I seemed to be losing ground daily. I continued in this feeble state, raising blood almost daily until about the 1st of March, '73, when I became so bad as to be entirely confined to the house. A friend suggested your remedies. But I was extremely skeptical that they would do me good, as I had lost all heart in remedies, and began to look upon medicine and doctors with disgust. However, I obtained one of your circulars and read it carefully, from which I came to the conclusion that you understood your business, at least. I finally obtained a quantity of Dr. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY, your GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY and PELLETS, and commenced their vigorous use according to directions. To my surprise I soon began to improve. The Discovery and Pellets in a short time brought out a severe eruption, which continued for several weeks. I felt much better, my appetite improved, and I gained in strength and flesh. In three months every vestige of the catarrh was gone, the bronchitis had nearly disappeared, had no cough whatever, and I had entirely ceased to raise blood; and, contrary to the expectation of some of my friends, the cure has remained permanent. I have had no more hemorrhages from the lungs, and am entirely free from catarrh, from which I had suffered so much and so long. The debt of gratitude I owe for the blessing I have received at your hands knows no bounds. I am thoroughly satisfied, from my experience, that your medicines will master the worst forms of that odious disease catarrh, as well as throat and lung diseases. I have recommended them to very many, and shall ever speak in their praise.

Gratefully yours, WM. H. SPENCER.

Post Office Box 507, Rochester, N. Y.

—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest Telegraphic and General News; the doings of Congress and the State Legislature; the proceedings against Secretary Belknap; Rev. Dr. Storrs' criticism of the Advisory Council; Notes from Over the Sea, by Grace Greenwood; the cost of living at Philadelphia; Editorials on matters of current interest; a page of Agricultural matter; the culture of Asparagus; Tree-planting; Special Fertilizers; a page of carefully-prepared Commercial Matter, giving the latest Financial News and Market Reports, and a great variety of interesting reading.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Spring debility, languor, lassitude, and that low state of the system peculiar to the Springtime of the year, are immediately relieved by the PERUVIAN SYRUP, which supplies the blood with its vital principle or life element—iron—infusing strength, vigor, and new life into all parts of the system. Being free from alcohol, its energising effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent. Sold by all druggists. Pamphlets free.

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In Gout or Rheumatism of the Stomach there is no remedy so soothing during the paroxysms as Milk of Magnesia, which has the effect of a true anodyne.

Solid Silver Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, and fancy pieces retailed by the manufacturer at wholesale prices. FORD, 847 Broadway, bet. 13th and 14th sts.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets.
A valuable toilet luxury.

DIED.

BANKS.—At Yonkers, March 13, ANNA, infant daughter of Warren and Mary A. Banks.

Funeral services from the residence of her parents, on Ashburton av., Wednesday, 15th inst., at 3 P. M.

CRAIGHEAD.—At Aiken, S. C., March 13, HELEN A. CRAIGHEAD.

Funeral notices hereafter.

CLARK.—On Sunday, March 12, HENRY J. CLARK, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Hoboken Lodge, No. 35, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, March 14, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence No. 255 Washington st., Hoboken, N. J.

HALL.—At Charlton, Saratoga County, N. Y., March 11, GILBERT L. HALL, aged 56 years.

HALLETT.—In Rome, Italy, on the 11th of February, 1876, RACHEL RAY, relict of the late William Paxson Hallett, of the City of New-York, in the 79th year of her age.

HAWKESWORTH.—On Monday, March 13, of pneumonia, EDITH CLAIR, infant daughter of James A. and Ella D. Hawkesworth.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday, March 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Church of the Holy Saviour, East 25th st., near Madison av.

HOYT.—In New-York, Sunday, March 12, EMMA L. CURTIS, wife of W. H. Hoyt, aged 24 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to funeral services, Tuesday, March 14, 8 P. M., at No. 139 West 10th st. Interment at Albany.

KENNARD.—On Monday, March 13, CECIL NESBITT, youngest child of William J. and Sarah Kennard, in the fourth year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of his parents, Tremont, N. Y., at 5 o'clock P. M. A train leaves Forty-second Street Depot at 4:05 P. M.

KEARNY.—At Saugerties, on Saturday, March 11, ELIZA A. KEARNY, daughter of the late John W. Kearny, of Saugerties, N. Y.

The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock on Tuesday, the 14th inst.

LADD.—On Monday, March 13, HARRY W., son of John W. and Carrie Ladd, aged 18 months.

Remains will be taken to Newport, R. I., on Tuesday.

LEWIS.—On the 13th inst., of scarlet fever, ALFRED MERIDITH, only son of Alfred N. and the late Anna M. Lewis, aged 3 years, 9 months, and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandfather, John M. Dawson, No. 198 10th av., on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Irvington, N. J., for interment.

MARSH.—At Rye, March 12, HUBERT MARSH, aged 38 years.

Carriages will meet the remains at the Grand Central Depot at 1:05 P. M. on Tuesday, for interment at Green-Wood.

MACBRIDE.—Sunday evening, 12th inst., after a lingering illness, ABRAM MACBRIDE, Jr., son of Abram and Matilda MacBride, in the 47th year of his age.

Funeral services on Tuesday, 14th inst., at 8 P. M., at his late residence, No. 509 West 22d st. Remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment.

MCCORMACK.—On Sunday, March 12, of scarlet fever, GEORGE WHITTAKER, son of William G. and Mary A. McCormack, aged 3 years and 9 months.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 529 6th av., to-day, at 12 o'clock.

PABOR.—At Harlem, on Monday, March 13, WILLIAM B. PABOR, son of Charles and Eliza R. Pabor, in the 2d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his grandfather's, (Benjamin McGregor,) on Wednesday next, at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 2,119 3d av., 116th st., Harlem.

RANKIN.—At the parsonage, Fairfield, Conn., on Saturday, March 11, JAMES HEPBURN RANKIN, third son of Mrs. Emily W. and Rev. Edward E. Rankin, aged 17 years.

RITTER.—At Boston Highlands, Mass., March 7, ELIZA A., widow of Washington Ritter, of Tremont, N. Y.

The remains were interred at Green-Wood.

ROGERS.—On Sunday morning, of pneumonia, in the 18th year of her age, ELLA, only child of Mary Agnes and the late J. W. Rogers.

Funeral from the residence of her uncle, James B. Karr, No. 55 7th st., on Wednesday, 15th inst., at 1 P. M., to which the relatives and friends are invited.

ROLLWAGEN.—On Friday, March 10, FREDERICK ROLLWAGEN, Jr., eldest son of Frederick Rollwagen, deceased, after a short illness, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family; also the members of Charter Oak Lodge, No. 349, F. and A. M., and the members of the New-York Produce Exchange, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, March 14, 1876, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 32 East 3d st. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

SPEIR.—On Sunday, March 12, WILLIAM SPEIR.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 12 Laidlaw av., Jersey City Heights, on Tuesday, 14th inst., at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

STARR.—On Monday, March 13 SUSAN HOTCHKISS, wife of Dr. W. W. Starr, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 94 Java st., Brooklyn, E. D. The remains will be taken to Ansonia, Conn., for interment on Thursday morning.

TAYLOR.—In Jersey City, on Sunday, March 12, 1876, after a lingering illness, MARY ANNE, wife of David Taylor, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are, without further notice, invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 12 Sussex place, Jersey City, on Tuesday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock.

TURNER.—On Monday, March 13, 1876, of pneumonia, at No. 51 West 36th st., MARY CLARK, relict of the late Duncan Turner, aged 79 years.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons Malcom, Thomas, James, Robert, Archibald, and George M. Turner, are invited to attend the funeral at St. Timothy's Church, 57th st., midway between 8th and 9th avs., on Wednesday, March 15, at 10 o'clock.

☞ Buffalo and San Francisco papers please copy.

VULTEE.—In Jersey City, on Sunday, March 12, 1876, of pneumonia, CHARLES WILLIAM, eldest son of Theodore H. and Caroline A. Vultee, in the 20th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 203 Wayne st., Jersey City. His remains will be taken to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J., for interment.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ART SALES!

THIS TUESDAY EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
at the ART ROOMS, No. 817 Broadway.

Sale of the entire collection of Oil and Water-color Paintings—Sketches, Studies, &c., comprising the best works of

WAKEMAN HOLBERTON, Esq.

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DR. FOWLER'S SELECT AND ART LIBRARY, now on exhibition at Clinton Hall, (Astor place,) the entire library of ILLUSTRATED and STANDARD WORKS belonging to

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comprising an unusually fine collection of books, many very rare and unique, all in fine condition and fine bindings, to be sold THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, March 16 and 17, at the Clinton Hall Sales rooms.

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Noon service from 12 to 1 o'clock every day.
Women's meeting from 1 to 1:45, in 4th av. hall.
Afternoon service at 4 o'clock Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.
Tickets for afternoons free upon application. The address of the afternoon will be repeated same evening.
Every night at 8 o'clock in Madison av. hall, and overflow meeting at same hour in 4th av. hall.
Young men's meeting, 4th av. hall, every night at 9 o'clock, and Saturday night meeting at Association Hall, 23d st. and 4th av., at 8 o'clock.
Monday night service will be conducted by Rev. Mr. Saunders and Mr. Sankey.
Mr. Moody will meet young converts and inquirers only, in Association Hall, every Monday night at 8 o'clock.
No service at the Hippodrome on Saturday, and no noon meeting on Sunday.

SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES.
By Mr. D. L. MOODY and Mr. IRA D. SANKEY.
OFFICE OF THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS,
North-west corner 26th st. and 4th av.

The committee inform the public that the expenses for carrying on the meetings at the Hippodrome will amount to at least $40,000. To meet this large sum they must rely solely upon voluntary subscriptions. Neither Mr. Moody nor Mr. Sankey receive anything for their services, nor are they in any way, directly or indirectly, interested in any profit resulting from the sale of Hymn Books.

Those disposed to contribute to this work will please send to either of the undersigned.

SAMUEL THORNE, Chairman.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, Treasurer, No. 23 Wall st.
Committee of Arrangements, 26th st. corner 4th av.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign Mails for the week ending SATURDAY, March 18, 1876, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 5:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Parthia, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Klopstock, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg; on SATURDAY, at 8 A. M., for Great Britain, Ireland, and France, per steamer Celtic, via Queenstown, and at 8 A. M., for Scotland direct, (must be specially addressed,) per steamer Elysia, via Glasgow; and at 9 A. M., for France direct, per steamer Pereire, via Havre; and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Weser, via Southampton and Bremen.

The mails for China, Japan, &c., will leave San Francisco April 1. The mails for Australia, &c., will leave San Francisco ——. The direct mails for Brazil, &c., will leave New-York April 14.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, calculus, gravel, gout, rheumatism, dyspepsia, diseases of the heart, blood, liver, kidneys, bladder, prostate gland, premature debility, and chronic diseases hitherto incurable. Two pamphlets, explaining their successful treatment by ASAHEL, MADE OF GOD, BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author and proprietor, free. Depot and reception rooms No. 200 Broadway, New-York. Reduced to 25 cents a gallon per barrel.

NO EXCUSE FOR FATAL BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—ROOT'S SAFETY BOILERS, 45,000-horse power in use in all parts of the world. Estimates and catalogues furnished by addressing ABENDROTH & ROOT MFG. CO., No. 96 Liberty st., New-York.

BLAIR'S PILLS.—THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY for gout and rheumatism. Sure, safe, effectual. PROUT & HARSANT, Proprietors, London. H. PLANTEN & SON, No. 224 William st., New-York, Agents. Box, 34 pills, $1 25, by mail. Sold by druggists.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 183 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

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Sheet-iron plastering lath, dove-tailed edges, manufactured at No. 58 8th av.; the best and the cheapest lath ever used.

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POLITICAL.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at head-quarters, 466 Pearl st.
THOMAS BROWN, Sec. DENIS SHEA, Pres.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting will be held at Lincoln Hall, 3d av., corner 116th st., on TUESDAY EVENING, March 14, 1876, at 8 o'clock. RUFUS B. COWING, President.
HENRY WELSH Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

ANY GENTLEMAN HAVING A HANDSOME, well matched, sound and gentle pair of horses for sale cheap, for cash, may find a purchaser, by addressing, with description, T. E. R., Post Office Box 2,055.

A FINE BROWN SADDLE-HORSE, SIXTEEN hands, suitable for large gentleman, fine in harness; also, top buggy wagon; great bargain. No. 5 West 13th st.

TO LET—THE PRIVATE STABLE NO. 153 EAST 38th st., in thorough good order; rooms for coachman and family. Apply on the premises, or at No. 224 South st.

WANTED—SMALL PRIVATE STABLE NEAR MY house. Address C. L., No. 6 East 41st st. Also, for sale, two superior young sound horses. Private stable, No. 129 West 49th st.

TO LET—STABLES ON CENTRAL AV., NEAR Harry Berthoff's. G. B. LAWTON, No. 422 West st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S,
Corner 11th st. and 6th av.
Established 1853.
Respectable servants for every capacity. Also, married couples waiting for situations.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., near 38th st., formerly with Bedell, competent and reliable servants; well recommended; both Protestant and Catholic.

AT THE SWEDISH SERVANTS' OFFICE, No. 108 East 27th st.—Several first-class Swedish, German, and French servants only; all Protestants. Maurice Lindquist, Swede, proprietor.

ASSISTANT NURSE.—AN ENGLISH GIRL, aged fifteen years, would like to assist in a nursery. Address K., No. 434 West 18th st.

A PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU FOR families, hotels, and others to get good, reliable servants of all kinds. No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COMPANION, HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A lady as companion to a lady, housekeeper, or any position of trust; is cheerful and educated; a home more of an object than wages. Address B. C., Box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, TO assist with Washing and Ironing.—By a very respectable and well-recommended young woman; competent chamber-maid and waitress, and an excellent washer and ironer; sober, honest, and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT young woman to do chamber-work and fine washing in a small family; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; has from three to four years' references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 234 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young German Protestant girl, as first-class chamber-maid and waitress, or would take care of growing children; speaks English well; three years' reference from her last place can be given. Call at No. 217 East 59th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS OR Nurse and Seamstress, or as Nurse.—By a steady and very competent young woman, who can raise an infant from its birth; has good reference; City or country. Call or address Mary, No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy, willing, and obliging young woman thoroughly experienced, as a chamber-maid; can wait on dinner parties, clean silver, &c.; excellent City reference. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for A. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, respectable young girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is quick and orderly, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glass-ware, &c.; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A tidy English young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and take care of children; a careful and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av., one flight, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY an American girl who can do all kinds of machine sewing, and is very neat, genteel, and obliging; best of testimonials. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid and to assist with washing and ironing, or would take care of children; is willing and obliging; nine years' City reference. Call or address for two days No. 160 East 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and sewing; City reference; City or country. Call at No. 616 2d av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Can operate on sewing-machines - several years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 835 2d av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; good City reference. Can be seen for two days from 10 to 12 at late employer's, 4 East 49th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid; can do plain sewing; will assist with washing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 157 West 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as first-class chamber-maid and seamstress; is a good operator; good City reference. Call at No. 315 West 20th st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid, or will assist with washing and waiting; best City reference. Call at No. 252 West 47th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; can be highly recommended; City or country. Apply at No. 109 West 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a young girl as chamber-maid and laundress; best City reference; country preferred. Call on C. T. C., No. 362 West 42d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, &c.—BY A young American girl as chamber-maid, waitress, and seamstress; the best of City reference. Call at No. 235 East 59th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; would help with fine washing; two years' references from last place. Call at No. 313 West 25th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and waitress; has four years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 339 East 36th st., fourth floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 157 West 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT person to do chamber-work and fine washing, or as chamber-maid and waitress. Can be seen at late employer's, No. 5 Park av., Murray Hill, this (Monday) morning, from 10 to 12:30 o'clock.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, &c.—BY A young Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family, or would do chamber-work and sewing; City reference. Call at No. 109 West 46th st., ring the fourth bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—IN A private family; six years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 322 East 26th st., first floor, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid, or would be willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen for two days at No. 52 West 10th st.

CHILD'S NURSE OR INVALID'S NURSE and Companion.—By a young Protestant girl; thoroughly responsible; would like to travel; best references. Call or address No. 348 West 23d st., between 9 A. M. and 1 P. M.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A North of Ireland Protestant young woman, very respectable, with best testimonials; lady can be seen; very good family cook and nice baker of bread and biscuit; an excellent washer and ironer; sober, honest, and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, AND Chamber-maid and Waitress.—By two young women to do the work of a family; City or country; the former is a good family cook and excellent washer and ironer, the latter understands waiting and is a thorough chamber-maid; good references. Can be seen at Odell & Co.'s, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—BY A young woman as excellent family cook; makes all kinds of soups, roasts, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; will assist in washing; reference will bear strictest investigation. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong German young woman; understands American and English cooking thoroughly; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c., and is a first-class washer and ironer; best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED WOMAN; a thorough cook in every branch; meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; also a good bread maker and pastry cook; will assist with the washing, if required; will go in the country: very best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN, who is a good cook in every branch; good meat cook; excellent baker and pastry cook; is also a good market woman, and can take entire charge of kitchen; best reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—A PROTestant woman, with seven years' reference, would like a place in a private family; is an excellent cook; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, pastry, &c., and will do some washing if required. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st. Inquire for E. W.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman, with excellent City testimonials, as good family cook; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, desserts, &c., and is a superior laundress. Can be seen at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 129 West 19th st., second floor, back.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK AND baker; clear soups, fish, meats, poultry, and game; is an excellent dairy-maid; wages not so much an object as a good country home; country preferred. Can be seen for three days at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; good baker; understands milk and butter; good reference; country preferred. Call at No. 320 East 25th st., for two days.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Swedish girl as good family cook; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, desserts, and is a superior washer and ironer; can furnish good reference. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; understands French, English, and American cooking in all its branches; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO CAN bone and lard; makes all kinds of clear soups; cooks fowls and poultry; is a very good baker and dessert-maker. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor, French Bureau, C. Jacquin.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOMAN as first-class cook; thoroughly understands French, German, and English cooking, boning, and larding; best City reference. Call at No. 366 6th av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class cook in a private family; experienced in French and English cooking; City reference. Call at No. 330 East 11th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as good cook; is willing to do the coarse washing; three years' references from her last place. Call at No. 157 West 51st st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; is a good cook and excellent baker; no objection to assist with washing and ironing; good reference given. Call at No. 212 East 20th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A competent person as cook; excellent washer and ironer; in a private family; good City reference; City or country. Call at No. 344 West 26th st.

COOK.—A LADY WISHES TO SECURE A GOOD place for a first-class cook; no objection to the country. Apply for two days at present employer's, No. 109 East 34th st.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG WOMAN AS cook; can cook all kinds of American cooking; willing to assist in the washing and ironing; excellent City references. Apply at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook in a respectable boarding-house; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 414 East 17th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK AND FIRST-class baker in a small family; City or country; first-class reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 West 30th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman as cook, washer, and ironer; City or country; best references. Call at No. 326 East 22d st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; THOROUGHLY understands her business in all its branches; can take charge of milk and butter; good City reference. Call at No. 214 West 54th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as excellent cook and baker; understands soups, game, and desserts; willing to assist in washing; best City references. Call at 406 7th av., near 32d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook; would help with the washing; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 206 West 60th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS game, meats, and soups; good City reference. Apply at No. 118 West 20th st., basement.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; best references given. Call for two days at No. 213 East 25th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A RESPECTable family; best City reference. Address Cook, Box 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; is an excellent baker; best references from last place. Call at No. 321 East 24th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young Protestant girl as cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; two years' City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 1,095 1st av., second floor, front.

COOK.—BY A VERY GOOD FAMILY COOK IN A private family; young, neat, sober, and industrious; no objection to assist with washing; excellent City references. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER OR CHAMBER-maid and Waitress.—By a German girl; first-class cook, washer, and ironer; or chamber-maid, waitress, &c.; City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av. above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; best of City references; country or City. Call on or address at No. 115 West 15th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN WOMAN as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 349 East 20th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as cook; is a good baker; would assist with washing; City reference given. Seen till suited at No. 317 East 31st st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl as cook, washer, and ironer in a small family; good reference. Address No. 624 10th av., second floor, front.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a large family or private boarding-house; unexceptionable reference from last employer. Apply at No. 242 West 16th st., top floor, back room.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO SISTERS, ONE as cook, the other as laundress; are thoroughly competent; have best City references. Call at No. 227 East 29th st., in store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN as first-class cook in a private family; no objection to the country; good references. Call at No. 268 West 36th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; FIVE YEARS' City reference. Call at No. 525 6th av., second floor.

COOK.—BY A GOOD, PLAIN COOK; WILLING TO assist with the washing; in a private family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 109 West 21st st.; call Monday and Tuesday, from 11 to 3 o'clock.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COOK; UNDERSTANDS soups, meats, bread, cakes, pastry, desserts, &c.; would assist with washing; excellent reference. Call at No. 471 6th av., Davis' bookstore.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as dress-maker; understands cutting and fitting for ladies and children; can operate; will assist in chamber-work; willing and obliging; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., first flight, front room.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO GO out by the day as dress-maker, or take in house. Call at No. 695 3d av.; ring top floor bell.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COLORED FRENCH girl as dress-maker, by the day or week, in private families; understands dress-making in all its branches; work taken home. Address E., dress-maker, Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A PROTESTANT PERSON as dress-maker in a private family; can cut and fit; is a good trimmer; would work by the day; has good City references. Call at No. 113 West 30th st., bell No. 1.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW of long experience as housekeeper in a gentleman's family or hotel; best of City reference. Apply at No. 171 West 23d st., third floor.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A THOROUGH NEW-England house-keeper in hotel or family; experienced in sickness; fond of children; highest testimonials. Address House-keeper, No. 809 Greenwich st., corner of Jane st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERican; willing to do the work of the upper part of the house; is a beautiful seamstress; can trim dresses. Address E. L., Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG, STRONG WOMan; in City or country; can do plain cooking, and is a good washer and ironer; is also willing to make herself generally useful; has good references. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl; is very industrious, and a good cook, washer, and ironer; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; has excellent references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL IN a small family to do general house-work; is a plain family cook and a good washer and ironer; references given. Call for two days at No. 322 West 43d st., first floor, front room.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do house-work, or would cook, wash, and iron; splendid laundress; has good reference. Address K. M., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEW-ENGLAND GIRL to do general house-work; is a plain family cook and a good washer and ironer; is also willing to make herself generally useful; can furnish good reference; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do light house-work; or would take care of children; is willing and obliging; best of City reference. Call at No. 157 West 51st st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT GIRL; SHE IS young, strong, and industrious; a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; has satisfactory reference. Call or address Dora, No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO house-work; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; City or country; City reference. Call for two days at No. 150 West 28th st., rear, first floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG, PROTESTANT German girl to do light house-work. Apply at No. 115 Clinton st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A Protestant North German young girl; speaks English and French; is an excellent hair-dresser; also understands dress-making, millinery, and ladies' fine work. Call at No. 11 East 27th st.

LADY'S MAID.—A FRENCH LADY'S MAID wishes to find a family going to France for the Summer, her object being to see her family. Address Mme. Lambert, Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A German young lady as lady's maid and seamstress; good hand sewer and stylish French hair-dresser; good references. Call at 1,003 2d av., corner 53d st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A Protestant as lady's maid, seamstress, and hair-dresser to travel with a lady; five years' good reference. Apply at No. 337 5th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S maid, who speaks German well; is a good dress-maker and hair-dresser; good references. Address Advertiser, No. 182 6th av., second floor.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A LADY FOR A YOUNG woman as lady's maid; is a good plain seamstress. Can be seen at No. 29 West 55th st., from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID OR Waitress and Chamber-maid.—By a respectable young woman, with good City references, as first-class laundress; a thorough chamber-maid; excellent waitress; will take a place in either capacity. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st.; inquire for M. H.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes ladies' and children's fineries in superior style; would assist in chamber-work; has superior City references. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for M.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting, and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; puffing, fluting, &c., and has excellent City references from last employer. Apply at No. 227 West 27th st., second floor, front.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT laundress, who is expert in that capacity; is young, active, and capable; can procure excellent references from her last place. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; best City references. Call for two days at No. 488 2d av., near 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress in a private family; has good references; up town preferred. Call or address K. Mc., No. 120 West 49th st., in the rear.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a young girl to do fine washing and ironing, and chamber-work; good City reference. Call at No. 221 East 29th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first-class laundress; has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 270 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress in a private family: good reference given. Call or address M. M., 216 West 36th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; unexceptionable City reference given. Can be seen until suited at No. 252 West 47th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS laundress; has no objection to the country; good reference. Call on or address No. 117 West 24th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress in a private family; fluting by scissors or machine, and all kinds of fineries; best City reference. Call at No. 431 West 42d st., second floor, room No. 6.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH WOMAN, well recommended as a neat, honest, and capable laundress. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS laundress, or would do chamber-work and fine washing; three years' reference from last employer. Call at No. 159 West 31st st., near 7th av.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN woman; speaks French and English; understands dress-making; willing to assist in light chamber-work; no objection to the country. Call or address A., Newspaper Advertising Agency, No. 554 3d av.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTEStant girl as maid and seamstress, or would assist with up-stairs work; is a good operator; understands her business thoroughly. Call at No. 11 East 27th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERIcan Protestant young woman, very respectable and well recommended; competent nurse for young or growing children; very good seamstress, operator, &c.; very, neat, honest, willing and obliging, and fond of children; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT infant's nurse; honest, strictly sober and tidy; would have no objection to wear caps and aprons; City or country; good references. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 114 West 17th st., rear house, near 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR A FIRST-CLASS Protestant nurse; capable of taking entire charge of one or two small children; she would be willing to travel with a family going to Europe for the Summer. Apply at No. 10 East 44th st.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN AS nurse to an invalid or growing children; is good seamstress. Apply at Working Women's Union, No. 38 Bleecker st.

NURSE AND TO DO PLAIN SEWING.—BY A respectable woman as child's nurse; eight years' reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 160 West 33d st., corner of 7th av.

NURSE.—FIRST-CLASS; THOROUGHLY COMpetent; willing and obliging; very best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 537 3d av., near 35th st., sewing-machine store.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS INFANT'S nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from birth; good City reference. Address Nurse, Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE; CAN take entire charge of a baby and bring it up on the bottle; unexceptionable reference given. Call at No. 248 West 30th st.

NURSE.—AS COMPETENT NURSE; CAN BRING up an infant from its birth; City reference; can be seen until suited. Call at No. 150 West 28th st., first floor, room No. 5.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS INFANT'S NURSE, (English Protestant;) understands her business perfectly; is reliable, with good City references. Call at No. 309 East 39th st., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PERSON AS NURSE IN A private family to one or two young children, and to do plain sewing; good City references. Call or address No. 226 West 31st st., basement.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL AS NURSE for grown children, or chamber-work, or waiting; best City reference. Call at No. 60 East 41st st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE. Call or address for three days, 220 West 18th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A REspectable middle-aged Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; is an excellent sick nurse, and is highly recommended. Call at Morison's Reliable Office, corner 11th st. and 6th av.; notice this address particularly.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman in a first-class family as infant's nurse; is capable of taking entire charge of baby from birth to bring up on the bottle; has three years' City reference from her last place. Call on or address No. 136 West 25th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOMan as nurse; can take charge of a baby or grown children; can give five years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 6 West 30th st.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young American girl as child's nurse or chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 107 West 18th st., first floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SEAMSTRESS IN A PRIvate family; understands dress-making thoroughly, and all kinds of family sewing; is a first-class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has her own machine if required, or would go by the day or week. Call at No. 798 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as seamstress; understands all kinds family sewing, needle-work, &c.; can cut and fit, is a thorough operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine; has seven years' reference from last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton's, No. 645 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PERFECT CUTTER, FITter, and operator; can repair Wheeler & Wilson machine; will work for $1 25 per day; will go in country; sixteen years' practice. Address No. 26 East 12th st., French Laundry.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY THE WEEK OR MONTH, BY a respectable American woman; is a good dress-maker; can cut, fit, and operates different machines; City or country. Address U. M., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—TO GO OUT BY THE DAY; IS A good dress-maker and operator; understands all kinds of family sewing; best reference. Address C. C., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS SEAMstress in a private family; will do light chamber-work; three years' reference. Call for two days at No. 608 2d av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE North German girl, as seamstress, and to take care of grown children. Call for two days at No. 698 Greenwich st., near 10th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS first-class seamstress in a private family; understands dress-making. Call at No. 327 West 11th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID.—BY A GERMAN Protestant person as seamstress and maid, or nurse to one or two grown children; speaks French; all kinds of family sewing. Address B., Box No. 318, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHOM WE know as first-class waitress; can get up all kinds of salads; understands cleaning silver, waiting on dinner parties, and can take a man's place; two years' reference from last place. Can be seen at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st. Inquire for S.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as competent waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 411 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A REGULAR WAITRESS; TALL, light, active, neat, and strictly sober; she thoroughly understands taking care of silver, preparing salads, &c.; good references from former employers. Seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

WASHING.—LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FINE washing and ironing, dresses and children's clothes in neatest style; shirts finely polished; French fluting and puffing in superior style; families by the dozen or month; first-class City reference. Call on or address No. 145 East 32d st., top floor, front rooms.

WASHING.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WIDOW, gentlemen's washing at her own house; first-class shirt ironer and repairer; would go out by the day or clean offices; best City reference. Call at No. 342 West 39th st., top floor; Room No. 20.

WASHER.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WHO IS an experienced laundress, solicits ladies', gentlemen's, and families' washing to do at her house, or would go out by the day; understands puffing and fluting. Call or address No. 244 West 47th st., Room 4.

WASHING, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants work, to go out by the day or by the week; washing or house-cleaning; best City reference. Call at No. 250 West 30th st., Room No. 18.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WASHING.—FAMILY OR GENTLEMEN'S WASHing wanted; seventy-five cents per dozen, fluting, puffing included; references given. Address Mrs. Anderson, No. 143 West 19th st., third floor.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS A few more engagements to go out by the day to wash and iron; excellent City reference. Address Mary, No. 217 West 28th st., rear first floor.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WASHER AND ironer; work home; fluting done on scissors or machine, from 37 cents to 75 cents per dozen. Call or address No. 107 East 56th st., first floor.

WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A RESPECTAble colored woman to do washing and ironing; can be well recommended; prices moderate. Call on Mrs. J. C., No. 151 West 24th st., third floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out washing and ironing by the day; best City reference. Call at No. 210 West 27th st., first floor, back room.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS Wishes gentlemen's washing to her own home; first-class City reference. Call at No. 608 2d av.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, ladies' or gentlemen's washing, or would go out by the day; best City reference. Call on or address No. 237 East 59th st., two flights up, Room No. 10.

WASHING.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, LADIES', gentlemen's, or family washing; has every convenience; best City reference. Mrs. Sommers, No. 213 West 18th st.

WASHING.—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, families' or gentlemen's washing; City reference. Call at No. 402 East 18th st., third floor.

MALES.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG BOY WOULD like to bind himself to a printer so as to learn the trade; resides with his parents. Call or address at No. 63 Madison av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM—GENERAL SERvant.—By a man and wife; no incumbrance; man is a good coachman (very careful driver) and a thorough groom; can drive in City or country; wife can act as general servant; do chamber-work, nurse children, or do other work about house; best City and country recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARried man (no children) as coachman and gardener, either in City or a short distance in country; wife is first-class cook; can take entire charge of kitchen department, or is a good butter maker; would like a cottage on the place; has good City reference. Address C. G., Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable reliable man; English; married; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his duties; strictly temperate; willing and obliging; careful driver, and of good appearance; will work in garden if required; best of reference. Address Thomas, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY AN English Protestant single man, aged thirty-one years, who can groom and drive horses, milk and care cattle, do plain gardening, mow lawn, manage hot-air and steam furnaces, &c.; is an early riser, and has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; also, garden if required; willing and obliging; best City and country reference. Address K. Y., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SCOTCHman, single, who thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; strictly sober; willing to make himself generally useful; City or country; best of reference. Address J. S., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO HAS A LIFE EXperience; will be found agreeable, willing, and obliging generally in or out doors; has seven years' first-class reference; City or country. Address A. B., Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG man as coachman; understands the care of horses and is a good driver; will make himself useful; six years' excellent reference; country preferred. Address P. L., Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable man, thirty years old, as coachman and vegetable gardener in City or country; willing and obliging; can milk and is a good worker; understands his business; best City reference. Call or address for three days B. M., No. 67 Nassau st., seed store.

COACHMAN—GARDENER, &c.—BY A SINGLE man, aged thirty years, who can groom, care, and drive horses, do plain gardening, milk, care cattle, mow laws, edge walks, build fires, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO THORoughly understands his business; is an excellent careful driver and trainer of ladies' and gentlemen's saddle horses; has lived with best of families the past eighteen years. Call or address Coachman, at D. Wright's, No. 311 4th av., for one week.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble Protestant man; is a good groom and careful City driver; no objections to any part of the country; willing and obliging; can milk, tend furnace; City references given. Address G. W., 4 West 45th st., stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN; thoroughly understands the business; is willing and obliging; has the best City reference; is willing to go to the country. Address P. G., Box No. 239 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN; will be disengaged in a few days; understands his business thoroughly; best City reference from last and former employer. Call or address J. M., No. 363 West 57th st., present employer's.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT young man as coachman and groom; strictly temperate; no objection to City or country; has nine years' best City references. Call or address M. S., No. 131 West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO THORoughly understands the proper care of horses and carriages; will be found willing and obliging; can be highly recommended. Address D., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO FAMILY; understands the business thoroughly; can milk and take care of furnace; City or country; would prefer the country; six years' first-class reference. Address A. C., Box No. 236 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT family; has excellent City reference; willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Those wishing the like will find the same by addressing Robert, Box 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT, SOBER, AND trustworthy man; is a first-class coachman; understands gardening, farming, &c.; is able to take full charge of a gentleman's place; highest testimonials. Address G. H., No. 436 7th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WITH FIFTEEN YEARS' reference as a City driver; understands four-in-hand and tandem driving; would like a place in the country where charge would be given. Address Mr. Stilling's harness establishment, 19th st. and 5th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man; understands both branches thoroughly; is willing to make himself generally useful; best City references. Call or address, for two days, L. A., No. 21 Jay st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; single man; understands his business thoroughly; will highly recommend him. Call at No. 119 East 22d st., or address J. J.

COACHMAN.—BY A RELIABLE MAN; STRICTLY honest and sober; understands the care of road horses; best City references. Address O. F., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS first-class coachman; thoroughly understands his business; careful driver; three and a half years' City reference. Address H. B., No. 47 West 30th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; PROTESTant, aged thirty; no incumbrance; first-class reference. Call or address J. R., No. 31 Montgomery st., top floor, Jersey City.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man; is willing to work a small garden and make himself generally useful; very good City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 244 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—UNDERSTANDS HIS BUSINESS thoroughly; six years in last place; leaves on account of the family going traveling. Call at J. B. Brewster & Co's, 21st st and 5th av., or address W. B.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN AS COACHman; has no incumbrance; City or country; has good reference. Address E. E., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS FIRST-class coachman and groom; willing and obliging; unexceptionable City reference. Address T. P., care of M. Curley, carriage warerooms, No. 109 East 13th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable Protestant young man; the best City reference; willing and obliging. Call on or address G. M., West 10th st., for two days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man as first-class coachman and groom; can be highly recommended from last employer. Call or address J. M., No. 8 East 31st st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A CAPABLE single man; will be highly recommended; is just disengaged; will be found willing and obliging. Call on or address W. J., 155 East 35th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SINGLE MAN (Danish) as coachman; is a skillful driver; City or country; takes good care of the horses, harness, washing of nice carriages; is also a good flower and vegetable gardener; thoroughly understands his business; is a Protestant; sober, honest, and faithful, as some of my references will testify; seventeen years in this country. Address C. Shultz, No. 532 Pearl st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS COACHman; thoroughly understands his business and has the best of references; willing and obliging; City or country. Address or call on Robert, No. 66 West 43d st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man; is willing to make himself generally useful; will assist in a garden; has good reference; the country preferred. Address J. J., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN AS COACHman; is English; one child; thoroughly understands his business; best City references; City or country; willing and obliging. Address W. J., No. 45 West 30th st., feed store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man; fully competent in all duties; five years' City reference from his late employer; will be willing and obliging. Call or address J. D., at Wright's harness store, No. 311 4th av., between 23d and 24th sts.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman, married; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; wife first-class cook; no family; good references. Address W. B., No. 64 Charlton st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT man; is willing and obliging; four years' reference from his last employer. Call or address for two days No. 147 West 38th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable young Protestant man, (single;) City or country. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 30 Lafayette place.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man; no incumbrance; town or country; first-class reference. Call on or address J. D., No. 130 West 28th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH coachman; will go to any part of the country; best of City references. Call on or address J. V., care of Brewster & Co., 14th st. and 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can highly recommend; has five years' best City reference. Call at present employer's, No. 45 John st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN, DISPOSING of his horses, for his coachman; thoroughly understands his business; City or country; best reference. Call on or address No. 152 East 33d st.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—WELL recommended by present employer; married; no children. Address Whip, New-Hamburg, N. Y.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN EXPErienced man (English) who thoroughly understands his duties; can drive four-in-hand if required; six years' reference from last place. Address G. P., Box No. 237 *Times* Office.

FARMER, &c.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO INCUMbrance, as farmer or foreman on a gentleman's place; thoroughly understands his business as such; understands the care and management of all kinds of stock; twelve years' experience in this country; has the best of reference. Call or address P. L., No. 47 West 18th st.

FARMER OR GARDENER—DAIRY.—BY A married man, Protestant, to take charge of a small farm or garden; has had seventeen years' experience at farming; his wife is capable of taking care of a dairy; has got a good recommendation from his last place. Call or address No. 43 Vesey st.

FARMER.—BY A YOUNG MAN OF EIGHTEEN, able-bodied, industrious, and willing, with a substantial Christian farmer, to learn the business. Address J., Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

FOOTMAN OR SECOND WAITER.—BY A young Englishman, recommended as a neat, honest, sober, and competent young man. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, (PROTestant;) good worker; understands the full management of grapery, green-house, and all kinds of vegetables; would take entire charge of a gentleman's place; best City reference. Address J., Gardener, Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a gentleman's place in order; understands the care of horses; good driver; can milk; willing and obliging; five years' best City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE COMPETENT MAN who understands the care of green-houses, graperies, fruit trees, flowers, and vegetables; best City references. Address A. B. C., Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISH GARDENER, aged twenty-five; understands management of plants, fruit, flowers, &c.; good recommendations. Address W. C., care of B. K. Bliss & Sons, seedsmen, No. 34 Barclay st.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH, PRACTICAL gardener, to take charge of gentleman's place, park, or cemetery, without glass not accepted; English, and married. Apply to T. Merritt, at J. M. Hodgson's 5th av. floral establishment, 45th st. and 5th av.

GARDENER.—BY A GARDENER OF EXPERIENCE in all kinds of gardening, greenhouse, &c.; is married and a Protestant, who can give five years' reference to last employer, wishes an engagement. Address William, Post Office Box 1,585.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, SMALL family; thoroughly understands the care of green-houses, hot and cold graperies, fruit, and vegetables, or improving a gentleman's place; has the best references. Address D. K., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS VEGEtable gardener and to take care of a horse and a cow, and make himself generally useful; good reference. Address J. B., Box No. 231 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN AS GARdener; no family; thoroughly understands the care of green-houses, graperies, and all kinds of vegetables. Address G., Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN; UNDERSTANDS the business in all its branches; has been ten years in last place. Address John, Box No. 234 *Times* Office.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A YOUNG man, married; understands his business thoroughly; wife will do cooking if necessary; best references. Address for three days, J. G., Englewood, N. J.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—MARRIED; IS well experienced in management of green-house and graperies, cultivation of fruit, flowers, and vegetables, laying out and improving places; is a good farmer; unexceptionable City references. Address C. H., Box 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN GARDENER, MARried, without children; very well acquainted with laying-out places, hot-houses, graperies, &c. Call or address O. W., Fifth Avenue Hotel, corner 23d st., florist store.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH gardener; competent in all branches; twenty years' experience in this country; with references. Address A. S. Jardinier, No. 22 South 5th av.

GROOM OR COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHman; understands his business in every particular; two years' best City reference from last employer, by whom he can be highly recommended. Call or address Coachman, No. 137 West 38th st.

JANITOR.—A JANITOR WILL TAKE CARE OF any house for free rent; very best reference. Address or call on James Gamble, No. 688 Broadway.

PORTER, &c.—BY A SINGLE SWEDISH MAN as porter or to do any kind of work; best reference from last employer. Address F. L. A., No. 321 East 54th st., rear.

RESTAURATEUR.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN to superintend a hotel or restaurant; the advertiser thoroughly understands the public business, and has had long experience as a practical cook and confectioner; can give undoubted references; is willing to go to Philadelphia or any part of the country, to work or superintend a large business; will make himself useful in any part of the business. Address A. B. C., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A COLORED MAN ON A gentleman's place; is a good stone mason, and understands farming and the care of horses and cattle; can bring reference of five years from the last place. Address D. S. B., Box No. 187 Morristown, N. J.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN UNDERstanding the use of carpenter's tools as useful man on gentleman's place. Address J. P., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL BOY.—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED Scotch boy, sixteen years old, who well understands the care of horses and cows; he has excellent references, and is of good disposition and polite manners. Call at Morison's Reliable Office, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, WELL RECOMmended; is a neat, honest, and thoroughly competent man; is good-mannered; speaks English; is an excellent silver-cleaner and salad-dresser. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER OR FOOTMAN.—BY A FRENCH young man as waiter or footman; will make himself generally useful; speaks French and English. Call at No. 33 West 49th st., present employer, from 3 to 5.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; has eight years' reference from last place. Address B. K., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGlishman, Protestant, as waiter in a private family; understands his business in all its branches; excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN AS WAITER in a private family; best City reference. Address J. H., No. 319 East 21st st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG FRENCHman as first-class waiter in a private family. Call at No. 6 East 48th st., present employer's.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCH WAITER IN A PRIvate family or boarding-house; speaks English and Spanish fluently. Address Waiter, No. 133 West 28th st., in the French laundry.

WAITER, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN JUST FROM Europe, as second waiter or footman in a private family; good City reference. Address W. O. L., No. 243 East 20th st.

HELP WANTED.

BOY WANTED—FOR BOTH STORE AND OFFICE work; one who writes a fair hand; salary, $2 per week. Address J. B. S., Box No. 350 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE WITHOUT INCUMbrance, Scotch or English, on a gentleman's place near the City; the man must understand farming, plain gardening, care of lawns and fruit, horses and stock generally; the wife as good plain cook, laundress, butter, &c.; both good, willing workers, and with good references. Address, with particulars, GENTLEMAN, Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG, SINGLE COACHMAN AND groom; must be willing and obliging, understand the care of horses, and be a careful driver; must have best City references; wages $40 a month. Address L. W. A., Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE TO GO IN THE COUNtry; the man as coachman and groom, and to make himself generally useful; the wife as first-class cook and laundress; both must understand their business thoroughly, and have City references; English preferred. Address CONN, Box 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AS WAITER AND COOK, IN A PRIvate family, one hour from the City, a man and his wife who are thoroughly competent in these respects. Address, with reference, S. R., Box No. 1,203 New-York City Post Office.

WANTED—AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, A young French woman who speaks English and is willing to make herself useful; City reference required. Apply at No. 343 Lexington av., on Tuesday morning, between 9 and 11 o'clock.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FIRST-class cook; references required. Call between the hours of 10 and 1, at No. 123 West 21st st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT CHAMBER-MAID AND waitress; must be willing to assist with washing. Call at No. 66 East 34th st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED FURNITURE SALESman; must be capable and have first-class references. Address CAPABLE, Box No. 185 *Times* office.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
PARTHIA..WED., March 15 | JAVA.......WED., M'ch 29
ABYSSINIA.Wed., M'ch 22 | ALGERIA....WED., April 5

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP PARTHIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 8:30 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, March 15, 1876. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

CELTIC..........SATURDAY, March 18, at 11 A. M.
ADRIATIC........SATURDAY, March 25, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, April 1, at 11 A. M.
REPUBLIC........SATURDAY, April 8, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(Via Queenstown.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
WISCONSIN..........March 21, at 2:30 P. M.
WYOMING..........April 4, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO..........April 11, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA..........April 18, at 1 P. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH for the landing of Passengers.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE, Danre..........Saturday, March 18
LABRADOR, Sanglier..........Saturday, April 1
AMERIQUE, Pouzolz..........Saturday, April 15

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF MONTREAL..Saturday, March 18, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, March 25, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER......Saturday, April 1, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK......Saturday, April 8, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND....Thursday, April 13, at 8 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN..........$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE..........$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers No. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK..........SATURDAY, March 18, at 10:30 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Italy, March 18, 11 A. M. | The Queen, April 8, 3 P. M.
Egypt, April 1, 9:30 A. M. | England, Ap'l 15, 9:30 A.M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage passage, $26, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from England, Ireland, and Scotland at the lowest rates. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Thursday, March 23
STATE OF INDIANA..........Thursday, April 6
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Thursday, April 20

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
ELYSIA..........SATURDAY, March 18, at 11 A. M.
ANCHORIA..........SATURDAY, March 25, 3 P. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

FOR HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)
ETNA..........March 15.
ANDES..........March 28.
FOR KINGSTON AND SOUTH HAYTI:
CLARIBEL..........March 30.
ATLAS..........April 20.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
WESER....Sat., March 18 | HABSBURG...Sat., April 1
MOSEL....Sat., March 25 | NECKAR.....Sat., April 8
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin..........$100 gold
Second cabin..........60 gold
Steerage..........30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
WILMINGTON..........WEDNESDAY....MARCH 15
CHAMPION..........SATURDAY....MARCH 18
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

FLORIDA LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.
ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.
Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.
Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.
For rates of freight or passage apply to
J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, March 14, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHRISMAN, THURSDAY, March 16, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 18, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. DAGGETT, TUESDAY, March 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
CRESCENT CITY..........THURSDAY, March 16
COLUMBUS..........TUESDAY, March 28
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green. [illegible] LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.
Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN,
Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.
The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:
INDIANA........March 16 | OHIO........April 6
ILLINOIS........March 23 | PENNSYLVANIA..April 13
*CITY of BRISTOL..Mar. 30 | *LORD CLIVE........April 20
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin, $75 to $100, according to location.
Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
GEO. W. COLTON, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
S. S. ACAPULCO..........THURSDAY, March 16
Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
S. S. CITY OF PEKING..........April 1.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.
On the 10th and 25th of every month.
For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

STAR BALL LINE.
United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ships,
Sailing regularly every month from WATSON'S WHARF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,
For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro,
Calling at ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO.
NELLIE MARTIN, 3,000 tons..........Saturday, April 15
JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons..........
Passenger accommodations first-class.
For freight and passage at reduced rates apply to
J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, No. 54 Pine st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, March 21
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, March 23
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, March 30
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO
CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, March 21
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, April 11
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 5 and March 26 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad: at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad: at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division: also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West: also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.
6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
1 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:45 P. M.—Express for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading and Harrisburg.
5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. Dec. 5, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at
7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.
1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.
4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHAS. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.
6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRESH IMPORTATIONS FROM EUROPE,
BY MESSRS. BALME BROTHERS.

The greatest and most complete assortment of plants for parlors, hot-houses, and gardens will be found in our store; in short, all the newest things obtained by horticultural science, viz.: Fruit trees, rose bushes, standard, dwarf, grafted and monthly, bulbs, flower seeds, &c.

It is of the highest importance for amateurs to call and examine for themselves and be certain everything is as represented.

Store No. 715 Broadway.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Business for the week opened with quite a number of sales at the Exchange yesterday, Monday, March 13, as follows:

Steele & Carter, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, in foreclosure, W. S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, sold a tract of land, 644 by 562 by 694.4 by 647, (about ten acres,) on One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, north-east corner of St. Ann's avenue, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, for $39,900 to Ophelia M. Turner, a party in interest to the legal proceedings. This sale was made mainly for the purpose of perfecting title.

George H. Scott, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, N. Jarvis, Esq., Referee, sold two two-story and basement brick houses with lots, each 19.6 by 100.11, situate on East One Hundred and Eleventh street, north side, 143 feet west of Avenue A, for $6,960 apiece to Thomas MacKeller, plaintiff in the legal action.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, J. P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land, 100 by 150, with two small one-story and attic frame buildings thereon, located on Tenth avenue, west side, 130 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth street, adjoining lands of Eliza B. Jumel, for $4,950 to Bridget Muller, widow of James Muller, the former owner of the property. This same plot of land was sold to Mr. Muller, now deceased, in October last for $12,230.

Richard V. Harnett, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, James H. Fay, Esq., Referee, sold one two-story frame house, with lot 25.11 by 100, on Second avenue, east side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Seventeenth street, for $4,525 to James Kehoe, and one lot, 25 by 50, on Second avenue, adjoining above, for $3,350 to H. Moll.

A. H. Muller & Son, at an executor's sale, disposed of the leasehold property, Nos. 54, 56, and 58 Chatham street, north side, near Chambers street, embracing a plot of land 50.3 by 90 by about 60 by 52, with buildings thereon, and right of alley-way to Chambers street, for $4,050, the purchaser being Edward Bridge. The lease is from the Corporation of the City, has eighteen years to run, contains covenant for renewal, and the present ground rent is $2,300 per annum.

Peter F. Meyer, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, A. B. Tappen, Esq., Referee, sold two two-story frame houses, with lots each 25 by 120, located on Madison avenue, east side, 100 feet north of Taylor street, Fordham, Twenty-fourth Ward, for $1,000 each to William H. Wilkins, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit.

The remaining legal auctions announced were adjourned as follows: Sale by Winans & Davies of a plot of land on Lorillard street, north of the West Farms road, Fordham, Twenty-fourth Ward, 20th inst.; sale by R. V. Harnett of a house and lot on Avenue A, north-west corner of Eighteenth street, 20th inst.; sale by same auctioneer of four lots on East Sixty-third street, east of Madison avenue, 21st inst., and sale by Hugh N. Camp of a plot of land on East One Hundred and Eighteenth street, west of Third avenue, 28th inst.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales at the Exchange as noticed are the following:

By William Kennelly, public auction sale to close an estate, of the three valuable five-story and basement brown-stone-front buildings, with lots each 19.6 by about 50, Nos. 213, 215 and 217 Canal street, north side, between Baxter and Mulberry streets. No. 213 is now rented at the rate of $3,200 per year, and No. 215 at $2,600.

By Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of a four-story brick house, with lot 24.8 by 112, on Third avenue, north-west corner of Twenty-sixth street. Also similar sale, J. A. Beall, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West One Hundred and Sixth street, north side, 350 feet west of Ninth avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Superior Court foreclosure sale, C. C. Higgins, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, north side, 150.6 feet east of Avenue A.

By H. W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. W. Kennedy, Esq., Referee, of the desirable business property on Greenwich street, north-east corner of Fulton street, embracing a plot of land 33.3 by 91.11 by 32 by 103.2, with the buildings thereon.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. M. Henry, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 99.11, on East One Hundred and Thirty-third street, south side, 95 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 137.6 by 200 on Highbridge avenue, north side, 500 feet west of Union street, Fordham, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Lindley, Esq., Referee, of one acre of land, with buildings, on Highbridge road, near Avenue A, Fordham, Twenty fourth Ward.

EXCHANGE SALES—MONDAY, MARCH 13.

NEW-YORK.

By Steele & Carter.	
10 acres of land, 138th st., n. e. corner of St. Ann's av., Morrisania, 23d Ward, tract 644x562x694.4x647	$39,900
By George H. Scott.	
2 two-story and basement brick houses and lots, East 111th st., n. s., 143 ft. w. of Avenue A, lots each 19.6x100.11, $6,960 each	$13,920
By V. K. Stevenson, Jr.	
2 one-story and attic frame buildings and plot, 10th av., w. s., 130 ft. s. of 166th st., plot 100x150	$4,950
By Richard V. Harnett.	
1 two-story frame house and lot, 2d av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of 117th st., lot 25.11x100	$4,525
1 lot, 2d av., e. s., 75.11 ft. n. of 118th st., adjoining above, lot 25x100	3,350
By A. H. Muller & Son.	
Buildings and lease of plot, Nos. 54, 56, and 58 Chatham st., n. s., near Chambers st., with right of alley-way to Chambers st., plot 50.3x90x about 60x52: term of lease, 18 years, with renewal; ground rent, $2,300 per annum	$4,050
By Peter F. Meyer.	
2 two-story frame houses and lots, Madison av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Taylor st., Fordham, 24th Ward, lots each 25x120, $1,000 each	$2,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, March 11.

129th st., n. s., 130 ft. e of 7th av., 25x99.11; Cornelius W. Van Voorhis and wife to William M. Dean	nom.
Chrystie st., w. s., Nos. 61 and 63, between Hester and Canal sts., 50x100; Charles H. Burr and wife to Amerton Yale	$20,000
53d st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x100.5; Jacob Kalb and wife to Dorothea Tremer	10,000
Fordham av., w. s., 193 1-10 ft. s. of Morris st., 27x90, 24th Ward; Henry Leithauser to Mathilde Schmitt	1,200
9th av., e. s., 98.9 ft. s. of 25th st., 24.8x100; Joseph M. Ohmies and wife to Friederich Hausmann	28,000
4th av., w. s., 62.2 ft. s. of 86th st., 20x70; William L. Turner to Samuel C. Pullman	nom.
4th av., w. s., same property; Samuel C. Pullman and wife to Martha S. Turner	nom.
15th st., s. s., 165 ft. e. of 7th av., 20x103.3x irregular; Amelia H. Leszynski and husband to Charles A. Troup	nom.
28th st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x98.9; Ann Rowantry to Henry E. Farnsworth	8,500
53d st., n. s., 374 ft. w. of 5th av., 20x100.5; Sarah N. Cardozo and husband to Leroy W. Fairchild	35,000
9th av., w. s., No. 315, 19.7 ft. n. of 28th st., 19.11x65, (⅔ part of) Adelbert M. Smith and wife to Mary K. L. Black	8,000
9th av., w. s., No. 317, 39.8 ft. n. of 28th st., 19.9⅓x65, (⅔ part of); Charles N. Black and wife and others to Annie T. L. Atterbury	8,000
10th av., w. s., 24.8¼ ft. n. of 29th st., 24.8¼x75, (⅔ part of); Charles N. Black and wife and others to Emily L. L. Smith	8,000
43d st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 10th av., 50x200.10, to 44th st.; Darius G. Crosby and wife to Frederick Heerlein	25,000
71st st., s. s., 280 ft. e. of 4th av., 20x102.2⅜; Babette Sternmuler to Caroline Voytits	nom.
Boston road, e. s., (24th Ward;) Horace P. Whitney, &c., to Eliza D. Swain	nom.
5th av., e. s., 25 ft. n. of 30th st., 24.7x100; also, Madison av., w. s., 76.8 ft. s. of 80th st., 25.6x95; also Madison av., w. s., 51.2 ft. s. of 80th st., 25x95, (½ part of;) also, 79th st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 4th av., 50x102.2, (½ part of;) also, 3d av., e. s., 108 ft. n. of 138th st. to 139th st.; thence 86.2 ft.; irregular, (23d Ward;) Horace P. Whitney and wife to Eliza D. Swain	nom.
137th st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of Willis av., 325x200 to 138th st.; also, 138th st., n. s., 206 ft. w. of Willis av., 201 ft. to 139th st., thence 206 ft. (23d Ward;) Talmadge st. and Lafayette av., 65x100, (24th Ward;) also, Boston road, n. w. s., 170 ft. to Chestnut st., thence 168x77x32; (24th Ward;) same to same	nom.
Chambers st., n. s., 351.6 ft. e. of Broadway, 75.2½x150.5, to Reade st.; Blandina B. Andrews, Executrix, to American News Co.	180,000
34th st., s. s., 237.6 ft. e. of 10th av., 20.10x98.9; John I. Davenport, Referee, to Matilda B. Coddington	9,525
76th st., s. s., 205 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x102.2; Philo T. Ruggles, Referee, to Edward Oppenheimer	10,000
73d st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x75; Geo. P. Smith, Referee, to Edward Oppenheimer	8,500
1st av., w. s., 52.2 ft. n. of 73d st., 25x75; same to same	10,000
1st av., w. s., 27.2 ft. n. of 73d st., 25x75; same to same	10,000
1st av., n. w. corner 73d st., 27.2x75; same to same	12,000
43d st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 10th av., 75x200.10, to 44th st.; Charles H. Phelps, Referee, to Darius G. Crosby	17,000
59th st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 1st av., 50x100.5; James Campbell to John Hetherington	10,500
122d st., n. s., 310 ft. w. of 3d av., 25x100.11; Thomas B. Pitman and wife to Lucy A. Pitman	nom.
LEASES RECORDED.	
53d st., s. s., w. of 6th av., 50x½ block, 5 years; Francis McCabe to Cornelius J. Farley	$4,000
63d st., s. e. corner of 2d av., 8 years; Mary De Peyster to Jacob Ahrens	800
59th st., Nos. 142 and 144, 21 years; Jacob Leahy to Philip J. Seiter	900

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY brick stores No. 16 Cliff and No. 241 Pearl sts., 28 feet on each street by 198 feet in depth, through the block, suitable for any business requiring strength and a good light. Apply to GEORGE G. SAMPSON, No. 69 William st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, OR WILL RENT, (FURnished,) No 317 West 51st st. Lowest selling price, $27,500; $20,000 may remain. Lowest renting price, $250 a month; will rent only to first-class party; possession any time; can be seen any time. RANDELL, owner, Nos. 554 and 556 8th av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.

No. 59 5th av.
No. 299 5th av.
No. 583 5th av.
No. 614 5th av.
No. 622 5th av.
No. 628 5th av.
No. 800 5th av.
No. 238 Madison av.
No. 250 Madison av.
No. 254 Madison av.
No. 533 Madison av.
No. 649 Madison av.
No. 16 West 40th st
No. 9 East 41st st.
No. 36 West 47th st.
No. 17 East 48th st.
No. 29 West 49th st
No. 20 West 52d st.
No. 1 East 53d st.
No. 11 West 53d st.
No. 9 West 56th st.
No. 16 East 57th st.

For prices and permits apply to
ISAAC HONIG,
No. 111 Broadway, rooms G and H, basement.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, WITH OR WITHout the elegant Furnishings—The four-story high stoop dwelling, carriage-house, and stable connected, No. 8 East 84th st., near 5th av.; lot 30x102, house 30x65, having double party walls, and is admirably arranged and finished; the owner, desirous of leaving the City this Spring, will sell or rent on terms in accordance with the times. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, A BEAUTIFUL country seat fronting on the Hudson River, opposite Catskill Mountains; over seventy acres under cultivation; modern brick mansion; dock; magnificent views; 3,000 fruit trees, and complete, with every appointment that good taste and money could suggest. Photographs at our office.
HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

A SUPERB MEDIUM-SIZED BASEMENT dwelling on 18th st., near 5th av., at a decided bargain.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
No. 4 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT high-stoop brick house, No. 329 Greene av., Brooklyn; all improvements; fine location. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—The valuable piece of property No. 61 Beekman st., fronting on Gold and Ann sts. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or WM. SHARP, No. 1,475 Pacific st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ON FAVORABLE TERMS, A THREE-story high-stoop brick house, on Waverley place, near Washington square, extra width; built unusually well. Apply to CHAS. M. EARLE, No. 93 Nassau st., fourth floor, Room No. 1.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone-front house No. 14 West 50th st.; one of the finest locations in the City. Apply at No. 7 West 50th st.

$14,000 FOR A THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house near Elevated Road and Park entrance; all improvements. J. W. STEVENS, Broadway and 52d st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING No. 106 Bank st.; bath and gas; in perfect order; $7,500; terms easy. Apply to JOHN ROSS, No. 58 8th av., or J. O. BACHE, 238 East 48th st., New-York.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.
Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,

At Clifton, Staten Island, "Sunny Lawn," the country residence of the late Wm. Fellows. This is one of the largest and most complete places on Staten Island. It is situated on the south shore, facing the Lower Bay, directly on the water, commanding a view unsurpassed, and possessing excellent bathing facilities. The house is large, in perfect order, with gas throughout and suitable for Winter as well as Summer occupancy, and contains bowling-alley and billiard-room.

The place comprises a beautiful stone gate-lodge and an unusually fine new brick stable. There is always an abundance of well water. There are about 20 acres of land, including an extensive vegetable garden.
Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st., and No. 35 East 17th st.

AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.,

FOR SALE

The elegant property known as
"NORWOOD,"

situate on Front st., Plainfield, the late residence of Isaac L. Platt, deceased; contains about fifteen acres in three parcels. Will be sold separate or entire, at a very low valuation, to close the estate. This property is well known as one of the finest properties in the City of Plainfield or its vicinity; a most desirable location for a gentleman's home, and with a certain rise in value with the growth of the city. Apply to
JAMES M. TAYLOR,
No. 1½ Pine st.

NEWARK, N. J.—FOR SALE, HOUSE AND LOT on High st.—House of fourteen rooms, with hall in the centre; lot nearly 300 feet deep; fine garden plot; fruit, &c.; convenient to three depots on two railroads, and every way a very desirable situation and residence. To see the place, apply to the undersigned, or address them if desired, and the owner will call upon you. POMEROY & BRISTOL, No. 784 Broad st., corner of Market st., under the First National Bank, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—ON THE WEST SHORE OF THE Hudson River, opposite Hyde Park, 24 acres of land, with an elegant three-story brick mansion, with all conveniences, fine brick stable, two gardener's cottages, &c.; the shore frontage of over half a mile is finely wooded, and the boat-house, dock, &c., are in first-class order; there is a steam ferry-boat connecting with all trains, bringing this place within twenty minutes of Hyde Park Station. For price and permits, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

GENTEEL MANSARD COTTAGES FOR SALE—Seven rooms, (four bedrooms,) range, heater, and water in kitchen; will sell to make rent and expenses $260 per annum; house 20x36; lot 50x150; situated at Centreville, on Erie, Newark and Paterson Railroad, and Clifton, on Delaware and Lackawanna, Boonton Branch; fifty minutes to New-York. JOHN HUGHES, No. 61 Cedar st., or on premises.

AT KING'S BRIDGE, ON HARLEM RIVER. —To rent, fully furnished, a gentleman's residence containing gas, bath, laundry, &c., with nine acres of land in lawn, fruit, and vegetables; carriage, ice, and green houses, and within 900 feet of depot; rent low to a desirable tenant. Also, house and stable adjoining, unfurnished. H. W. COATES, No. 3 Pine st.

A FARM OF YOUR OWN.—THE BEST REMEDY for hard times! Free homesteads and the best and cheapest railroad land are on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad in Nebraska. Secure a home now. Full information sent FREE to all parts of the world. Address O. F. DAVIS, Land Commissioner, Union Pacific Railroad, Omaha, Neb.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT Hyde Park, near Poughkeepsie, on the Hudson, in a high state of cultivation, 130 acres, consisting of an elegant mansion and grounds, gardener's house, hot and cold graperies, and a stone gothic house on river front, will be sold at a bargain and on favorable terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—IN ELIZABETH—THE DOUBLE-FRONT cottage known as No. 128 West Jersey st., the most desirable location in Elizabeth; lot 80x300 feet, and ground filled with choicest shrubbery and fruit; will be sold very cheap. Apply to
WM. W. THOMAS, No. 23 William st.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCES FOR SALE OR to let in Orange, N. J., and vicinity.
A. T. FRENCH,
Real Estate Agent, Main st., near Junction, East Orange.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

TO LET—VERY LOW, OR FOR SALE, FARM OF forty-six acres; between Rye and White Plains; very high ground; buildings with lawn, garden, and orchard, $400; whole, $700.
R. C. EMBREE, No. 115 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—INCLUDING Llewellyn Park, Brick Church, Montrose; desirable properties for sale; rent, furnished or unfurnished, season, year. HAMILTON & WALLIS, 30 Pine st.

FORTY MINUTES FROM CITY HALL.—New house for sale; also choice lots; money loaned for building; Rutherford, N. J., first station on Erie Railway. D. B. IVISON, No. 138 Grand st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

HOWARD W. COATES, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, MARCH 14,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER OF THE REFEREE,

All that valuable property situated on the north-east corner of Greenwich and Fulton streets, in the City of New-York.

The above property has a frontal on Greenwich st. of thirty-three feet three and one-half inches, (33.3½;) ninety-one feet, eleven inches on Fulton st., (91.11;) depth of the northerly side of said lot, one hundred and three feet two inches, (103.2;) the rear of said lot being thirty-two feet, (32;) together with the buildings thereon.

Terms will be made known on the day of the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE CANAL ST. PROPERTY.—WILLIAM KENNELLY, auctioneer, will sell at auction, on Tuesday, March 14, 1876, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable five-story brown-stone buildings NOS. 213, 215, AND 217 CANAL ST. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps and particulars at auctioneer's office, No. 6 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

STAMFORD, CONN.—TO LET, FROM APRIL OR May 1, a very desirable house on Atlantic st., near depot, opposite Capt. Skiddy's house, 40 by 40, lot 75 by 200; Trinity Lake water; stable on premises. Apply to W. R. RITCH, Stamford, or T. G. RITCH, No. 271 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—A LARGE BROWN-STONE HOUSE, NO. 21 West 27th st., near Broadway, furnished or unfurnished, occupied by the Army and Navy Club; possession immediately. Inquire of JOSEPH W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

NO. 16 EAST 47TH ST.—SUPERBLY LOCATED, finished, and furnished, new medium-sized private residence, to let low.
Offices, No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT OR SALE—TWO MAGNIFICENT Madison avenue corner mansions, richly cabinet trimmed in tulip and rose woods, French and black walnut; nine splendid mantel and pier mirrors, with connecting cornices.

Eight four-story high-stoop private residences, with elegant portico fronts, size, 20x71; five superb mirrors on parlor story; beautiful cabinet trim, in black and French walnut and ash. Also a number of brown-stone houses, ranging in price from $900 to $2,000. Apply to North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.; or office No. 21 East 60th st. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

TO LET—THE DWELLING, NO. 125 WAVERLEY place; rent $1,000. Call from 2 until 5 P. M.

ALSO, third floor and attic, No. 127 Waverley place; rent, $22 50 per month. Keys with M. Manns, fashionable tailor, No. 129 Waverley place.

ALSO, entire dwelling part of No. 76 6th av., north-east corner Waverley place, with the photograph gallery, $50 per month. Keys at No. 129 Waverley place.
THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent,
No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th st.

A VERY CHOICE PART OF HOUSE TO rent on West 22d st., second and third floors, eight rooms and bath, in a four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, in elegant condition; all improvements; water-closet on each floor, &c., and with a very desirable family as occupants of balance of house; much better than a flat; rent $75 per month (including gas and heat) to a small, desirable family.
JAMES R. EDWARDS,
No. 108 West 23d st.

FRENCH FLATS OF EIGHT ROOMS TO LET—Size 21x80, in the new block of buildings, 5th av. and Carroll st., Brooklyn; complete in every particular; range, stationary tubs, dumb-waiter, private halls, halls carpeted; rents from $300 upward; cars from Fulton, South, and Wall Street Ferries; distance twenty minutes. Apply to Janitor, or to W. B. COOPER, Jr., No. 99 Pearl st., New-York.

TO LET—AN EXCEEDINGLY COMFORTABLE, pleasant unfurnished house, in good order, at Flushing, L. I., containing 13 rooms, bath, laundry, and furnace, with 10 acres of land; shade and fruit trees and pasturage; stable; excellent water; location high and airy; twenty trains a day; rent, $1,000 a year.
F. B. ELLIOTT, No. 4 Hanover st., New-York.

TO LET—IN THE SHERWOOD BUILDING, NORTH-east corner 5th av. and 44th st., two suites of apartments from May 1; sunny exposure; elevator; meals served at table d'hôte or by private table. Apply at No. 531 5th av., between 1 and 5 o'clock, week days.
JAMES P. COLT.

THE EXCEPTIONALLY DESIRABLE HIGH-stoop brown-stone dwelling, No. 49 West 37th st., admirably located, on Murray Hill, just west of 5th av., to rent, with the elegant mirrors, low.
Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

A VERY LARGE, ELEGANT, AND EXPENSIVELY-FURNISHED house, to rent, on West 14th st., to a private responsible party; will be rented very low; if for boarders, rent must be secured.
JAMES R. EDWARDS,
No. 108 West 23d st.

A VALUABLE FULL-SIZE, PARTIALLY-furnished mansion and stable, No. 141 East 60th st., corner Lexington av. The whole for only $3,000 a year. Permits at No. 4 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED LARGE high-stoop brown-stone dwelling on 23d st. to let low to an acceptable private family. Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

NO. 121 EAST 37TH ST., NEAR PARK AV. —Splendid full-size dwelling; low rent. Offices, No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

A FOUR-STORY BASEMENT DWELLING, 22x55 feet and extension, 41st st., between Madison and Park avs. Chandeliers and mirrors, $1,200.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
No. 4 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st.

A PERFECT GEM OF A MEDIUM-SIZED, furnished dwelling; splendid neighborhood, 22d st., near 6th av.; only $225 a month; a bargain.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.

TO LET.—THE FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, brown-stone-front dwelling-house No. 322 West 14th st. Well placed for boarding-house.
THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent,
No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th st.

NINTH WARD.—TO LET—HOUSE NO 163 Charles st., and lower parts of houses No. 109 Bank st., and No. 774 Greenwich st.; modern improvements and good yards. RUFUS KING, owner, No. 67 7th av.

TO LET AT WYOMING—ON THE ORANGE Mountain, (M. and E. R. R.,) a cottage, ten rooms; near depot; $30 per month. Also, store with dwelling over. Also, large mansion, eighteen rooms, suitable for boarding-house. L. W. BADGER Wyoming, N. J.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A FIRST-CLASS four-story high-stoop house, 22x60x102, on 74th st., between 5th and Madison avs.; in perfect order; contains a large amount of valuable furniture.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT, IN first-class order; furniture and carpets all new; a bargain; $100 per month; one room retained, with board for small family. No. 246 West 25th st.

TO LET—FULLY AND BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, from May 1, 1876, the private dwelling, No. 17 East 42d st. For particulars and permits, address J. H. D., Box No. 530 New-York Post Office.

TO LET.—FAMILIES DESIROUS OF SECURING A first-class residence upon the Central Park, near 5th av., at a low rent, can do so by applying to E. N. TAILER, owner, No. 47 Walker st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCE, with all modern improvements, No. 199 Orange st., corner of Sheffield, Newark, N. J.; rent low to a desirable tenant. Apply to owner on the premises.

TO LET, ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—FIVE minutes' from Fulton Ferry; genteel brick houses; eight rooms; all improvements; rent, $750. Apply at No. 42 Fulton st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 219 EAST 19TH ST.; ALL improvements, and in perfect order. Apply to
JOHN FOSTER, No. 218 East 18th st.

TO LET—ONE SUITE, CONSISTING OF THREE rooms and bath-room; apartment house. No. 2 East 15th st., corner 5th av.

BROWN-STONE HOUSES—IN CHOICE LOCAtions, at moderate rents. Apply at No. 1,037 3d av.

A.—FLATS FROM $30 TO $60 PER MONTH; all improvements. Apply at No. 1,037 3d av.

TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR NO. 190 WEST HOUSton st.; inquire in the corner.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET OR LEASE,
THE OFFICES
Now Occupied by the
NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY CO.,
NO. 52 BROADWAY,
EXTENDING THROUGH TO NEW ST.
WELL SUITED FOR A
LARGE CORPORATION.
Having very capacious Burglar and Fire-proof Safes.
ALSO, OTHER DESIRABLE OFFICES IN SAME BUILDING.
APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

TO LET—THE STORE AND DWELLING NO. 8 Bowery; very fine business stand.

ALSO, store and apartments, No. 127 Waverley place; rent reduced; possession may be had of entire building on May 1.

ALSO, building No. 45 Thomas st., $450 per annum.
THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent,
No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th st.

THE LARGE IRON WORKS, WITH 24 full lots and four immense buildings running through from 13th to 14th st., between Avenues C and D, to lease low for any business purpose; valuable supply of machinery and tools.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
No. 4 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Two stores on Astor place side; also desirable offices on second and third stories, all having steam heat. Apply to Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

TO LET—DESIRABLE OFFICES, LOCATED DIrectly opposite the City Hall Park, the first floor being suitable for an insurance company; the second and third floors for lawyers' offices, being in suites and connected. Apply at the bank, No. 257 Broadway.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, THE SIX-STORY building, Nos. 154 and 156 West 19th st., near 7th av.; the building is 40x90, lighted all round, with a 60-horse power engine, steam-heating, &c., all of first-class build. Apply on the premises.

A PROMINENT CORNER STORE TO LET—No. 30 Vesey st., corner Church st., 25x75; reasonable rent to a good tenant. Apply at No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

TO LET—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, HOUSE AND lot No. 68 Crosby st., with privilege to alter for light factory purposes.
A. B. TAPPEN, No. 206 Broadway, Room F.

TO LET—AT NO. 58 WALL ST.—THE COMMODIous offices now occupied by the Rutgers Fire Insurance Company. Apply to
JNO. WARREN, No. 58 Wall st.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—BETWEEN 18th and 19th sts.; large, light, and very desirable.
HOLLISTER & MARIE, No. 4 Pine st.

SEVERAL STORES ON 8TH AV., BETWEEN 33d and 34th sts., to rent at reduced prices. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

TO LET—BULKHEAD AND SEVEN VACANT LOTS foot of Gansevoort st.
G. B. LAWTON, No. 422 West st.

BASEMENT.—A LARGE BASEMENT IN NO. 46 Broad st.; also No. 46 New st.; suitable for wine merchants. ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 46 Broad st.

MILLINERY.

MME. KEHOE,
Successor to
Miss M. A. PAGE,
No. 29 Waverley place,
importer of French Bonnets and Hats,
will open for the Spring season
THURSDAY, MARCH 16.

DRY GOODS.

E. RIDLEY & SONS
309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st., N. Y.
OPENING
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, MARCH 15 AND 16.
PARIS TRIMMED ROUND HATS
AND
BONNETS.
ALSO,
OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE
BY
FIRST-CLASS ARTISTS.

EDW'D RIDLEY & SONS,
309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st.,
NOS. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 ALLEN ST.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

Andrews' Patent Passenger Elevators constantly running on the east and west sides of the establishment, connecting with the basement and five upper floors.

E. RIDLEY & SON,
309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st., N. Y.
FROM AUCTION,
RECEIVED TO-DAY,
LARGE PURCHASE
GUIPURE AND YAK LACES,

FROM 8c. PER YARD TO 50c.,
LESS THAN HALF REGULAR PRICES.
Also,
ECRU LACES AND NETS,
PLAIN, DOTTED, STRIPED, AND SPANISH,

☞ EXAMINE OUR STOCK OF ECRU TIES.

FINE HAMBURG EDGINGS
and
INSERTINGS.

LARGEST STOCK EVER OFFERED BY ANY HOUSE IN THIS CITY.

At least one-third
BELOW LAST WEEK'S
PRICES.

EDW. RIDLEY & SONS,
Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st.,
NOS. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN ST.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.
ANDREWS' PATENT PASSENGER ELEVATORS CONSTANTLY RUNNING ON THE EAST AND WEST SIDES OF THE ESTABLISHMENT, CONNECTING WITH BASEMENT AND FIVE UPPER FLOORS.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,
309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st., N. Y.
RIBBONS.

GROS GRAIN, ALL SILK, EVERY COLOR,
NO. 5, 9 CENTS.
NO. 7, 10 CENTS.
NO. 9, 11 CENTS.
NO. 12, 16 CENTS.
NO. 16, 20 CENTS.

CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED.
ALL THE NEW SHADES
in
TRIMMING SILKS.
ALSO FIRST OPENING OF FRENCH FLOWERS.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS,
NOS. 309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND ST.,
NOS. 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 ALLEN ST.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

FINE ARTS.

ART ANNOUNCEMENT.

Mr. HENRY D. MINER respectfully announces that in consequence of the alterations, refurnishing, and refitting of his galleries, No. 845 Broadway, necessary for the important exhibition and sale of

Mr. WM. H. WEBB'S

Collection of high-class paintings, statuary, bronzes, and art library, he was unable to name the precise date of sale, but now that the alterations are about completed the galleries will be opened on THURSDAY MORNING, 16th inst., and the sale will take place on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, March 29 and 30, commencing at 7:30 o'clock. This collection is without doubt one of the most valuable and meritorious that has ever been offered for public competition in this country, containing many of the most noted examples of distinguished artists now deceased, carefully selected by Mr. Webb during his several visits to Europe during the past fifteen years, and in most instances ordered or purchased direct from the studios of the artists, without regard to cost, but solely with a view to artistic merit and beauty of subject. The Art Library contains many rare illustrated works of great value, issued to a limited number of subscribers, and many of which are to be found in but few libraries in this country.
HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer,
Office and Art Galleries No. 845 Broadway.

ART.

MR ADOLPH KOHN OFFERS
his entire collection of IMPORTANT MODERN PAINTINGS, all new and of this year's importation.
AT PRIVATE SALE,
at extraordinarily low prices,
at the KURTZ ART GALLERY, No. 6 East 23d st.

ART.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
NOW ON EXHIBITION
at
No. 74 University place,
balance of De Castro Gallery, consisting of
OIL PAINTINGS, WATER COLORS, &c.;
to be sold by auction on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2 o'clock, without reserve.
City and country trade invited.
R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S
DANCING SCHOOL,
NO. 212 FIFTH AVENUE.
For particulars send for a circular.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE New-York Elevated Railroad Company will present to the General Term of the Supreme Court, to be held in and for the First Department, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of March instant, at the opening of the court on that day, for confirmation, the report of the Commissioners appointed by orders of said court, dated on 1st December, 1875, and on the 14th day of January last to determine whether the railway described in the petition of said railroad company ought to be constructed and operated by said railroad company over, through, and along the streets and avenues specified in said petition; which report was filed with the Clerk of the said court on the 8th day of March instant.—Dated March 8, 1876.
JAMES EMOTT, of Counsel.
E. C. DELAVAN, Attorney for Petitioners.

NEW-YORK, March 9, 1875.

DEC. 2, 1875, A MAN GIVING HIS NAME as PETER MASON made an important deposition before Henry J. Mills, of Newark, N. J., against Alfred Barmore's will. Mason was introduced to Mills by Thomas Green, of Bloomfield, N. J., doing business at No. 75 Murray st., New-York City. Mills says Mason is James Byrnes, of this City. Green and Titus B. Eldridge know who Mason is. I will give either Green or Eldridge $5,000 to produce to Mills, on fair notice to me, the man who made this deposition, provided it is not said Byrnes.
IRA SHAFER,
No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

FURNISHED COTTAGE, WITH STABLE AND GARDEN, WANTED—By a family of three; no children; must be accessible to New-York, and not more than forty-five minutes from Wall st.; a good opportunity for persons wishing to travel to obtain a reasonable rental and careful tenants. Address HOUSE, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR $20,000—Full cash payment if desired, a three or four-story, high-stoop house, at least twenty feet wide; location between 23d and 45th sts, 3d and 7th avs.; must be in good order, and not near tenement-houses.
Address, with full particulars, E., Station F., New-York City.

HOUSES WANTED FOR SALE AND TO LET. —Numerous applications already received to purchase and to hire. Desirable dwellings, in suitable localities, and which are continually on the increase, at my office. Owners, do not procrastinate, but send in descriptions at once. JOSIAH JEX, 1,295 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A PARLOR AND SECOND FLOOR—HANDsomely furnished; private table; 31st st., near 5th av.; also, second floor on 5th av. Apply to A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av. Will remove to No. 666 6th av.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN WISHING fine large rooms, with breakfast or full board, with private table, may find them in the home of a private family on Murray Hill. Address COMFORT, Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 34 EAST 20TH ST.—HAVING CHANGED proprietors, is now ready for parties requiring first-class accommodations; apartments with private table; also, rooms for single gentlemen.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—TWO SECOND-story connecting rooms, also, single room, to rent, with board, from April 1, to parties desiring a refined home.

FIFTH AVENUE.—A PARTY HAVING TAKEN the second story front suite of rooms, were obliged to leave the City, and their rooms will be rented, with board, at a moderate price. No 347 5th av.

HAVING LEASED HOUSE NO. 7 GRAMERCY PARK, the last of April I will have delightful rooms with good board. Apply at present at No. 35 East 21st st.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—LARGE HANDsomely-furnished rooms, running water, third and fourth floors, with or without board; permanent or transient; dining-room parlor floor; references.

A FINE SECOND STORY SUITE OF ROOMS to let with board, together or separately; also, handsomely furnished back parlor. No. 53 West 48th st.; references.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY. —Elegant rooms, with a superior table, for families and gentlemen.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK.—MRS. J. CURTIS has rooms to let, with board, for the Summer or permanently.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 100 EAST.—A very desirable suite of rooms, with board; also single rooms.

BROOKLYN.—PARTIES DESIRING BOARD with first-class accommodations, can obtain the same by applying at No. 97 Pierrepont st.

NO. 88 MADISON AV.—EXTRA-SIZE FRONT hall-room, with board.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD AT NO. 128 East 23d st.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.—TWO ROOMS ON second floor to let, with board; no moving in May.

ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR—BUT FEW BOARDers. No. 116 West 45th st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY, for a gentleman, wife, and three sons. A parlor, bedroom, and small room on second floor, with large room on third or fourth floor, would be required, either furnished or unfurnished; if suited, the parties will be permanent; best references given and required. Address, with terms, location, &c., W., Box No. 490 Post Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND FAMILY, AT least four rooms, either furnished or unfurnished, on first or second floor, from 1st May; private table preferred; situation not above 42d st.; location and accommodation must be unexceptionable. Address, with full particulars, Post Office Box No. 3,428.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife and two children, aged three and four. Address, with terms and particulars, Alpha, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with and without board, in choice location; every house personally inspected. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.; will remove to No. 666 6th av.

TO LET—A FURNISHED FRONT BEDROOM, $2 A week. Call on or address Mrs. LANE, No. 46 3d st., Hoboken, N. J.

NO. 46 IRVING PLACE, OPPOSITE WESTminster Hotel, handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or single, for gentlemen; breakfast if desired.

NO. 15 EAST 16TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, three large, well-furnished rooms; private bath; prices moderate; references.

NO. 71 IRVING PLACE, NEAR 19TH ST., (Gramercy Park.)—Furnished rooms, without board, singly or en suite.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, without board, near Broadway and 5th av.

ROOMS WANTED.

A YOUNG PHYSICIAN WANTS ROOMS suitable for office and sleeping, (furnished,) located between 34th and 42d sts., Park and Lexington avs. Address M. D., with terms, Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COUNTRY BOARD.

WANTED—FROM 1ST JUNE, FIRST-CLASS ACcommodations in the country for a gentleman, wife, two children, and two nurses; location must be within three hours of New-York; healthful beyond question; surroundings cheerful and attractive. Address, with full particulars, Post Office Box No. 3,498.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO OR three adults and five children under fourteen. Address, with terms, C. C., Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—BOARD for the Summer; house open 1st May. James G. Roe.

HOTELS.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28TH and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB. —A regular weekly meeting of this club will be held TO-DAY (Tuesday) at 1 o'clock P. M., at the rooms of the Institute in the Cooper building. All interested in agricultural improvement are invited to attend.
NATHAN C. ELY, President.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF PEKIN, LINCOLN AND DECATUR RAILROAD.—Without Redemption.—Circuit Court of the United States of America, Southern District of Illinois—January Term, A. D. 1876.—ABRAM B. BAYLIS, Trustee, &c., vs. THE PEKIN, LINCOLN AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY, the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, Jacob D. Cox, Benjaman S. Prettyman, Samuel C. Beam, Columbus R. Cummings, Peter Weyrich, G. R. Cobleigh, Alfred W. Rodecker, Assignee in Bankruptcy of Reuben Bergstresser, Detrich C. Smith and Frederick Smith, Executors of Ties Smith, deceased.—Public notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of the decree rendered by said court in the above-entitled cause at the term aforesaid, and by virtue of the powers of sale contained in a certain deed of trust filed as an exhibit in said cause, the undersigned, Master in Chancery of the above-named Circuit Court and District aforesaid, will sell at public sale, without redemption, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, in satisfaction of the decree rendered in the above-entitled cause, at the north door of the United States Court Building, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, on Friday, the twenty-first day of April, 1876, between the hours of nine o'clock A. M. and six o'clock P. M. of said day, to wit: At the hour of two o'clock P. M. of said day the following described property, to wit: The Pekin, Lincoln and Decatur Railroad, extending from the City of Pekin, Tazewell County, Illinois, through or as near as practicable to the town of Green Valley, Delavan, Lincoln, and Mount Pulaski to the City of Decatur, including all the railways, rights of way, depot grounds, and other tracks, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, and other structures, depots, station-houses, engine-houses, car-houses, freight-houses, wood-houses, and other buildings, and all machine shops and other shops, and all other real or personal estate held, owned, or acquired by the said Pekin, Lincoln and Decatur Railroad Company and embraced in the said deed of trust; also, all franchises connected with or relating to the said railroad or to the construction, maintenance, operation, or use thereof, and all the property, franchises, rights, and things of whatsoever name or nature, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise thereunto appertaining; and also all the estate, right, title, claim, interest, property, and possession whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said railroad company embraced in the said deed of trust, including the franchise and right to be a corporation. Upon the payment of the amount bid the undersigned will execute, acknowledge, and deliver to the purchaser a good and sufficient deed conveying said property absolutely and in fee simple. By the terms of the said decree persons having filed with the undersigned bonds of said Railroad Company are allowed to bid on said property, and in case they become the purchasers thereof for a sum equal to or more than the amount of said decree, they will have the right to have the amount found due them by the report of the Master in this case credited on their said bid; and in case such bid shall be less than the amount of said decree, then they shall be entitled to retain out of said bid a sum equivalent to their pro rata share of the bid on a final distribution thereof after the payment of all costs.—Dated at Springfield, Illinois, this 7th day of March, 1876.
JOHN A. JONES, Master in Chancery,
U. S. Circuit Court, Southern District of Illinois.
HAY, GREENE & LITTLER, Solicitors for complainant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS ROWE, a bankrupt.—The undersigned will sell at public auction at Nos. 50 and 51 John street, in the City of Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 13th day of March, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., by Jacob Cole, auctioneer, all the personal property in and about the oil works late of Thomas Rowe, at the premises above mentioned, consisting of a large quantity of machinery, fixtures, tools, utensils, and materials lately used in the manufacture and boiling, refining, weighing, and storing of linseed-oil, together with carts, trucks, harness, &c., and office furniture and fixtures. Catalogues and further information may be had at the office of
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

The above sale is adjourned to the 21st day of March next at the same hour and place.—Dated March 13, 1876.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 14, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 20 West 39th st., black walnut and inlaid parlor suites, black walnut dining-room and chamber suites, Brussels and Moquet and velvet carpets, curled hair mattresses, feather pillows, and engravings, oil paintings, large pier mirror, cornices, &c. Also, a genral assortment of kitchen furniture, cooking utensils, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. PAPPENHEIM.
THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA.
First appearance in Italian opera of
MME. E. PAPPENHEIM.
FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 17, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
TRAVIATA.
Mme. E. PAPPENHEIM....as....Violetta
Signor BRIGNOLI....as....Alfredo
Signor TAGLIAPIETRA....as....Germont
Signor Reina, Miss Cooney, Signor Barili, Signor Landini.
Musical Director and Conductor......MAX MARETZEK
SATURDAY, March 18—GRAND TITIENS MATINEE for the benefit of the Women's Centennial Union.
IL TROVATORE.
The sale of seats will commence on Wednesday morning, March 15, at Academy of Music and No. 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TITIENS.
BENEFIT OF THE WOMEN'S CENTENNIAL UNION.
Mlle. THERESA TITIENS,
and the
STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 18.
Committee.
Mrs. GEO. W. CULLUM....President
Mrs. B. S. CHURCH....Secretary
Mrs. N. P. HOSACK....Treasurer
Mrs. Henry H. Parker, Mrs. D. Colden Murray,
Mrs. C. F. Chickering, Mrs. Howard Crosby,
Mrs. T. D'Oremieux, Mrs. Parke Godwin,
Mrs. C. A. Arthur, Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow,
Mrs. F. S. Banks, Mrs. Warden Pell.
GRAND TITIENS MATINEE.
IL TROVATORE.
Mlle. THERESA TITIENS
in her celebrated character of LEONORA.
Miss BEAUMONT, Signor BRIGNOLI;
Signor TAGLIAPIETRA, Signor REINA,
Musical Director and Conductor......MAX MARETZEK
The sale of seats will commence on Wednesday morning, March 15, at Academy of Music and 114 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, also SATURDAY MATINEE, will be presented the brilliant comedy of the
WONDER.
with ENTIRELY NEW COSTUMES, BEAUTIFUL and APPROPRIATE SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS, and a GREAT CAST, including Messrs. LESTER WALLACK, JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, W. R. FLOYD, C. A. STEVENSON, W. HERBERT, J. SHANNON, C. E. EDWIN, J. PECK, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss GERALDINE MAYE, and Miss KATE BARTLETT.
Due notice will be given of the appearance of
MR. H. J. MONTAGUE.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
MATT MORGAN.......Manager
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
A DECIDED HIT.
Comedy—OFF THE STAGE.
Opera—GEMS FROM OFFENBACH.
Burlesque:
THE PIQUE FAMILY,
A Play on the Daly.
By SYDNEY ROSENFELD.
Orchestra stalls, $1; balcony, reserved, 75 cents; general admission, 50 cents; family circle, 25 cents.
N. B.—Private carriages waiting at the corner of 14th st. and Union square to convey visitors to the theatre free of charge.

ATTRACTIVE NEW MUSIC.—"I DO FEEL so Awfully Loose," as sung by Macdermott, 40 cents; "Sweet Birds," song and chorus, by Geo. W. Persley, author of "Little Robin, Tell Kitty I'm Coming," 35 cents; "Sighing and Singing," romanza, Albites' editions for Soprano and Contralto, each 40 cents; "Daisy's Dream," reverie for piano, Meininger, 60 cents; "Slavery Days," (sung by Harrigan and Hart,) Braham, 40 cents; "Apollo Lanciers," Kiesewetter, 30 cents; Seventh Regiment Music—"Second Company Quickstep," and "Eighth Company Quickstep," Grafulla, 50 cents. Copies mailed. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway; branch store, No. 39 Union sq.

CHICKERING HALL. 18TH ST. AND 5TH AV.
Prof. CROMWELL'S grand entertainment,
THE OLD AND THE NEW, with magnificent
COSMOGRAPHIC ILLUSTRATIONS, EVERY EVENING at 8.
EXTRA MATINEE WEDNESDAY at 3 in aid of the WOMEN'S CENTENNIAL UNION.
Prof. CROMWELL'S LAST MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.
Verdict of the Press: Both Profit and Pleasure.
Organ selections by Prof. F. F. MULLER, Organist.

PARISIAN VARIETIES. 16th st. & BROADWAY
Evenings at 8 o'clock. Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 2 o'clock. A Phairy Phantasie of Pharce, Pholly Phrolic, and Phun. Matinee TO-DAY at 2 o'clock.
The Sculptor's Dream, Out on a Lark, Oneida Community, My Wife's Bonnet, Triple Clog.
Miss Emily Prior, Lawrence Sisters, Horace Western, Virginia Stickney, Wiley Hamilton.
A Galaxy of Sixty Brilliant Stars in Variety Olio.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
Reception YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION postponed to TUESDAY EVENING, March 14. Readings by Miss Georgia E. Cayvan, of Boston, and Mr. A. P. Burbank.
Music by Mr. Carl Lanzer, Solo Violinist, and Sheldon W. Ball, Pianist.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. No. 624 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE.......Manager
The popular resort. Crowded nightly with ladies, children, families, and social parties.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

THE GREATEST HIT OF THE DAY—"MY Little Love," Song; Price, 40 cents mailed.
DODWORTH & CO., No. 23 Union square.

STORAGE.

MORRELL'S
FIRST-CLASS
STORAGE WAREHOUSES,
With Safe Deposit Vaults
And Fire and Burglar Proof Safes,
(Built expressly for the purpose,)
Nos. 102 to 126 East 32d st.,
Extending to 4th av., NEW-YORK.
STORAGE FOR FURNITURE
OF ALL KINDS.
Pianos, Mirrors, Ornaments, Trunks, and Baggage; also, Private Carriages, &c.
ABSOLUTE SECURITY
For Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver Plate, Stocks, Bonds, Valuable Papers, and all Articles of Extra Value.
SAFES, of all sizes, TO RENT by the month or year.
Office for Safe Deposit Department, 475 4th av.
Office for Warehouse Department, 106 E. 32d st.
ARTICLES WILL BE RECEIVED FROM OR FORWARDED TO ANY PART OF EUROPE OR AMERICA.
☞ Ladies and gentlemen are invited to inspect the premises.

INSTRUCTION.

THE NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF MODERN LANGUAGES, No. 45 West 29th st., between Broadway and 6th av.—German, French, Italian, Spanish, and English classes for ladies and gentlemen. The conversational system of Profs. Heness and Sauveur, of Boston. Hours of instruction, 10 to 12 M.; 2 to 6 P. M.; 7:30 to 10 P. M. Experimental classes gratis from 7:30 to 8 P. M.
H. COHN,
A. C. D'HENEBEL, Principals.

LAUREL HILL HOME SCHOOL.—FOR BOYS of delicate health, in the family of a physician; number limited to four; situation most healthful and delightful in Western Massachusetts. School year commences April 3. For circulars please address Lock Box No. 244, Springfield, Mass.

EUROPEAN PARTY FOR LADIES.—PROF. and Mrs. LOOMIS' fifth party for the Rhine, Switzerland, and Italy leave June 24, returning Sept. 11. The pleasantest, cheapest, and best method of visiting Europe. L. C. LOOMIS, No. 14 Bond st., New-York.

THE MISSES JACOT'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, with Primary Department, comprising a thorough English and French course. No. 45 West 127th st.; easily accessible from Westchester County and Long Island. Last term begins April 12.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY, (no branches;) book-keeping, arithmetic, English branches, German, French, at hours suiting; writing, $3 monthly. Ladies taught book-keeping and accounts.

BUSINESS, WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, Arithmetic.—Mr. Dolbear, No. 1,193 Broadway, gives private lessons day or evening. Stiffness, cramping, and trembling cured in twenty lessons for $16.

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FAMILIES, SCHOOLS, AND SEMINARIES promptly supplied with accomplished teachers. No charge for introducing. Pupils directed. *Teachers* state qualifications and references. Established 1857. Address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY FROM NORTH OF Germany gives lessons for thirty cents. Address TEACHER, Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BY A CHRISTIAN LADY A HOME IN SOME family as governess, or to attend an invalid at a remedial institute, or to travel. Address Miss P. G., Station D.

MRS. MITCHELL SUPPLIES SCHOOLS and families with teachers, tutors, and governesses, visiting or resident. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st. Hours, 12 till 4.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—PROF. DE TORNOS has removed to No. 924 6th av.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.
REDUCTION OF FARE
Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.
STONINGTON LINE.
FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.
The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 5 P. M.
Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)
Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M.
Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond.
Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with roads.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor.......Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK.
Manager.......Mr. A. M. PALMER.
Begins at 8; over at 11.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF ROSE MICHEL.
114TH TO 121ST TIME OF ROSE MICHEL.
THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.
Seats may now be secured.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, will be presented for the first time on the English-speaking stage, Sardou's last work, the charming comedy in four acts, entitled
FERREOL.
In this representation the following favorite artists will participate: Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Frederic Robinson, Stuart Robson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, T. E. Morris, H. W. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, W. H. Wilder, Beeks, Thompson, Quigley and Collins; and Misses Kate Claxton, Ida Vernon, Marie Wilkins, Roberta Norwood, Maude Harrison, (her first appearance here,) Augusta Raymond, and Ida Jeffreys, (her first appearance on any stage.)
**The scenes used in this play have all been painted expressly for it by Mr. Richard Marston, and surpass in beauty of design and finish anything hitherto attempted upon any stage.
Seats for the opening night of FERREOL may now be secured.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Every night at 7:45
Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
Fourteenth week, 95th to 104th time of
PIQUE.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S GREAT PLAY OF TO-DAY!
PIQUE! CENTENNIAL WEEK.
To be performed during this, its CENTENNIAL WEEK, EVERY NIGHT at 7:45 and at THREE MATINEES, VIZ.; WEDNESDAY at 1 o'clock; FRIDAY at 1 o'clock; SATURDAY at 1:30. Friday night, March 17, One Hundredth performance of PIQUE. At every performance during the week, silver change will be given at the Box Office, and on Friday and Saturday nights, gold change will be given instead of fractional currency.
The great cast! New toilets! Sumptuous dresses!
**SEATS MAY BE SECURED 20 days ahead.

"IDES OF MARCH."
SPECIAL MATINEE OF JULIUS CÆSAR TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, the 15th inst. Seats can now be secured at the Box-office of Booth's Theatre.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. FOURTH MONTH
JULIUS CÆSAR,
the cast including the renowned Shakespeareans,
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
Mr. F. C. BANGS, and
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.
**A MULTITUDE OF AUXILIARIES participate in the magnificent PROCESSIONS and TABLEAUX.
**MATINEE TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY.
**MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.
**WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., BENEFIT of E. L. DAVENPORT.

CHICKERING HALL.
HANS VON BULOW.
RECITALS.
Monday, March 20, first BEETHOVEN SOIREE.
Wednesday, March 22, second BEETHOVEN SOIREE.
Thursday, March 23, first BEETHOVEN MATINEE.
Friday, March 24, third BEETHOVEN SOIREE.
Saturday, March 25, second BEETHOVEN MATINEE.
Monday, March 27, CHOPIN SOIREE.
Wednesday, March 29, SCHUMANN-MENDELSSOHN SOIREE.
Thursday, March 30, CHOPIN MATINEE.
Friday, March 31, SCHUBERT-LISZT SOIREE.
Saturday, April 1, LAST MATINEE.
Subscription, ten recitals, $15. Single Recitals—Admission $1; reserved seats, $2. Subscription tickets now on sale at Schuberth's, No. 23 Union square, where programmes can be had. Sale of seats for single recitals will commence Thursday, March 17, when subscriptions will close. Chickering pianos used by Von Bulow.

PARK THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 22D ST.
Accessible by all the popular lines of travel, convenient to all the ferries and hotels.
FIFTH WEEK
and
COMPLETE SUCCESS (CROWDED HOUSES NIGHTLY) of ROWE'S humorous comedy,
BRASS
with the author in his original character creation of WAIFTON STRAY, (that "perverter of truth,") and the popular company, elegant scenery, splendid effects.
EACH TABLEAU ENCORED. WITTICISMS APPRECIATED. EVERYBODY LIKED.
"See this Ring!" "Fact! Fact! I Assure You!"
EVENING AT 8. SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
Box-office open 8 to 4. Reserved seats, $1 50.
BALCONY. (entrance next door).......50 cents.
Order carriages at 11:20.
Secure seats in advance to avoid the crush.

BROOKLYN THEATRE. SHOOK & PALMER.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS and SATURDAY MATINEE, (first time here,) the UNION SQUARE THEATRE COMPANY, including
Mr. CHAS. R. THORNE, Jr., Miss KATE CLAXTON,
Mr. STUART ROBSON, Mrs. MARIE WILKINS,
in the great Union Square success,
THE TWO ORPHANS.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY evenings,
LED ASTRAY.

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 33D ST.
Mr. JOSH HART.......Sole Proprietor and Manager
PEAKED,
A burlesque of to-morrow by Kenward Philp, in which G. K. Fortescue, G. H. Macdermott, John Wild, and company take part. A new olio of fun, in which the renowned Garnella Brothers, Jennie Hughes, Buckley, Turner, Dave Reed, Larry Tooley, Ella Wesner, and 50 others perform every evening and matinees
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
THIS DAY.
EVENING AT 8.
T. G. RIGGS
in the great sensation,
SUIL GAIR.
MATINEE AT 2.
SHELDON, T. WOOD, COLTON, EMILY MAYNARD, W. STEWART, Mrs. SERRELL in THE GOLDEN EAGLE.
GENERAL ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Opera-House, Broadway and 29th st.
JULIUS THE SNOOZER.
THE PHOUR TRAMPS.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
Seats secured. Matinée Saturday at 2.

STEINWAY HALL. MARCH 18
BURBANK—GILDER.
Tickets, with reserved seats, 50 cents,
at POND'S, No. 39 Union square, and 162 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' PIANOS, GRAND, SQUARE, and upright, are the best made; the tone, touch, workmanship, and durability unsurpassed. Waters' organs, concerto, new orchestral, vesper, chapel, violeste and cymbella, cannot be excelled in tone or beauty. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice. Warranted for six years. Prices extremely low for cash during this month. Monthly installments received, or to let till rent money pays for them, as per contract. A liberal discount to teachers, ministers, churches, schools, lodges, &c. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.
SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the School Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 20th day of March, 1876, and until 4 o'clock P. M., on said day, for Erecting new Wings, and for Alterations and Additions to Grammar-school House, No. 7, on Christie st., near Hester st.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.
FRANCIS H. WEISMANN, M. D.,
PETER DENNERLEIN,
ALONZO TRUSSDELL,
HENRY R. ROOMS,
JOHN WILLIAMSON,
Board of Trustees, Tenth Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1876.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR,
No. 74 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, 14th March, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until Saturday, the 25th inst., at noon, for furnishing 700,000 North River brick, 200,000 Croton fronts, 100,000 feet of yellow pine timber, 60,000 feet of yellow pine flooring, 60,000 feet of pine lumber, 80 iron beams; all to be more or less as may be required. For plans and specifications apply ONLY to R. P. SMYTH, at the office of the Governor, at the Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any bid which shall not be deemed for the interest of the institution.

All bids must be addressed Trustees of Sailors' Snug Harbor, and marked "Proposals," &c.
THOMAS GREENLEAF, Controller.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE ESTABlishment, on leading st.; fine opportunity to engage in genteel and paying business; long and favorable lease; about $10,000 cash required. A. B. D., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

$5,000.—BUSINESS EXPERIENCE, high references, to engage in profitable manufacturing business; principals only noticed. S. SHERMAN, Box No. 3,491 New-York Post Office.

MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES NOtice—Wanted, the general agency for the selling of articles of merit for New-York County and surroundings. at No. 1,267 Broadway, Room No. 24.

I WILL PAY CASH FOR ESTABLISHED paying stove and tin business, or hardware business; City or country. Post Office Box No. 3,491 New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS.—250 ENTIRELY new designs marble, slate, and wood mantels; manufacturers' iron cresting, stable fixtures, fences, grates, weather vanes, &c., wholesale and retail. Send for catalogues, No. 73 Hudson st., opposite Worth st.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

ARREST OF A FEMALE SWINDLER.

HER HISTORY AND THE COMPLAINTS MADE BY HER VICTIMS.

Mrs. Annie C. Kley, who it is claimed by the Police is one of the most skillful female swindlers of the day, was arraigned before Justice Duffy at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, charged with having swindled Mrs. Henry G. Geyser, proprietor of the Maison Richelieu, corner of Thirtieth street and Lexington avenue, out of a large sum of money and board by representing that she was awaiting a remittance of $3,000 from her husband, who is employed in the Treasury Department in Washington. The Police state that Mrs. Kley is a clever adventuress of the Hortense P. Watson type, and that she has for some time past been living at the rate of $1,000 a month, obtained by her ingenuity in victimizing merchants. Among the persons so plundered are G. S. Jackson & Co., grocers, Sixth avenue and Forty-eighth street, $69; Houston & Steinle, Sixth avenue and Forty-fourth street, $130; Mr. Sherry, Sixth avenue and Forty-second street, $29; Keller Kentz, No. 1 Maiden lane, $82; Andrew Simpson, Bowery and Fourth avenue, $46; H. G. Peters, No. 1,429 Broadway, $64; Philip Reed, coaches, $650; Kelly & Co., upholsterers, $791; H. B. Claflin & Co., $730; Miss Morales, No. 14 Clinton place, $585; W. C. McGibbon, Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street, $406; Dr. Hall, $5,000 for house rent; Dr. McIlvaine, No. 60 West Thirty-eighth street, $300; E. M. Stratton, coal, $52; Macy & Co., dry goods, $220; William Drennen, Sixth avenue and Thirty-seventh street, $500; Mrs. Lyman, No. 34 Varick street, $230; Mr. Elliot, Sixth avenue and Forty-third street, $250; J. Townsend, $260, and many others. Mrs. Kley is about fifty-three years old, and a native of South Carolina. It is said that her husband in Washington sends her $100 every month on condition that she does not go near him. At the recent marriage of ex-Judge Connolly's daughter to a Mr. Healy, Mrs. Kley marred the wedding festivities by slapping the bridegroom's face and declaring that he was the father of her four children. She was promptly ejected and a warrant obtained for her arrest on a charge of assault and battery, which warrant is still in the hands of Sergt. Bergholz, of the Washington Place Police Court. When on complaint of Mrs. Geyser the warrant in the present case was placed in the hands of Officer McConnell, of the Court Squad, he had the greatest difficulty in finding Mrs. Kley's whereabouts. He finally traced her to the house, No. 133 East Eighth street, and found her locked up in a room. It was only by threatening to break open the door that the officer gained access to the room and arrested his prisoner. When she was arraigned in court yesterday, she was accompanied by her daughter and betrayed the utmost unconcern. Mr. Thomas W. Pittman, who appeared as her counsel, declared that his client was not guilty, and demanded an examination. Col. Charles S. Spencer, who appeared on behalf of the District Attorney, asserted that numerous other complaints could be procured against the prisoner without any difficulty, and asked for a short adjournment in order to give Mrs. Kley's victims time to appear. Justice Duffy announced that he would adjourn the examination in the case until Saturday morning at 11 o'clock, and held Mrs. Kley in $5,000 bail, which was at once given by John Russell, of No. 133 East Eighth street, and Joseph Leichtenstein, of No. 144 East Forty-fourth street. Mrs. Kley then drove away from court in her carriage.

THE BROOKLYN MYSTERY.

NO CLUE DISCOVERED IN THE CASE—SCHNAUFFER STILL IN JAIL.

Charles C. Schnauffer, the wealthy German grocer who was arrested in Brooklyn on Saturday afternoon under suspicion of having murdered his wife, and who was finally held on a charge of forgery, was brought before Justice Walsh yesterday morning for the purpose of having the question of bail decided. After consultation with the Corporation Attorney, Judge Walsh denied the application for bail, and the prisoner was remanded to Raymond Street Jail. He was allowed to obtain from the Property Clerk at Police Head-quarters the money taken from him when he was arrested, and also to transact some business at several banks, from which he drew all his money deposits before being locked up.

The Police are using their utmost endeavors to clear up the mystery which surrounds the case, and to that end they sent workmen to dig beneath the cellar of the premises occupied by the grocery store on the corner of Broadway and Quincy street, owned by Schnauffer, which was burned down in December last. The workmen came back and reported that they found a solid concrete bottom in the cellar, and did not disturb it. Detectives have been sent to New-York for a full description of the woman, and also to obtain as much as possible of her former record. Detectives are also in search of one Beatty, who is said to be part owner of the yacht which Schnauffer is said to have been interested in last Summer, and in which he took his wife out sailing in August, the last time she was seen by any of her friends, so far as known. It is said that Schnauffer's eldest son Charles and his daughter Eva cannot be found, and the prisoner refuses to tell their whereabouts.

Detective Corr visited yesterday the office of George H. Cranz, of No. 862 Broadway, E. D., the Notary Public before whom the deed to Rorke was executed on Friday last. Mr. Cranz stated that he executed two deeds for Schnauffer last Friday—one for $2,600 and the other for $1,800. According to his description of the woman who personated Mrs. Schnauffer at that time she is a very different looking person from the genuine Mrs. Schnauffer. The detectives are now engaged in searching for the woman who signed the deeds before Mr. Cranz on Friday. Schnauffer is alleged to have been recently on intimate terms with a family in Brooklyn, one member of which is said to bear a striking resemblance to the description given of the woman who appeared before the Notary and signed the deeds as Schnauffer's wife. It is also said that this woman has been missing since Schnauffer's arrest, and that no adequate reason has yet been given for her absence. It is believed by the Police that she is in possession of important information bearing upon the case, and they feel confident of their ability soon to find her whereabouts.

THE MASKED ROBBERS IN JERSEY.

A REWARD OFFERED FOR THEIR CAPTURE—THE THIEVES SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN FROM NEW-YORK.

The little village of Fairview, on the Northern Railroad, in Bergen County, New-Jersey, was thrown into a state of intense excitement yesterday, over the announcement of the burglary at the residence of James Crossley, on the Dalleytown road, the night previous, by four masked men. The report caused considerable alarm, owing to the fact that about this time last year over one hundred houses in that immediate neighborhood were broken into by masked burglars and robbed of property amounting in the aggregate to over $200,000, and none of the perpetrators were ever brought to justice. The reports published in the morning papers yesterday in reference to the Crossley burglary were exaggerated, as the thieves only found a small amount of money and no bonds whatever. After the burglars had gone Mr. Crossley found his watch dog lying dead on the door-step, having been killed by a blow from a jimmy. He also discovered that his horse and wagon had been taken away. The burglars entered through a front parlor window which they had forced with some instrument. After a little delay Mr. Crossley aroused the neighbors, but although chase was given and word sent to the nearest Police station, the robbers escaped. Later in the day the horse and wagon were found in a ditch on the Dalleytown road, where the gang had abandoned it. The robbers, it is supposed, were the Eleventh avenue gang, which is continually lounging about the carpet factory where Crossley is employed. The latter does not, as the other workmen do, draw his money every pay-day, but allows it to run for several months, when he takes it directly to the bank. The fact that the leader of the gang asked him for the money he had drawn the day previous, shows that the men are from New-York. Another fact that points to the head-quarters of the gang is that two yawl-boats were stolen from the neighborhood of Forty-eighth street on Saturday night, and in these, it is thought, the gang crossed the river, landing at Kohler's brewery, Guttenberg, a party of four men having been seen in that neighborhood. A determined effort is to be made on behalf of the citizens of the place to bring the perpetrators of the burglary to justice. Gov. Bedle yesterday offered a reward of $500 for their arrest and conviction.

STRANGE STORY OF AN ITALIAN SWINDLER.

For some time past complaints have been received at Police Head-quarters that an Italian was engaged in swindling the organ-grinders and men working for the Street-cleaning Bureau. On Sunday Officer Moran, of the Fourteenth Precinct, arrested Ernest Picot, aged twenty-seven, of No. 28 Prince street, a printer, who proved to be the person wanted. Picot, on being arrested, informed Capt. Allaire that he could give important information regarding the missing Cuban merchant, José Holgado y Cruces, who was supposed to have been kidnapped from the corner of Lafayette place and Broadway on the 8th inst. Capt. Allaire brought Picot before Superintendent Walling, to whom Picot said that he knew the man who had kidnapped Señor Holgado y Cruces, and that he met the man on Friday at Fourteenth street and Broadway and taxed him with having committed the crime, when the man pulled a large roll of bills out of his pocket and gave him a $100 bill to purchase his silence. Superintendent Walling at once ordered Picot to be brought to court, feeling satisfied that the story told by him was utterly false, as he could not give the name of the man, although he said he had met him in Paris, Naples, and Constantinople. Picot being arraigned before Justice Duffy, a complaint was made against him by Angelica Feliri, of No. 57 South Fifth avenue, whom he had swindled out of a hand-organ worth $150. Picot, who speaks four languages, was held for trial at General Sessions.

DANIEL DREW'S FAILURE.

HIS LIABILITIES AND ASSETS—THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY AND WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY ENDOWMENTS NOT SECURED.

The papers in the case of Daniel Drew, voluntary petitioner in bankruptcy, referred to Register Williams, filed by Alvin Burt, his counsel, were called up yesterday morning, and an adjudication in bankruptcy ordered. By request of the counsel, a certificate of protection was issued, and a meeting of the creditors fixed for April 6, at which an assignee will be appointed. From the schedule filed in the United States District Court, in bankruptcy, it appears that the assets and liabilities of Mr. Drew are as follows:

ASSETS.	
Personal property	$480 00
Debt due from S. V. White, No. 8 Wall street, subject to a lien undetermined	50,969 46
Stocks.	
9,200 shares capital stock of New-Jersey Steam-ship Company, par value $100 each, deposited and held in trust by the Farmers' Loan and Security Company as security for investments under the last will of Robert W. Kelly, estimated	322,000 00
775 shares Louisville, New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, par value $100; 500 shares Canton Land Company, of Baltimore; 74 trust mortgage bonds of Toledo, Canada Southern, and Detroit Railroad Company, estimated all	80,000 00
Choses in Action.	
Claim against Kenyon Cox, William H. Hutchinson, and Horace Manuel	$150,000 00
Interest on lands—ninety acres of land in Westchester County, town of Ossining, part of the Ryder farm	75,000 00
Reversionary interest in affairs of Kenyon Cox & Co.	68,005 00
Total	$746,459 46
LIABILITIES.	
Creditors Secured	
Taxes on personal property to Jan. 31, 1876	$7,884 77
Trust funds in the name of Georgianna Everett, Josephine Cozzens, Louise R. Eddy, and Autonette Cozzens, securities held	252,427 12
W. L. Scott, Assignee of Kenyon Cox & Co.	295,492 65
Creditors Unsecured.	
Drew Theological Seminary	$250,000 00
Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.	100,000 00
Vernon H. Brown	5,000 00
Stephen V. White	41,400 00
Azariah Boody	20,000 00
George A. Baker & Co.	1,356 53
William R. Travis and John Hunther	30,391 06
The Simonds Manufacturing Company	408 12
John D. Pierce	14,967 65
David Van Emberg	9,375 00
Phellon & Guirre	1,450 00
J. P. Quinn & Co.	147 00
Wyllis H. Warren	579 05
W. H. Jackson & Co.	144 34
D. D. Hatch	13,119 65
Ellis & Parcella	399 88
Andrew F. Hastings, Receiver Security Insurance Company	9,525 24
Appleton Sturges	29,556 76
Executors of George W. Costor	10,000 00
Total	$1,093,524 82
Excess of liabilities	347,065 36

In the schedule filed, mention is made of considerable real estate property, but which, it is stated, is of no value beyond the incumbrances. This includes the following: 502 acres in the town of Carmel, Putnam County, N. Y., 79 acres in the town of South East, Putnam County, N. Y., 116 acres in the town of Courtlandt, Westchester County, N. Y., and 130 acres in the town of Chatham, Morris County, N. J.

A Trustee of one of the institutions named, in conversation with a TIMES reporter, stated that the endowments of the Drew Theological Seminary, at Madison, N. J., and the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn., are not secured. The notes appear on the schedules annexed to Mr. Drew's petition in bankruptcy among the "unsecured claims." The institutions named have hitherto been aided by the interest, regularly paid by Mr. Drew, on the endowment notes of the amounts stated ($350,000.) To be deprived of it now makes the emergency very serious, especially for the Theological Seminary at Madison, N. J. It is to be hoped that any benevolent intentions toward it will not be suspended on account of the erroneous statement that its endowment is secured. It owns, free, the buildings and 100 acres of land at Madison, but has at present no endowments except the unsecured note of Mr. Drew.

PRINTERS ON STRIKE.

FIVE OFFICES AFFECTED — FURTHER TROUBLE EXPECTED NEXT THURSDAY—STATEMENTS OF EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYES.

According to expectation the printers' strike began yesterday. It is not a general strike, and so far has only affected five offices. Between one hundred and fifty and two hundred men left their work yesterday, and on next Thursday others will do the same. These additions will come from those offices which have not yet ordered a reduction but will do so on Thursday, which is the end of the week or fortnight on which the men are paid. The strike is made by the members of the Typographical Union in resistance to the new scale of prices which was adopted by the employers at a meeting held at the Astor House, March 1. The rates then adopted were: For journeymen printers, not on piece work, and formerly receiving $20 per week, $18 per week; to men on piece work, a reduction of about ten cents per thousand ems on both manuscript and reprint, leaded and solid. It was also agreed that on time work there should be a reduction of ten cents per hour, the men receiving forty instead of fifty cents. To these rates the Union immediately objected, and the result has been a strike. The Union, through its officers, says it will not allow its men to work at the new scale, and will order a strike in any office where the old rates are not continued.

At the *Evening Post* book and job rooms the men refused to go to work because the office had adopted the new scale of prices. It was attempted to compromise by paying a few of the oldest and most skillful men the old rates, but to this the men would not assent. They then left the office, although, before leaving, they acknowledged that at this time they did not see the justice of the strike. For some time it was feared that the strikers would resort to violence toward the new men employed by the office, and the Police were called upon and stationed in front of the office. No disturbance, however, occurred.

The office of John Polhemus, corner of Nassau and Ann streets, was somewhat affected. Mr. Polhemus says that only six men have left, and that their places were immediately filled by men who were ready and waiting for the work. Mr. O'Rourke, of the Union, says that seventeen men left Mr. Polhemus' office, and that their places are only filled by girls, who are usually employed on very cheap work. The office expects no further trouble.

John F. Trow & Son did not order a reduction yesterday, and will not do so until Thursday. About sixty of the men, however, without waiting for the order, left the office at 12:30 yesterday. There are still about sixty men, including pressmen and foremen, remaining in the establishment. Mr. Trow says that the strike does not inconvenience him, but the strikers say that it will disarrange his business greatly. They state that he did not wish the strike to take place until June 1; then he would have been prepared for it.

Francis Hart & Co., of No. 2 College place, have about twenty-four men at work. The office has adopted the new rates, and will continue to pay on the new scale. Mr. De Vinne, of the firm, said that the Union had ordered the men to strike, but only four had obeyed. The rest of the compositors said they could not believe that the Union was right in ordering a strike at these dull times, and they refused to obey the order. The men who are now working with the firm have been with them for the most part for ten or fifteen years. The Union say that in a few days all the men will leave the establishment.

About twenty men left the office of Douglas Taylor, at Fulton and Nassau streets, yesterday morning, in consequence of the adoption of the new rates. No men have as yet been put in their places.

George F. Nesbitt & Co., No. 169 Pearl street, have not yet reduced their rates, and are not certain when they will make this new move. Perhaps they will continue to pay the old rates. Martin B. Brown does not intend to reduce his rates, and so has had no trouble with his men.

Sackett & Brother, at No. 56 William street, have not notified their compositors of any reduction, but will do so this week. Baker & Godwin are working their men at the new scale, and were able to make the reduction without any trouble. Their men are all working as usual. Wynkoop & Hallenbeck, at No. 113 Fulton street, are working at reduced rates. Their office is a non-union one, and hence they have had no trouble with their employes.

Lange, Little & Co., at Nos. 108, 110, 112, and 114 Wooster street, have not made the reduction. They will do so, however, on Thursday next, as that is the end of the fortnight on which they pay their men. They do not anticipate any trouble, as the men express themselves willing to abide by the new scale.

THE LADIES' ART ASSOCIATION.

The Ladies' Art Association have organized an exhibition, which is to be opened on Wednesday, 15th inst., at the art gallery of Miss Gibbons, for the benefit of a Centennial fund, which shall defray the necessary expenses of their exhibit. All working women artists are invited to meet at the studio of Mrs. E. Greatorex, No. 115 East Twenty-third street, to-day, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Mrs. Henry Peters Gray, Mrs. Eliza Greatorex, and Mrs. Julia H. Beers are among the number interested.

EDUCATING THE FREEDMEN

NEGRO OPPRESSION IN THE SOUTH.

ADDRESS BY REV. JAMES LEE, OF GEORGIA, BEFORE THE METHODIST PREACHERS—OPPOSITION TO EDUCATION AMONG THE FREEDMEN—STARVATION WAGES AND SWINDLING BY EMPLOYERS.

James W. Lee, Presiding Elder of the Atlantic District of the Georgia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, (not the Methodist Episcopal Church, South,) addressed the meeting of Methodist preachers at No. 805 Broadway yesterday morning, on the condition of missionary work among the freedmen. Mr. Lee, who is of Southern birth, and served for three years in the Army of Gen. Sherman, has for a number of years been engaged in missionary and educational work in Middle and Southern Georgia, and is intimately acquainted with the condition of both races in that section and throughout the South. The blacks, he says, in a large portion of the State are practically the serfs of the whites, while everywhere the attempt is made, and too often with success, to limit their privileges, and prevent their proper education and development. The state of things is not as bad as it was eight years ago, when, in the counties along Flint River, it was no uncommon thing to see the corpses of murdered negroes tied together and rotting in the sun, as a warning to their comrades against attempting the exercise of their rights. Along the line of the railroads, and in the larger towns, there was now comparative security for life and property, but in the interior districts the old spirit of violence was still felt. It was only a short time ago that a noble and gifted young female teacher, of Middle Georgia, had received a notice, signed by leading white citizens, ordering her to stop teaching and leave town, and threatening to burn the school-house over her head and use personal violence in case she did not go. There were other instances equally painful, and though he was a Southerner himself, and prejudiced in favor of the South, he could not but deplore the spirit of ostracism and hatred with which all attempts at educating the freedmen were regarded by the whites.

The society, of which he was an agent, was by no means confined to the blacks alone, but did missionary work among people of all colors. In some parts of the border States the whites belonging to the church outnumbered the blacks, and in most instances the two colors possessed church organizations of their own. In the sixteen Southern States, the Methodist Episcopal Church had 375,000 members, of whom 190,000 were white and 185,000 colored. In the border States the majority of the members were white, and in Georgia and the cotton States to the southward the negroes largely predominated. In Georgia they had forty-five white ministers and sixty-seven colored ministers. All their efforts to improve the material and moral state of the freedmen, save in exceptional instances, were resisted by the white denominations, and especially by the Methodist Church South, which regarded the Northern missionaries as intruders. In Georgia alone the Methodist Church South had nominally some seventy thousand colored members, but the policy of the denomination was one of "separation," and with the poor negroes excluded from all the benefits of their connection with the whites, their churches fell into disuse, and their congregations melted away. One of the most useful aids to the work of the society was the colored schools, which, in many instances, were attached to the church, and radiated an influence for cultivation and enlightenment to which the ex-slaves had been hitherto strangers. He regarded the schools as equally important with the churches, and their maintenance a prime necessity, if the work of reforming and elevating the freedmen was to be continued. The State, although nominally bound to furnish schools for the colored population, had made very little provision to that end. A few colored schools were maintained for three months of each year, but the number of these was grossly inadequate, and in many cases the three months' schooling dwindled into one. The present School Commissioner of Georgia had of late been endeavoring to increase the number and quality of the schools, but the popular prejudice was so much against them that it was found almost impossible to effect anything. White teachers could not be found for the work, and the colored men who were capable were excluded on the most frivolous pretexts. The colored graduates of the Atlanta University, of which he was President, were rejected by the local School Commissioners because they labored under the disability of being educated at an institution where the white and black teachers sat down at the same table. The same spirit of ostracism and exclusion prevailed almost everywhere. A white lady from Illinois, who came down as a teacher among the blacks of Middle Georgia after the war, was driven from the hotel in the town where she stopped, refused admission to private houses, and forced to take up her residence in a negro cabin. Perhaps after all these years she might be allowed to stop at the hotel, but the social hatred against her would be as strong as ever.

The speaker then alluded to the material condition of the negroes, which was the poorest compatible with existence. Wages were down to starvation rates, and were kept there by combinations on the part of the planters and employers. In the proceedings of a convention of Grangers, recorded in the Columbus *Inquirer* of Jan. 5 last, it was stated in an exultant manner that the wages of men had at last been got down to $60 per year, including rations, and those of a woman to $20. In the busy cotton-picking season men received twenty-five cents per day, and at the present time thousands were working for ten and even six cents per day, with rations. In many localities the farmers and planters had, either through negligence or intent to defraud, failed to pay the laborers this scanty pittance, and the unfortunate blacks were unable to collect their hard-earned dues. On some plantations there were hundreds of men with no other food than raw turnips. Such was the state of affairs along the railroad from Atlanta to West Point, that 3,000 negroes had emigrated to the South-west within a few weeks past, and the most fertile sections of Georgia were becoming depleted of laborers. Of late this constant outflow of the laboring population had somewhat alarmed the whites, and they were now considering by what means they could prevent the colored people from leaving the State. But it was not merely cheating, harassing, and overreaching the negro that had operated to produce this enormous emigration. The planters in too many cases were disposed to return in all things to the old plantation methods, and in some of the estates the old-time practice of whipping the field hands had been revived. At a meeting of the State Grange held at Atlanta one of the members boasted that he was in the habit of whipping his "niggers" just as he did before the war, and the disgraceful boast elicited laughter and applause. It was even reported the next day in the Atlanta newspapers, and not a single editor had the courage to rebuke the utterer.

Mr. Lee described some of the methods employed by the generous Southrons in swindling their black employes out of their small earnings, and which fairly rivalled anything that has been told of "Yankee smartness" and trickery. One planter, who was also a doctor, made it a regular habit to visit the hovels of his field hands on the pretense that they were sick, and when pay-day came would subtract such an amount of "fees" from their wages as left them hopelessly in his debt. It was no wonder that the negroes, starved, underpaid, and deprived of the commonest rights of freemen, were leaving the State in such multitudes. Even in Virginia, where the negroes were far more leniently treated and where some measure of right was accorded them, the prejudice against their education and improvement was widespread and deeply rooted. The *Southern Planter and Farmer* of January last, published at Richmond, openly protested against the improvement of the negro, on the ground that "there must be mudsills" in Southern society, and that the negro was by nature best qualified for that useful but laborious position. Every avenue of public opinion was being used to blacken the character and prospects of the negro, with the view of depriving him of all claims to proper consideration in the future. The report of the Superintendent of the Georgia State Prison for the past year dwells with great complacency upon the fact that 800 out of 926 convicts were negroes, and attributes their degradation since the war to the machinations of scalawags, carpet-baggers, Northern missionaries, and school-teachers. The simple fact is that no more crime exists among the blacks than among the whites, but ten times more pains are taken to punish the black offenders. Black men, guilty of the most petty offenses, are punished with unnecessary severity, and the bulk of white offenders of the same class are allowed to go free. In Savannah and La Grange black men have been imprisoned in the calaboose and threatened with the stocks for non-payment of assessments, although imprisonment for debt is expressly forbidden by the Constitution of the State. Mr. Lee concluded with an urgent appeal for assistance for the Freedman's Aid Society, which was doing all in its power to counteract these evils and to educate and uplift the oppressed of the South.

EFFORTS TO SAVE RUBENSTEIN.

The counsel for Rubenstein, the condemned murderer, were before Justice Pratt, in Supreme Court, Kings County, yesterday, with a bill of exceptions and motion for a stay of proceedings to enable them to bring the case before the General Term for review. District Attorney Britton appeared in behalf of the people. There are three points in the bill of exceptions, the first being in reference to the testimony of Dr. Shepard as to whether, in his opinion, the wounds in the neck of the murdered woman could not have been self-inflicted, the point being that the witness had no right to be regarded as an expert in such matters, and should only have been interrogated as to facts. The second exception is as to the exclusion of testimony as to the dream which Rubenstein had in Europe as to the death of his mother. The third and last point is the fact that evidence as to Rubenstein's feeble physical condition was excluded. After the argument of counsel, the court took the papers and reserved its decision. The only argument of the District Attorney was the handing to the Judge of a few legal references governing the case.

THE REVIVAL MEETINGS.

YESTERDAY'S MEETINGS OF LESS INTEREST THAN USUAL—MR. MOODY NOT PRESENT AT THE EVENING SERVICE.

Not more than four thousand people attended the noon prayer meeting yesterday. Only about one-tenth of the choir was present, and the services were much less interesting than usual. The meeting began by the singing of the hymn, "I'm so glad that Jesus loves me." The requests to pray were read by Rev. Dr. Hepworth, and contained, among others, petitions for Cornell University and the University of Virginia. After prayer by Rev. Dr. Conklyn, the congregation sang: "Grace! 'Tis a charming sound." Mr. Moody then read from the twelfth chapter of Acts the story of Peter's release from prison by an angel of God, interpolating the striking passages with pungent exhortations. I read this, he said in conclusion, to call your attention to the fact that those who doubt that God answers prayer are as guilty as those who doubted Peter's release. I am told that the spirit of inquiry is spreading through the length and breadth of this City. O, shall we not pray, then? Shall we not thank God that our prayers for this result were answered. Addresses were then delivered by Rev. Dr. Kennard and other clergymen, who spoke of the progress of Christian work in this City and elsewhere. After the singing of "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow," the benediction was pronounced and the audience dispersed.

Seven thousand persons assembled at the evening service, but many were disappointed upon learning of the absence of Mr. Moody, who was engaged in speaking to converts at Association Hall. The services, which were conducted by Mr. Sankey and Rev. Mr. Sanders, were opened by the singing of "Hold the Fort." After prayer Mr. Sankey sang, by request, "Ninety and Nine." Mr. Sanders then preached from the text, "Lord, I will follow Thee, but," found in the ninth chapter of St. Luke, a portion of the sixty-first verse. Men's excuses for not following Christ, he argued, arose from their misconception of the power and purpose of religion. Christ's religion was designed to make them nobler and better. God never demanded that a sinner that came to Him should resign anything that his soul needed. It was only his sins and iniquities and evil associations that God demanded he should resign. After prayer, Messrs. Sankey and Thatcher sang the duet, "Almost persuaded." The benediction was then pronounced.

Three meetings, for men, women, and boys, respectively, were organized at the conclusion of the regular service. Thurlow Weed, who was an auditor at the principal meeting, was also present at the prayer-meeting which immediately succeeded it.

THE SALT WATER PROJECT.

ARGUMENTS SUBMITTED TO THE ALDERMANIC COMMITTEE FOR AND AGAINST THE SCHEME.

The Aldermanic Committee on the Utilization of the waters of the North and East Rivers heard several gentlemen yesterday for and against the project.

Mr. Thomas Miller submitted a plan for introducing salt water for fire and sanitary purposes. He proposed to build five reservoirs between Fourteenth street and the Battery, with two pumping engines, one on the North and the other on the East River. By this means, with adequate pipes, he said that that section of the City could be protected from fire and the sewers cleaned daily. Prof. Chandler, of the Board of Health, remarked that the amount of water used for fire and sanitary purposes was comparatively small. There was, however, no objection to the introduction of salt water in a sanitary point of view, but its use in cases of fire would result in damaging all sorts of fabrics and in corroding the pipes through which it passed. There were only two purposes for which it could be made serviceable. It could be used for sprinkling the streets and extinguishing the fires, but as the amount of water required to effect these objects was trivial, it would be better to increase the present supply of Croton by laying larger distributing mains. There would then be an ample quantity for all purposes, and the amount required for the introduction of salt water would be better expended in that way. Large fires occurred very seldom in this City. The recent conflagration on Broadway was the first great one that has taken place in eleven years. There were thirty-three engines at it, and they used, he believed, an aggregate of about six hundred thousand gallons an hour. Now, the daily supply was about one hundred million of gallons, and there was a great abundance of water available in addition to that. He closed by stating that it would be injudicious to expend an immense sum of money to carry salt water into the City, which could only be used for two purposes. Commissioner Allan Campbell said there was not sufficient room in the streets to lay a new system of pipes for salt water. The Croton, sewer, and gas pipes occupied all the available space. To introduce the river water it would be necessary to put down 400 miles of pipes, at a cost of $8,480,000, and the stop-cocks, &c., would involve an additional outlay of about nine million dollars. If the City proposed to spend any money to get more water, it would be decidedly better to do it in laying large Croton mains, which would give an ample supply for domestic, sanitary, fire, and all other purposes. The present wants could be met in this way without building a new aqueduct, the cost of which, namely—about ten million dollars—the City, he thought, was not then prepared to undertake. Mr. J. A. Richardson advocated the introduction of the Holly system in connection with the Croton mains. He proposed to divide the City into six districts, and place machinery in one of them, so as to test its effect, the cost to be $200,000 for one district. He said it would force water 300 feet high, and that the present service-pipes were, as a general rule, strong enough to stand the pressure. The committee then adjourned.

MEETING OF PROPERTY-OWNERS.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED APPROVING OF CONTROLLER GREEN'S PROPOSED REFORM MEASURES.

At a special meeting of the Central Organization of the Property-owners' Association yesterday, at Nos. 140 and 142 East Fourth street, School Commissioner F. Traud in the chair, the following was adopted:

Whereas, In the former administration of our Municipal affairs, great looseness and extravagance have been shown to exist: and

Whereas, In these times of business depression, onerous taxation and increase of City debt, it will be necessary to observe the strictest economy, in public as well as in private matters; and

Whereas, In order to effect a reduction of expenses in the public service, and lessen the burden which falls upon the tax-payers, it becomes needful to secure further legislation in that behalf, relative to the City of New-York: and

Whereas, The Controller of this City has framed and had introduced in the Legislature several bills calculated to reform the administration of the City Government, among which measures of this character are the following: (1) To prevent the sending of suits against the City to Referees, where the hearing of the same will generally be inaccessible to the public, instead of being tried in open court before a jury; (2) to effect a saving in the present annual expenditure for municipal and other salaries of more than two millions of dollars, and also to secure to the Treasury of the City all moneys received by its officers for fees, commissions, and the like, including the very large amount collected by the civil courts and by the district Justices in tenant dispossession cases; (3) prevents any department or officer of the Corporation from making expenditures beyond the annual appropriation therefor, so as not to increase our floating debt, now constantly growing larger and larger; (4) provides that the paving of streets, constructing sewers, &c., shall be done by contract only, awarded to the lowest bidder, thereby diminishing the cost of such improvements and preventing favoritism; and that the same shall be done only upon petition of a majority of those liable to pay therefor; also limits the amounts to be annually expended for that purpose; (5) to secure additional protection to the City's moneys, by simplifying the methods of receiving and paying out the same: (6) to repeal a law passed several years ago, which makes the tax-payers at large pay for half the cost of improvements that benefit only certain up-town property-owners; (7) to repeal a law, passed in 1871, which gives an opportunity to a few speculators to sell to the City some swampy land for a parade-ground for a price of more than a million and a half of dollars; (8) repeals a law by which it is in the power of the Board of Aldermen to involve the City in expense for building armories to the extent of many millions of dollars, and allows leases for armory purposes to be entered into by the Mayor and Controller; (9,) Places the control of Croton water and sewerage matters in said City in a separate department, consisting of one Commissioner and subordinates; therefore

Resolved, That this association of real estate owners and tax-payers in said City hereby emphatically approve and indorse the foregoing bills, and urge upon the Legislature their prompt enactment, believing that thereby the government of this City will be simplified and systematized and all its interests promoted, and that the advance so far made toward better administration will be placed on a firmer basis: and, also

Resolved, That at the same time the Legislature is respectfully requested by this association to enact some law extending the present Controller's term of office, from its expiration in November next, five years, in view of his great experience and thorough acquaintance with the affairs of his department, whereby constant vigilance in behalf of this community, as well as retrenchment of public expenses, will be secured to the tax-payers and people of said City; and be it further

Resolved, That a committee of this association be appointed to act with respect to these bills, for the purpose of insuring their passage, and that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the Legislature of the State of New-York.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Catharine Clements, aged two years, died on Sunday from burns received on Friday last, at her parents' residence, No. 169 Mulberry street.

The apartments of Mrs. Mary Thorne, at No. 159 East Twenty-sixth street, were entered by sneak-thieves during the absence of the occupants on Sunday, and robbed of property valued at $225.

Phillip Silverstein, aged twenty-three, of No. 60 Mulberry street, was run over at the corner of Broadway and Walker street yesterday by stage No. 71, of the Ninth avenue line, and seriously injured.

A. M. Powell delivered a lecture last evening, in behalf of the Young Friends' Aid Association, in the Friends' Meeting-house, West Twenty-seventh street, near Broadway. Subject, "The Prison Question."

George Booking, aged fifty-four, of No. 75 Ninth street, while insane, attempted to commit suicide by jumping overboard at the foot of West Eleventh street. He was rescued from drowning and detained by the Police.

The detachment of Spanish Engineers, which arrived in this City on Friday last, left the City yesterday morning at 6:45 for Philadelphia. They were accompanied by their Commander, Lieut. Col. Marin, and the Spanish Consul.

The funeral of Victor Bishop took place yesterday from his late residence, No. 41 West Tenth street. The services, which were conducted by the Rev. Tuttle Smith, were attended by a large number of the friends of the deceased.

Alexander McFail, aged twenty-five years, of No. 9 Carlisle street, attempted to jump on board a ferry-boat as it was leaving the slip at South Ferry, and, miscalculating the distance, fell into the water. He was rescued from drowning and cared for by the Police.

Dr. Nagle, Deputy Register, issued a burial permit yesterday for the interment of Mrs. Martha McGuirk, who died at St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, in West Fifteenth street, at the age of 106 years. The deceased was a native of Ireland, and had lived in this City forty years.

The Directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company met yesterday at their offices at the foot of Cana street, and resolved to issue bonds for $2,000,000 to pay off the floating debt and the Panama loan. The bonds are to bear seven per cent. interest and to run for ten years, the company reserving the right to redeem them before maturity.

A petition was sent to the Legislature last evening in regard to a certain clause in the Appropriation bill which renders the amount appropriated for the salaries of the Judge and Clerk of the Court of Arbitration unavailable. The petition has been signed by the officers and members of the several Exchanges of this City and by merchants generally, as well as by prominent members of the legal profession.

In a statement of the present litigation regarding the Barmore estate, as to the various witnesses on the part of the contestants of the will, given in THE TIMES of March 10, especially with reference to Messrs. Townsend and Adams, of whom mention was made in the story of the detective engaged in the case, a mistake was made. Both gentlemen have been long and favorably known to the mercantile community, the former being at one time member of a well-known publishing-house of this City, and it is but just that this correction should be made.

BROOKLYN.

The second trial of ex-Collector Isaac Badeau has been postponed until the first Tuesday in April.

The strike among the laborers on the New-York, Bay Ridge and Jamaica Railroad, continues, but no trouble has yet occurred.

Collections were taken in several of the Catholic churches on Sunday for the benefit of the Home of the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, which was partially destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning last.

Bridget Nolan, aged seventy-eight years, attempted to drown herself yesterday in the Gowanus Canal. Officer Ferry rescued her. In explanation of the attempt the woman said she was in destitute circumstances and dying of starvation.

Samuel Thornton, aged twenty-three, residing at No. 233 Johnson street, yesterday swallowed a dose of laudanum, for the purpose of self-destruction. When asked his reasons for so doing, he said that he was out of employment and destitute of means of support.

The new Democratic General Committee of Kings County adopted a resolution last evening recommending the Mayor to suspend William A. Fowler from the Board of City Works pending his trial. A resolution approving the bill now before the Legislature known as "the Worth Charity bill" was laid on the table.

The Corporation Counsel has been authorized to begin legal proceedings against ex-Controller E. M. Johnson, for the recovery of money lost by the city through his unauthorized sale of sewer and assessment bonds below their par value; and also against the sureties of ex-Collector Badeau, to recover the amount of a deficiency in his accounts.

John Thorne, who was charged with having stolen $160 from Mr. William Ray, of Hastings, a few days ago, was arraigned before Justice Walsh yesterday, and committed for examination until Friday. He admitted that he stole the $160, but says he went to New-York, got drunk, and somebody stole the money while he was asleep on the wharf.

Augustine McDonald, of Arkansas, who was arrested in Brooklyn a few weeks ago, charged with subornation of perjury in connection with certain cotton claims before the Mixed Commission, amounting to $193,000, was again before Judge Gilbert, in the Supreme Court of Kings County, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus. Extended arguments were made by Judge Ray and Col. E. T. Wood, in opposition to his return to Arkansas. The court will render its decision to-day.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The number of men now supported in the County Poor-house is about two hundred, most of whom are idle nearly all the time. All those who are able will soon be set to work breaking stone, to be used for macadamizing the roads in the neighborhood.

The value of church property in the village of White Plains is estimated at $286,000, divided as follows: Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, $69,000; Baptist, $62,000; Presbyterian, $50,000; Episcopal, $55,000; Roman Catholic, $30,000; First Methodist, $20,000.

The Republicans of the Second Assembly District of Westchester County have appointed Messrs. James H. Moran, of White Plains; James S. Millard, of Tarrytown, and Caleb S. Babcock, of Mount Vernon, to represent the district in the State Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 22d inst.

At a meeting of the Hildise Bund, Section No. 35, of Tarrytown, the following officers were elected: Jacob Dexheimer, President; Louis F. Koenig, Vice President; August Gross, Recording Secretary; Edward Hellwig, Financial Secretary; John F. Schall, Treasurer; George Laik, Agent; John F. Schall, Delegate to Central Body.

STATEN ISLAND.

The dyeing establishment at Factoryville, or West New-Brighton, have reduced the wages of their employes ten per cent.

A concert in aid of the poor of Port Richmond, under the auspices of the Northfield Branch Ladies' Visiting Committee, will take place to-night at Griffith's Hall, Port Richmond.

Two or three of the residents of New-Brighton have bought a cargo of ice from Maine, for which they paid $2 50 per ton delivered at the dock. The ice men on the Island are now charging $1 per hundred, and the indications are that these rates will be higher before the Summer is over.

The Board of Trustees of the Village of New-Brighton have prepared a few amendments to their charter, which have already been sent to the Assemblyman representing Richmond County at Albany. The amendments will not change the charter materially, but are made necessary by the phraseology of other clauses in the document.

A number of tax-payers, who were in a minority at a meeting recently held, at which the purchasing of property for school purposes was sanctioned, have prepared a memorial to the State Superintendent of Instruction, asking a reconsideration of the vote. To prevent any further action in the meantime, they have procured an injunction prohibiting the Board of School Trustees of the village from making any payments or issuing bonds to the person who wishes to sell said property.

LONG ISLAND.

On Sunday evening during the absence of the family of Mr. William Bridge, of Hunter's Point, the dwelling was entered by thieves, and silver-ware and clothing to the value of $300 stolen.

At the recent charter election in Hempstead, the new charter was defeated by a vote of 153 to 136. The following appropriations were carried: Seven hundred dollars for highway purposes, $300 for Police, and $300 for the Fire Department. The following were lost: Two hundred and fifty dollars for celebrating the Fourth of July, $900 for a new building for the use of the Fire Department, and $600 for the purchase of a hook and ladder truck.

The Queens County Board of Supervisors met yesterday at Jamaica, Long Island. After amending the minutes of a previous meeting, and auditing several bills, the committee to investigate the charges of incompetency and drunkenness against the keeper of the Newtown Creek bridge, reported that they had dismissed the complaint. The Special Committee on Poor-house Abuses made their report, which was adopted. A long discussion took place in regard to the amendment of the minutes, which was continued until a late hour.

NEW-JERSEY.

City Collector Love, of Jersey City, reports the receipt of $5,421 22 in taxes and assessments last week.

The creditors of Tilt & Sons, the owners of the Phoenix Silk Mills in Paterson, which recently suspended, held a meeting yesterday, and, with one exception, agreed to accept sixty per cent.

A horse and wagon belonging to Rev. Father Grady, of Newark, were stolen Sunday night from in front of St. Joseph's Church, on Baldwin avenue, Jersey City Heights, while the owner was in the church delivering a lecture.

Frank Greene, who was arrested in Paterson last Wednesday for stealing a horse and wagon from George Mickle, has been tried and convicted, and yesterday Sheriff Blundell took him to the State Prison to serve a three years' sentence.

Samuel Scott, a resident of Whitehall, Greene County, Ill., was struck by a Pennsylvania Railroad locomotive near the round-house in East Newark yesterday, and sustained serious, if not fatal injuries. He was placed on the train and taken to Jersey City.

Patrick McAllister, a truckman, who resides in New-York, was driving up Grand street, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, with a load of furniture, when he fell heavily to the pavement and sustained a severe fracture of the skull. He was removed to the City Hospital.

Josephus Sooy, the defaulting State Treasurer, who was convicted of embezzling $47,000 of State funds, was yesterday sentenced to three years in the State Prison. On account of the recommendation of the jury to mercy, no fine was imposed. It is said that Sooy's counsel intend to appeal to the Supreme Court.

James Day, of whom the authorities of Union Hill have been in search for two years, for being implicated with Thomas O'Brien in an atrocious assault on Alexander Francis, a saloon-keeper, was arrested Sunday night by Constable Nash, and taken to the County Jail to await trial on an indictment already found against him. He has been in New-Orleans. O'Brien, his accomplice, was convicted and sentenced to the State Prison for three years.

The inquest in the case of Franklin Ford, the victim of the knife duel with John Heavey in Jersey City two weeks ago, was concluded yesterday afternoon. County Physician Stout testified that death was the result of the stab wounds. Coroner Gannon charged the jury, and after a long deliberation they returned a verdict that the death of Ford was caused by stab wounds inflicted by Heavey. The latter is gradually recovering, and will soon be strong enough to be removed to the County Jail.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Lieut. Commander Frederick Pearson, United States Navy, is at the St. James Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Isaac N. Arnold, of Chicago, is at the Grand Hotel.

Judge George F. Comstock, of Syracuse, and Capt. W. H. Thompson, of the steam-ship Celtic, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Hon. Alexander Mitchell, President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, and T. C. Callicot, of Albany, are at the Hoffman House.

Prof. W. C. Cattell, President of Lafayette College; Congressman John K. Tarbox, and Gen. James S. Whitney, of Massachusetts, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. James A. Garfield, of Ohio, who has been speaking for the Republican ticket in New-Hampshire during the past week, arrived at the Brevoort House yesterday, and left last evening for Washington.

AN INVENTORY OF ERIE'S PROPERTY.

An inventory of the real and personal property of the Erie Railway Company, as it stood on May 26, 1875, which has been worked upon for some time by the officials of the company, is approaching completion. A vast amount of labor is involved in this work, but the officers say that as a book of reference it will be invaluable to them. The entire value of the property which will be included in this document in round numbers is $100,000,000, divided as follows: The lines owned by the company, the lines leased, and the lines operated, to which must be added the property indirectly appertaining to the service of the company, such as the Grand Opera-house, the present offices on West street, &c. The personal property, consisting of the rolling stock, 100 stationary engines, 1,300 heavy tools, such as trip-hammers, &c., the office furniture, stationery, and other property of like description, will altogether cover 4,500 pages.

INQUEST ON THE BROOKLYN VICTIMS.

An inquest was held at the Brooklyn Morgue yesterday by Coroner Nolan, in the cases of the victims of the fire on Tuesday morning, at the Home of the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Bushwick avenue and Chestnut street. Several witnesses were examined, whose testimony was simply a repetition and verification of the facts as already published. At the close of the testimony the jury retired, and after consulting an hour, returned with the following verdict: "The jury find that seventeen persons came to their death by asphyxia, and recommend that, owing to the peculiar construction of the building, the fourth floor should not, in future, be used for sleeping apartments; that said building be connected by telegraph with the nearest police station thereto, and that a private watchman be employed during the night to protect the building." They also accord to the Sisters great credit for their control of the premises. They also find that Michael Cummings came to his death by injuries received by jumping from a third-story window.

SUICIDE IN BROOKLYN.

Mrs. Robert Pearsall, aged fifty-eight, residing at No. 34 Auburn place, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by hanging herself to the knob of a door in one of the upper story rooms of her residence. The lady was highly esteemed by all who knew her. She had been suffering for several weeks from the effects of some nervous complaint, and her husband noticed yesterday that she appeared more than usually melancholy. Coroner Simms will hold an inquest to-day.

WOULD YOU SAVE LIFE? Then keep a box of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR always at hand. Many a child has been burned to death, that might have been saved by it. 25 cents.—*Advertisement.*

KNOX'S SPRING STYLE of gentlemen's HATS is now ready for inspection and sale at No. 212 Broadway and Fifth Avenue Hotel.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In Steam-ship State of Pennsylvania, for Liverpool.—Samuel Harris, Mrs. Harris, Miss Alice Harris, Miss Lizzie Harris, Henry Keuhne, Frank Polletchek, J. R. Rennick, Thomas Sturdy, J. G. Boucher, William M. Day, H. J. Church, Neil C. Stone, Dr. A. F. Chandler, Mrs. Catharine Fedchter, Baron G. W. Dedel, Andrew Bryden.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Acapulco, from Aspinwall.—From San Francisco—Mrs. E. M. Moore, W. H. Wisencer, Mrs. Annie Veile, Mrs. Griffin and two children, George H. Stout, H. Howe, Mrs. H. Allen, Mr. Kent, A. Gester, Miss Leo Gayton, J. S. Anderson and wife, F. P. McStocker, Mr. Sloane, C. A. Robbins, E. Wilkinson, wife and two children, G. J. Miller and wife, and 26 steerage. From the Isthmus—Trenor W. Park, D. M. Corwine, George W. Geer, Rev. H. Adrian, Robert Summerville, Mr. Westphal, wife, and maid, Mr. Orturan and wife, Angelo Homilio, V. G. Bogue and wife, W. C. Perry, Capt. Dominick Lynch, Mr. Hevener, Mr. Stephens, C. Stephens, Mr. Peres, Mr. Lyle, Mr. Lindo, A. J. Clifford, J. M. Sorzano, George Harrington, G. W. Adair, W. W. Reed, M. Wilson, T. C. Taylor, and twenty-two in the steerage. From Havana—Herman Burr, E. F. Getchell, J. H. Whitney, Dr. Semeleder, F. Sosa Montagas, Charles Vaste, Charles B. Ball, Francis H. Crane, F. Swaan.

In steam-ship Celtic, from Liverpool.—Mrs. M. W. Bronson, G. M. Henty, Mrs. G. M. Henty, Eugene F. Wells, Mr. Bowen, J. J. Quarry, Capt. Robinson, R. G. Owtram, Prof. Anderson, J. F. Alexander, William Hyde, John Turton, H. Newcombe, J. Smalley, Sam J. Magowan, A. W. Reynolds, Herbert Watson, A. Racleot, M. Lefebre, A. Roy, C. A. McPherson, John Cranston, Bronson Howard, Rev. Mr. O'Callaghan, F. S. Longfield, Miss Lizzie McCalpin, Capt. D. Lewis, Carl Otto Peters.

In steam-ship Denmark, from London.—C. A. Burton, Charles Muller, J. H. Sieckler, H. Thieler and lady, F. L. Mordaunt, Mrs. Charlotte Stevenson and family, Mrs. Elizabeth Ball and family, George Overburg, William B. Shannon, J. W. Tryer, Miss Charlotte Brophy.

In steam-ship General Barnes, from Savannah.—F. A. Hall and wife, Mrs. C. S. Mabbitt, S. R. Mabbitt, H. Shipman, A. Eddy, J. Getchins, P. Halle, G. H. Fleming, James A. Hern.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:13 | Sun sets.....6:06 | Moon rises.11:06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 10:14 | Gov. Island.11:03 | Hell Gate..12:25

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........MONDAY, March 13.

CLEARED.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, Me., J. F. Ames; Elizabeth Clark, Baltimore via South Amboy, William Dalzell.

Ship Queen of the East, (Br.,) Durham, Liverpool, Eng., Tapscott Bros. & Co.

Bark Victoria Penz, Lindsey, Puerto Cabello, Venzuela, M. Perez & Obario.

Brigs Olga, (Norw.,) Lansen, Liverpool, Eng., C. Tobias & Co.; Sirius, (Br.,) McLeod, Basse Terre St. Kitts, Jones & Lough; Altavela, Treetney, St. Domingo City, J. E. Ward & Co.

Schrs. Charlie Stedman, Dunton, Port Maurice, Jam., Moses & Cohen; Nettie, (Br.,) Britt, St. John's, N. B., Heney & Parker; Martha C. Martin, Salem, Mass., Ferguson & Wood; Annie W. Collins, Bagley, St. George, Granada, B. W. I., B. J. Wenberg & Co.; Wm. H. Van Brunt, Haughwort, Jacksonville, Fla., Van Brunt & Bro.; Dolly Varden, Allen, Fernandina, Fla., Warren Ray; Old Chad, Wylie, Aquin, Hayti, A. Nones & Co.; Opera (Br.,) Fowler, St. John's, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Royal Minstrel, (Br.,) Henderson, Patras Feb. 8, Messina 12th, Palermo 15th, and Gibraltar 21 ds., with fruit to Phelps, Bros. & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steam-ship Acapulco, Gray, Aspinwall March 1, and Havana 9th, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Celtic, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool March 2, and Queenstown 3d, with mdse. and passengers to N. J. Cortis.

Steam-ship Denmark, (Br.,) Williams, London Feb. 23, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Fanita, Hunter, Wilmington 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to William P. Clyde & Co.

Ship Duke of Abercorn, (of London,) Dalrymple, Amoy Dec. 11, with teas to E. Pavenstedt & Co. Is anchored on the bar.

Brig Five Brothers, (of Boston,) Thurlow, Cardenas, via Key West, 37 ds., with sugar and melado to De Castro & Donner—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Put into Key West Feb. 7, to repair pumps which had been disabled. March 10, lat. 36 39, lon. 74, passed a lot of oil-barrels.

Brig Rock, (of Bear River, N. S.,) Wright, Leghorn Jan. 18, with mdse. to order—vessel to Heney & Parker. Is anchored on the bar.

Brig R. H. Rich, (of Boston,) Paine, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar to S. & W. Welch—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Schr. Eliza Scribner, (of Philadelphia,) Smith, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co. Has had a continuance of S. W., S. E., and N. E. gales during the entire passage to March 12; March 6, lat. 30, lon. 75, in a S. E. gale, found the mizzenmast working, and an examination showed that the wedges were out and the mast had to be weiged in the upper deck, taking off the mast coat for the purpose; the water was making breaches over the vessel and some reached the hold before the mast could be secured; March 8, lat. 36, lon. 74 30, passed a number of oil barrels, some of them painted red, and a piece of spar; a schr., outward bound, was picking up some of the barrels.

Schr. Aseida and Laura, Jorgensen, Baracoa 10 ds., with bananas to Gomez & Kuza—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Left in port schrs. Jesse Carll and Hattie E. Smith for New-York in 2 ds.; Baracoa and William R. Knighton for do. in 5 ds.; Israel Snow for do. in 6 ds.; William Douglass for do. in 8 ds.; Charles Hougdon and Peter Mitchell for do. ldg.

Schr. Olivia A. O'Mullen, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Holmes, Cardenas 14 ds., with sugar and melado to order—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Abby L. Dow, (of Philadelphia,) Young, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar to Jova, Terry & Co.—vessel to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. C. W. May, (of Philadelphia,) Davis, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to A. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Starlight, Blackford, Calais, with laths to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. Mary Brewer, Leonard, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. William D. Hilton, Johnson, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Louis Walsh, Reynolds, Sag Harbor.

Schr. Harriet and Sarah, Mason, Greenport.

Schr. Send, Holloway, Greenport.

Schr. W. E. McDonald, (of Gloucester, new, 98 tons,) McDonald, Fortune Bay, N. F., via Gloucester 10 ds., with herrings to master.

WIND—Sunset, fresh N. W., clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ship Albemarle, for Lewes, Del.; ship Leander, for London; barks Abigail, for Cronstadt; Consiglio, for Genoa; schrs. J. H. Stickney, for Savanna; George P. Hallock, for Georgetown, D. C.

FOREIGN PORTS.

ASPINWALL, March 13.—Arr. Feb. 19, schr. Anna W. Gould, Simsel, New-York; Feb. 24, steamers Acapulco, Gray, New-York, and Atlas Low, do.; Feb. 25, steamer Delta, Warden, New-York; March 3, Schr. Sallie W. Kay, Doughty, Philadelphia.

Sld. Feb. 26, steamer Atlas, New-York; March 1, steamer Warrior, Hughes, New-Orleans.

CARDENAS, March 10.—Arr. brig Antelope, Leighton, Baltimore; Hattie E. Wheeler, Armstrong, Portland; schrs. Henrietta, Hiel, do.; W. S. Jordan, Crowell, Bordeaux; W. S. Scull, Barrett, Philadelphia; Addie M. Bird, Fales, Port Simon; Speedwell, Driske, Guadaloupe.

Arr. 11th, schr. F. R. Baird, Mayhew, New-York; brig M. E. Rowland, Lawton, Sandtandter.

Sld. 10th, barks Esther, Bush, N. of Hatteras; Darling, Brauscomb do.; brigs Elizabeth Winslow, White, do.; Alice Tarlton, Tucker, do.; Emma Buckman, do.; schrs. E. S. Newman, Newman, do.; Nellie Treat, Seavy, do.; Gen. Connor, Rice, do.; Nellie Scott, Milan, do.

Sld. 11th, bark Ocean Pearl Henly, N. of Hatteras; brigs Ceres, (Br.,) Mathieson, do.; schrs. Mary L. Peters, New-York; Cumberland, Weber, do.; Maggie J. Lawrence, Haley, do.; R. W. Brown, Smith, Pascagoula.

CIENFUEGOS, March 9.—Sld. bark Alex. Campbell, Bunker, New-York; brigs Alex. Nickels, Peters, do.; Malaga, (Br.,) Kerr, Boston; Shasta, Brown, do.; Lochiel, (Br.,) Ham, Halifax; Lorenzo, (Span.,) Mir, Charleston; schrs. Mary S. Bradshaw, Van Gilder, Boston; Annie Jones, Jones, Portland.

HAVANA, March 12.—Arr. steamer Columbus, Reed, New-York; bark H. D. Stover, Pierce, New-York; brig Havana, Myers, do.; schr. L. W. Wheeler, Bowman, Glasgow.

Arr. 13th, steamer W. G. Hewes, Morgan, Indianola.

Sld. 11th, steamer City of Vera Cruz, Deaken, New-York; brig Charles Dennis, Darrah, do.; schr. Ella M. Watts, Watts, New-York.

Sld. 12th, bark Prosperidad, (Span.,) Mora, New-Orleans; brig Antonia, (Span.,) Bonet, Savannah.

Sld. 13th, bark Albina, (Span.,) Torras, St. Marys, Ga.

HALIFAX, March 13.—Arr. steamers Bermuda, Porter, from Bermuda; Geo. Washington, New-York; both delayed on account of fog.

MATANZAS, March 11.—Arr. barks Carlton, Coggins, London; Savah Hobart, Pinkham, Boston; schrs. Mary B. Somers, Ackley, St. John, N. B.; Jennie Middleton, Whittaker, Philadelphia.

Arr. 10th, schr. Minnie C. Taylor, Gardner, Pascagoula.

Sld. 11th, brig Lena Thurlow, Corbett, N. of Hatteras; bark Norena, Michels, do.; brigs Clytes, Dow, do.; J. Williams, (Br.,) Williams, do.

SAGUA, March 10.—Sld. schr. M. M. Knowles, Dow, Boston.

SANTIAGO, Feb. 29.—Arr. brigs Louise, (Br.,) Beach, Halifax; G. P. Sherwood, (Br.,) Turner, New-York; schr. Maggie Cain, Scull, do., and March 2, schr. F. E. McDonald, McDonald, Curacoa.

YARMOUTH, N. S., March 13.—Arr. brig Pronto, (Br.,) West Indies; schr. Wide Awake, (Br.,) do.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

QUEENSTOWN, March 13.—The White Star steamer Republic, Capt. Porter, from New-York March 4, arr. here at 5 P. M. to-day, on the way to Liverpool.

PLYMOUTH, March 13.—The Hamburg American steam-ship Suevia, Capt. Fransen, from New-York March 3, arr. here to-day, on the way to Hamburg.

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